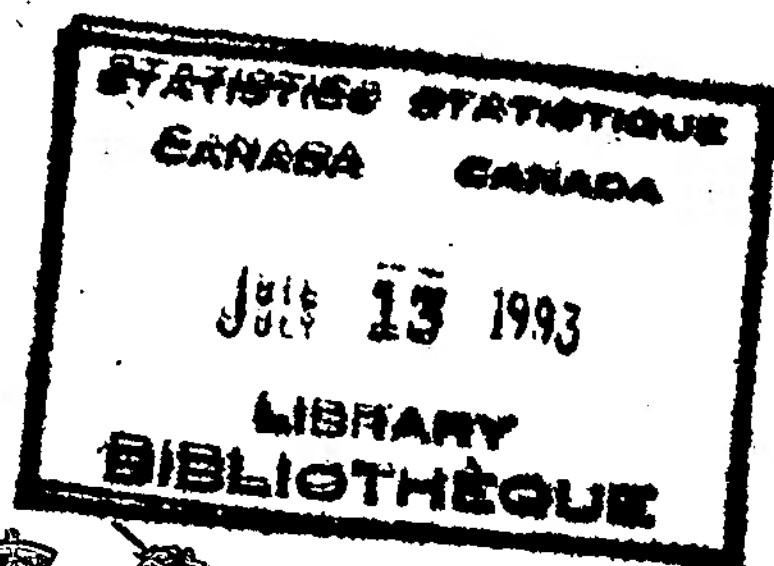


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CENSUS AND STATISTICS

BULLETIN I

WAGE-EARNERS BY OCCUPATIONS



OTTAWA

PRINTED BY S. E. DAWSON, PRINTER TO THE KING'S
MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY

1907

BULLETIN I

WAGE-EARNERS OF CANADA

To The Honourable SYDNEY FISHER,
Minister of Agriculture.

Sir,—

I have the honour to present herewith for publication Bulletin I of the Census and Statistics Office, with a report on and statistics of wage-earners in Canada by occupations, compiled from data of the Census of 1901.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

ARCHIBALD BLUE,
Chief Officer.

Ottawa, November, 1906.

WAGE-EARNERS BY OCCUPATIONS

The data for this Bulletin of Wage-earners were collected in the Census of 1901, and are presented here by occupations for the Dominion. Data of wage-earners.

The records of wage-earners were made for each person employed in any industrial or other occupation who was paid salary, wages or other money allowance for his or her service, whether employed on piecework or by time, in a factory or office, at home, or elsewhere.

The schedule called for a register of (1) the profession, occupation, trade or means of living of each person, (2) months employed at trade in factory, (3) months employed at trade in home, (4) months employed in other occupation than trade in factory or home, (5) earnings from occupation or trade, and (6) extra earnings from other than chief occupation or trade.

Whatever a man's occupation might be, providing it was a wage-earning one, the enumerator was required to take the census of it; and for census purposes the terms salary and wages were described in the instructions as having a common meaning, "being the amount or sum of money which one person employed by another receives for his service, whether the work done be professional, literary or handicraft."

The full statistics of wage-earners as enumerated would occupy too much space for publication in a bulletin if printed by subdistricts, or districts, or even by provinces, and for nearly every useful and practical purpose a statement showing details by occupations and classes of occupations for the Dominion ought to suffice. But as an indication of the differences of wage-earnings in various parts of the Dominion, a table is given to show the number of employees, the time employed in service and the amount of earnings by classes of occupations for each of the provinces comprising the Dominion. A table of extra earnings is also given in the same way. The statistics of these

tables are for wage-earners sixteen years of age and over except in the manufacturing class, in which they are given for wage-earners fifteen years of age and over.

A table is given here to show for Canada and each of the provinces, by classes, the total kinds of occupations, the kinds employing males, and the kinds employing females, at regular employment and at extra employment respectively in the census year.

NUMBER OF OCCUPATIONS OF WAGE-EARNERS BY CLASSES.

Classes of occupations.	At regular employment.			At extra employment.		
	Total kinds of occupations.	Occupations employing males.	Occupations employing females.	Total kinds of occupations.	Occupations employing males.	Occupations employing females.
	NO.	NO.	NO.	NO.	NO.	NO.
CANADA.	1,621	1,494	487	506	484	79
Agricultural class.. . . .	23	22	5	12	12	-
Domestic and personal class.....	42	39	21	28	24	12
Fisheries and fishing class.....	4	4	-	3	3	-
Forestry and lumbering class.....	19	19	-	12	12	-
Manufacturing class.....	1,256	1,135	377	277	261	44
Mining class.....	43	43	-	22	22	-
Miscellaneous class.....	21	21	-	8	8	-
Professional class.....	61	60	25	36	35	10
Trade and transportation class.....	152	151	59	108	107	13
British Columbia.	425	404	54	137	136	4
Agricultural class.....	9	9	-	3	3	-
Domestic and personal class.....	36	33	11	16	15	3
Fisheries and fishing class.....	3	3	-	2	2	-
Forestry and lumbering class.....	6	6	-	1	1	-
Manufacturing class.....	210	195	20	40	40	-
Mining class.....	18	18	-	12	12	-
Miscellaneous class.....	4	4	-	-	-	-
Professional class.....	42	41	9	20	20	-
Trade and transportation class.....	97	95	14	43	43	1
Manitoba.	352	338	74	124	118	15
Agricultural class.....	12	12	1	7	7	-
Domestic and personal class.....	32	29	14	11	10	4
Fisheries and fishing class.....	1	1	-	1	1	-
Forestry and lumbering class.....	3	3	-	2	2	-
Manufacturing class.....	170	161	23	40	37	4

NUMBER OF OCCUPATIONS OF WAGE-EARNERS BY CLASSES—con.

Classes of occupations.	At regular employment.			At extra employment.		
	Total kinds of occupations.	Occupations employing males.	Occupations employing females.	Total kinds of occupations.	Occupations employing males.	Occupations employing females.
	NO.	NO.	NO.	NO.	NO.	NO.
Manitoba—con.						
Mining class.....	2	2	—	—	—	—
Miscellaneous class.....	4	4	—	1	1	—
Professional class.....	35	35	12	18	16	5
Trade and transportation class.....	93	91	24	44	44	2
New Brunswick.	448	424	103	163	158	18
Agricultural class.....	6	6	1	3	3	—
Domestic and personal class.....	28	24	12	15	12	5
Fisheries and fishing class.....	1	1	—	1	1	—
Forestry and lumbering class.....	6	6	—	4	4	—
Manufacturing class.....	267	249	58	77	75	7
Mining class.....	6	5	—	3	3	—
Miscellaneous class.....	3	3	—	1	1	—
Professional class.....	31	30	9	16	16	4
Trade and transportation class.....	100	100	23	43	43	2
Nova Scotia.	479	456	92	153	143	21
Agricultural class.....	7	7	—	3	3	—
Domestic and personal class.....	28	24	11	17	14	7
Fisheries and fishing class.....	2	2	—	1	1	—
Forestry and lumbering class.....	6	6	—	3	3	—
Manufacturing class.....	282	264	51	62	57	8
Mining class.....	21	21	—	8	8	—
Miscellaneous class.....	4	4	—	1	1	—
Professional class.....	31	31	10	18	17	3
Trade and transportation class.....	98	97	20	40	39	3
Ontario.	1,320	1,229	398	375	359	53
Agricultural class.....	20	18	3	9	9	—
Domestic and personal class.....	37	33	19	21	17	8
Fisheries and fishing class.....	2	2	—	1	1	—
Forestry and lumbering class.....	11	11	—	9	9	—
Manufacturing class.....	1,013	933	298	202	192	26
Mining class.....	28	25	—	10	10	—
Miscellaneous class.....	17	17	—	6	6	—
Professional class.....	51	49	25	28	27	8
Trade and transportation class.....	141	141	53	89	88	11

NUMBER OF OCCUPATIONS OF WAGE-EARNERS BY CLASSES—concluded.

Classes of occupations.	At regular employment.			At extra employment.		
	Total kinds of occupations	Occupations employing males.	Occupations employing females.	Total kinds of occupations.	Occupations employing males.	Occupations employing females.
	NO.	NO.	NO.	NO.	NO.	NO.
Prince Edward Island.	228	200	44	58	54	10
Agricultural class	5	5	—	2	2	—
Domestic and personal class	25	22	11	6	5	2
Fisheries and fishing class	1	1	—	1	11	—
Forestry and lumbering class	1	1	—	—	—	—
Manufacturing class	100	82	14	26	24	3
Mining class	2	2	—	—	—	—
Miscellaneous class	1	1	—	—	—	—
Professional class	23	21	6	5	5	2
Trade and transportation class	70	65	13	18	17	3
Quebec.	863	809	286	301	286	45
Agricultural class	9	9	2	4	4	—
Domestic and personal class	32	27	17	21	17	10
Fisheries and fishing class	3	3	—	2	2	—
Forestry and lumbering class	7	17	—	8	8	—
Manufacturing class	608	561	208	152	142	24
Mining class	11	10	—	5	5	—
Miscellaneous class	9	9	—	3	3	—
Professional class	42	42	16	22	22	5
Trade and transportation class	132	131	43	84	83	6
The Territories.	233	205	38	89	87	6
Agricultural class	11	10	1	6	6	—
Domestic and personal class	24	19	10	12	10	4
Fisheries and fishing class	1	1	—	—	—	—
Forestry and lumbering class	5	4	—	1	1	—
Manufacturing class	80	68	8	26	26	—
Mining class	8	8	—	2	2	—
Miscellaneous class	5	5	—	2	2	—
Professional class	28	22	7	12	12	1
Trade and transportation class	71	68	12	28	28	1

Statistics are given in the table for two classes of wage-earners, the first being for persons at regular trade or occupation, and the second for persons at some other than their chief occupation or trade. Altogether there are in the Dominion

Kinds and classes of occupations.

1,621 kinds of occupations affording employment to wage-earners at their own trade or occupation, 1,494 of which give employment to males and 487 to females. Males of 484 and females of 79 kinds of occupations obtained extra employment during the Census year in other occupations than their own.

The total kinds of occupations are greatest in the manufacturing class, where they number 1,256, and least in the fisheries and fishing class, where they are only four. The trade and transportation class is the second highest, having 152 different kinds of occupations. In four classes, namely, fisheries and fishing, forestry and lumbering, mining and the miscellaneous class, there are no occupations giving employment to females. In 21 out of a total of 42 kinds of occupations in the domestic and personal class, or in one-half of the whole number, women are employed, and in the trade and transportation class they are employed in 59 out of 152 kinds of occupations. In manufactures they are employed in 377 trades or occupations in a total of 1,256 kinds, while men are employed in 1,135 kinds. Compared with all kinds of occupations for wage-earners, females are employed in ~~33~~ per cent and males in 92 per cent of the kinds of occupations of Canada. In the provinces the sexes are employed by kinds of occupations in percentage of total occupations as follows :

PERCENTAGE OF OCCUPATION BY SEX IN PROVINCES.

Provinces.	Male.	Female.
	p.c.	p.c.
British Columbia	95.05	12.70
Manitoba	96.07	21.00
New Brunswick	94.64	23.00
Nova Scotia	95.20	19.21
Ontario	93.10	30.15
Prince Edward Island	87.72	19.29
Quebec	93.74	33.14
The territories	88.00	16.30

Percentage of occupations by sex.

In 506 kinds of occupations in the Dominion employees to the number of 19,399 males and 952 females found extra employment at other occupations than their own,—males of 484 kinds and all classes and females of 79 kinds of occupations; but in the agricultural, fisheries and fishing, forestry and lumbering, mining and miscellaneous classes females found no extra employment.

92.16

30/

30-00

22.99

30

87.98

It is obvious therefore that the competition of the sexes in the wage-earning classes of occupations is not general in Canada. In the classes of manual and out-of-doors work it hardly appears to exist, being limited to five occupations of the agricultural class. The largest per cent of female employment is naturally found in the domestic and personal class ; but there is also a good representation in the manufacturing, professional and trade and transportation classes.

Division of labour.

But the important feature of the statistics of kinds of occupations is the evidence they afford of the extent to which the division of labour has been carried, especially in the manufacturing and transportation classes. The fisheries and fishing class, the forestry and lumbering class and the agricultural class do not admit of many separate kinds of employment. In the principal one of them, agriculture, operations are confined to special periods of the year, and a labourer's time cannot be fully employed in any single occupation. A ploughman, for example, would be idle for a large part of the year unless he was also capable of sowing, reaping and threshing, cultivating roots and tilling the land, taking care of cattle, pruning fruit trees and gathering fruit, and generally attending to every variety of work required on a farm through each succeeding season ; although in the case of large farms division of labour and steady employment are practicable within limits. The poverty of India is owing in a large degree to the simple nature and the low efficiency of division of labour in the industries of the people, which is in a state of perpetual contrast with the situation in most of the countries of Europe where, with the help of capital, industries and commerce give employment to millions of men and women.

In countries of wide extent, like Canada and the United States, expansion has only become possible through the development of manufactures and of means of transportation. One hundred and twenty years ago in the United States cities were few, the great mass of the people were farmers, and interstate traffic was almost unknown. Then two stage coaches sufficed for the overland freight and passenger traffic between Boston and New York, and a week to ten days was occupied in the journey one way. Now the same distance is traversed daily by railway trains carrying thousands of passengers and vast quantities of freight, and towns and cities separated by hundreds of miles are practically within touch of each other. Even sixty years ago, when

Britain and the United States were contesting for supremacy on the Pacific coast, it was said in the United States Senate that members of that body if appointed for Oregon would be occupied ten months of their time every year making the journey from Oregon to Washington and back to their homes again. Now that distance is travelled in less than a week, and the railway and the telegraph have well nigh annihilated distance and time. The same thing is also true in Canada, and within the last few weeks passengers and mails began to be conveyed through the wilderness, across the plains and over the mountains from Quebec to Vancouver in less than eighty hours, connecting a fast steamship line on the Atlantic ocean with a fast line on the Pacific, and so bringing Yokohama within less than twenty-two days of London.

Division of
labour.

In trade and transportation there are in Canada 152 kinds of occupations, and in manufactures 1,256; and with the economic service this division of labour implies speedy operations are acquired, new territories are opened up, larger markets are reached, cheaper and quicker transportation is secured, added productiveness is given to labour, and the general riches of the world are multiplied.¹

¹Since this Bulletin was written a book by John Beattie Crozier, an eminent Canadian author residing in London, has issued from the English press from which a passage on present day conditions is worth quoting. "When Adam Smith wrote his 'Wealth of Nations' the type of modern industry to which every applied science of political economy must now be adapted—if it is to be of any use in politics and legislation—had not even been born, but was only just giving herald of its advent on the horizon. None of the great inventions had yet appeared, or if they had, they had scarcely yet been applied to manufactures. Hand looms, hand lathes, primitive furnaces, were still the order of the day and were typical of manufacturing industry generally; and it was only when a particular product happened to require several distinct operations, and the labour could be organized by bringing the workmen all closely together under one roof, and keeping each to a particular task where practice would make perfect—by the division of labour, in short,—that the amount of the product would exceed very much the mere physical power and skill of the labourer by himself; unlike the present day where the powers of nature embodied in machinery will add gratuitously a thousand units of product for every unit added by the workman. The wealth of England, accordingly, in those days was due rather to her carrying trade and to the extent of her foreign markets, than to her home trade or the actual surplus of her manufactures. It was rather to the *monopoly* of these manufactures than to their actual amount, that the wealth which was poured into the lap of England was due; in the same way as the monopoly of a few mines, of Potosi and elsewhere, made the wealth of Spain in the sixteenth century, and the monopoly of silk manufactures and wines made that of France. In other words, the wealth of nations in the eighteenth century was due—so far as manufacturers were concerned—to virtual monopoly rather than to the

Summary of
statistics for
Canada and
the provinces.

Table I (pp. 1-6) is a summary of the statistics of wage-earners at regular employment by classes of occupations for the Dominion and the provinces. It shows that a total of 922,591 persons in the Dominion were enumerated by occupations, embracing

actual amount of powers of nature which they had succeeded in enlisting in their service. The only source of wealth in which the powers of nature could be said to lend and spend themselves freely, over and above the mere physical labour and skill of man, was agriculture. But as this natural increase, due to the free gifts of nature, went to the landlords in rent, all the rest of the community,—barring the merchants who skimmed off the profits accruing from the monopoly of manufactures and the foreign trade,—were barely able to replace by their labour more real wealth (in the sense of ‘value in use’ as distinct from ‘value in exchange’) than was the result of their own physical exertions; inasmuch as each of their hand looms and other crude machinery, instead of turning out as much per man in a day as would serve a thousand families, as is the case with the machinery of the present day, turned out comparatively little more than would minister to the necessities of the man himself and his family who used it. The consequence was, that as agriculture was the main source of the natural increase of wealth over and above that of ordinary human labour, and as this wealth went entirely into the hands of the landlords, and as further the means of transport from foreign countries were at once both slow and imperfect, what the nations had most to fear was a series of bad harvests at home or abroad, but especially both together. For in this unfortunate conjunction the great masses of the people, as in India at the present day, were brought within sight of actual starvation. Now at the present time all this is reversed. Instead of the powers of nature lending themselves only or mainly to the assistance of man in agriculture, they lend themselves a thousand times more to his assistance in manufactures; instead of the corn-crops of the world being his chief source of anxiety, they are now, owing to facilities of transport, his least; instead of the savings in which the increase of national wealth consists coming mainly from agriculture and monopoly, they now come from the normal output of manufacturing industries; and finally instead of the product consisting of raw materials of food and clothing which can be stored and housed, and which will keep for awhile,—as corn, cattle, wine, timber, etc.,—it consists now even more of manufactured goods which will not keep, and if not at once used and consumed will speedily begin to decay. But more important than all for the science of political economy is the fact that in the time of Adam Smith, and before the age of machine industry, the increase of wealth was of an *intermittent* character, being emitted in a series of spurts as it were. The corn, for example, which took six months from the planting of the seed to the harvest, had to supply the population for the next six months, the cattle and sheep also were only intermittently produced, having their seasons of reproduction and increase; and all this was, superficially at least, totally unlike the increase of wealth at the present time, where corn and cattle from all parts of the round world, between us and the antipodes, come pouring in on us at all times and seasons, and are consumed and disposed of as quickly at one point of the circumference of the world as they are produced at another. And the same is still more true of the manufactured articles of food and clothing and other goods that will not keep, and which are consumed as fast as they are produced, and produced as fast as they are consumed.” *The Wheel of Wealth*, pp. 121-123.

736,549 males and 186,042 females. But of this number the records for 75,064 males and 32,597 females were incomplete. Full statistics are compiled for 661,485 males and 153,445 females, and more than 99 per cent of these are under 65 years. In 1901 the population 15 to 64 years inclusive comprised 1,652,990 males and 1,560,637 females, and therefore about 40 per cent of the former and ten per cent of the latter were fully enumerated as wage-earners.

The ratio of female to male wage-earners is least in British Columbia where it is as 1 to 16.61, and greatest in Quebec where it is as 1 to 3.77. In Manitoba it is as 1 to 4.30, in New Brunswick as 1 to 4.85, in Nova Scotia as 1 to 6, in Ontario as 1 to 3.84, in Prince Edward Island as 1 to 3.90, in the territories as 1 to 7.10, and for the Dominion the ratio is as 1 to 4.30. Ratios and comparisons.

Compared by classes, the ratio of female to male wage-earners in the Dominion is as 1 to 7.90 in the agricultural classes, as 1 to 2.08 in the domestic and personal, as 1 to 4.55 in the manufacturing, as 1 to 1.34 in the professional, and as 1 to 10.41 in the trade and transportation class. The competition of the sexes therefore is apparently closest in the professional class, and not as might be supposed in the domestic and personal class. In Prince Edward Island the ratio in the domestic and personal class is as 1 to 1.13, and in Quebec in the professional class it is as 1 to 1.02.

Of the whole number of wage-earners, 814,930, the males constitute 81.17 per cent and the females 18.83 per cent; and comparing the totals of wage-earners of both sexes by classes with the totals of all classes, it is found that the agricultural class gives employment to 8.93 per cent, the domestic and personal class to 25.61 per cent, the fisheries class to 0.91, the forestry and lumbering class to 2.02 per cent, the manufacturing class to 33.83 per cent, the mining class to 2.93 per cent, the miscellaneous class to 0.06 per cent, the professional class to 6.34 per cent and the trade and transportation class to 19.37 per cent.

If full returns had been received for the 922,591 wage-earners enumerated by occupations they would show for the year aggregate time of 9,762,000 months and aggregate earnings of \$319,000,000, computed on the averages of time and earnings of the 814,930 persons for whom full returns have been given and Time employed at regular occupations.

compiled. The table shows actual time of 6,967,256 months for males and 1,656,665 months for females, with an average of 10.53 months in the year for the former and of 10.79 months for the latter,—which is equal to 661,658 years of one man's and 153,537 years of one woman's time.

The number of persons employed at their regular occupations, together with their total and average earnings, is shown for classes and sexes in the following table :

Total and
average earn-
ings.

EARNINGS AT REGULAR WORK BY CLASSES OF OCCUPATIONS.

Classes.	Number at regular work.		Earnings at regular work.			
	m.	f.	Total.		Average.	
			m.	f.	m.	f.
	NO.	NO.	\$	\$	\$	\$
Agricultural	72,696	92	15,088,523	13,453	207.55	146.23
Domestic and per- sonal	140,978	67,752	38,411,472	9,285,169	272.46	137.05
Fisheries	7,372	—	1,513,931	—	205.36	—
Forestry and lum- bering	16,438	—	5,014,821	—	305.07	—
Manufacturing . . .	226,001	49,662	91,110,433	9,597,784	403.14	193.26
Mining	23,898	—	12,278,110	—	513.77	—
Miscellaneous . . .	523	—	202,745	—	387.65	—
Professional	29,574	22,110	20,018,090	5,731,011	676.88	259.20
Trade and trans- portation	144,005	13,829	72,466,667	3,296,776	503.22	238.39
Totals	661,485	153,445	256,104,792	27,924,193	387.16	181.98

The largest number of males is employed in the manufacturing, trade and transportation and agricultural classes, and the largest number of females in the domestic and personal, manufacturing and professional classes. The largest earnings of males are won in the manufacturing, trade and transportation and domestic and personal classes, and of females in the manufacturing, professional and domestic and personal classes. The highest average earnings of males are obtained in the professional, mining and trade and transportation classes, and of females in the professional, trade and transportation and manufacturing classes. But naturally enough in a country like ours, where women are treated with high consideration, they do not obtain employ-

ment at all in occupations requiring strenuous toil, as in the fisheries, the forestry and lumbering and the mining classes. These are a preserve for men, with all the hardship and exposure which appertain to them.

The percentages of time and earnings for males and females at regular employment are shown by provinces in the next table.

PERCENTAGE OF TIME AND EARNINGS BY SEX IN PROVINCES.

Provinces.	Percentage of time.		Percentage of earnings.	
	m.	f.	m.	f.
British Columbia.. . . .	7.45	2.03	11.27	3.87
Manitoba	4.02	3.87	4.64	5.10
New Brunswick	5.06	4.59	4.59	4.54
Nova Scotia	7.54	5.39	7.14	5.26
Ontario	44.83	50.14	43.28	51.08
Prince Edward Island . . .	1.00	1.12	0.62	0.77
Quebec	28.53	31.86	26.71	28.15
The territories	1.62	1.00	1.75	1.23

Percentage of
time and
earnings

Time and earnings are compared in the foregoing table for sexes. In Ontario and Quebec the shares of female time and earnings are noticeably higher than for males, while in British Columbia and Nova Scotia they are lower. It will be observed also that in British Columbia the ratio of time to earnings is much lower than is the case in either Ontario or Quebec, which indicates that the rate of wages is higher there than here,—as the column of averages shows it to be. In Manitoba and New Brunswick the ratios are nearly balanced for both sexes. But of course there is a wide disparity between the sexes when comparison is made by volume of time and earnings,—the percentages of total time being 80.79 for males and 19.21 for females, and of total earnings 90.17 for males and 9.83 for females. Although one effect of female competition may be to reduce the scale of wages, if not to increase for men the difficulty of getting and holding situations, there is no doubt of substantial discrimination in the ratios of time to earnings in the employment of the sexes at occupations, assuming services to be equal.

A comparison is made in the next table (p. xvi) showing the percentages of total time and of total earnings which go to the share of each class of occupation by sexes.

PERCENTAGE OF TIME AND EARNINGS BY CLASSES OF OCCUPATION.

Percentage of
time and
earnings

Classes.	Percentage of time.		Percentage of earnings.	
	m.	f.	m.	f.
Agricultural.....	10·43	0·05	5·89	0·05
Domestic and personal...	20·64	44·58	15·00	33·25
Fisheries and fishing...	0·80	—	0·59	—
Forestry and lumbering..	2·19	—	1·95	—
Manufacturing... ..	34·57	31·94	35·58	34·37
Mining	3·43	—	4·80	—
Miscellaneous.....	0·08	—	0·08	—
Professional.....	4·80	13·88	7·82	20·52
Trade and transportation.	23·06	9·55	28·29	11·81

for sexes by
classes of
occupation.

In the total time of 6,967,256 months and total earnings of \$256,104,792 for males, the agricultural class are shown to have a share of 10·43 per cent for time but only 5·89 per cent for earnings, and in the domestic and personal class they have 20·64 per cent for time and of 15 per cent for earnings. The manufacturing class, on the other hand, are shown to have a share of 34·57 per cent for time and 35·58 per cent for earnings, the mining class 3·43 per cent for time and 4·80 per cent for earnings, the professional class 4·80 per cent for time and 7·82 per cent for earnings, and the trade and transportation class 23·06 per cent for time and 28·29 per cent for earnings. So also in the total time of 1,656,665 months and total earnings of \$27,924,193 for females, the domestic and personal class have a share of 44·58 per cent for time and only 33·25 per cent for earnings, whereas in the manufacturing class the percentages of time and earnings are 31·94 and 34·37, in the professional class 13·88 and 20·52 and in the trade and transportation class 9·55 and 11·81. In four classes of occupations females are not represented. The important occupations for both males and females are those of the domestic and personal, the manufacturing and the trade and transportation classes, but the ones in which the highest averages of earnings are made are those of the professional, the trade and transportation, the mining and the manufacturing classes. The lowest average of earnings in the year for males is in the fisheries and fishing class, being \$205·36 for an average of 7·55 months, and the highest in the

professional class, being \$676.88 for an average of 11.29 months. For females the lowest average of earnings is in the domestic and personal class and the highest in the professional class, being in the former \$137.05 for an average of 10.90 months and in the latter \$259.20 for an average of 10.40 months.

Table II (pp. 7-91) gives statistics of wage-earners for every class and kind of occupation in the Dominion, showing for sexes the number of employees, the time they were employed in the year, the average time in months, the earnings and average earnings for each kind of occupation. This table is best studied in detail, every class and kind of occupation apart; but attention may be directed to its leading features.

Detail of statistics for Canada.

In the first class, agriculture, all but 92 of the 72,788 persons employed at occupation are males, and their average working time in the year was ten months. The average working time of females was 9.24 months, they being employed chiefly in gardens and nurseries and in picking pease and beans. Farm labourers comprise the bulk of wage-earners of the agriculture class, being 68,426 out of the total of 72,788. Gardeners, florists and nurserymen come next with 2,663, ranchers third with 508, herders and drovers fourth with 332 and dairymen fifth with 268, whose earnings are \$14,879,055 out of a total for the whole class of \$15,101,976. The highest average wage in these occupations is earned by dairymen, being \$403.20 for a year of 10.85 months. Then follow ranchers with \$357.50 for 10.83 months, herders and drovers with \$344.88 for 10.57 months, gardeners, florists and nurserymen with \$307.91 for 9.52 months, and farm labourers with \$199.83 for 10 months. Females employed as gardeners, florists and nurserymen have average earnings of \$162.52 for a year of 9.94 months and as farm labourers of \$65 for a year of 6.75 months. In the dairy occupation females have average earnings of \$175.83 for a year of 11.33 months.

Agricultural class.

In the second class, domestic and personal, males and females are employed in the ratio of about 2 to 1. In such occupations as barbers and hairdressers, bartenders, coachmen and grooms, janitors, labourers, policemen, porters, watchmen and caretakers, yard and stablemen, males are in large excess of females, as the nature of these employments indicate should be the case. Labourers alone make up 107,698 of the 140,978 male employees, and their earnings are \$27,601,806 of the \$38,411,472 earned

Domestic and personal class.

Domestic and
personal class.

by their sex. Even in the domestic occupation of cooks males are nearly double the number of females, and their average earnings are nearly double for a shorter year. Females exceed males largely as housekeepers and stewards, nurses and midwives, servants and waiters, and in such occupations as matrons, nurses and midwives they are practically alone. In six occupations the average earnings of females are between \$200 and \$300, in ten they are over \$150 and under \$200, and in only three are they over \$300. The low average of \$120.13 for servants, who comprise 52,320 of the total 67,752 female employees, brings the average for all occupations down to \$137.05 for a year of 10.90 months. In the same way the average of \$272.53 for all male employees is lowered by the average of \$256.29 for labourers, who comprise 76 per cent of all wage-earners of their sex. In seventeen occupations the average earnings of males exceed \$400, in ten occupations they are between \$300 and \$400, in five they are from \$200 to under \$300, and in seven they are below \$200. In only one occupation of females, that of hotel manager, is the average earning over \$500, in eight it is between \$200 and \$400 and in eleven it is below \$200.

Fisheries and
fishing class.

In the third class, fisheries, records have been taken for males only, and practically for fishermen and seal hunters. Persons employed in the fishery occupations have a short year, the average being only 7.55 months, and the average earnings are only \$205.36. The seal hunters, with a year of 8.30 months, have average earnings of \$561.66.

Forestry and
lumbering
class.

The fourth class, forestry and lumbering, is like the third a record of male employees only. The earnings of 16,438 employees aggregate \$5,014,821, being an average of \$305.07 for a year of 9.29 months. The two occupations of lumbermen and wood choppers comprise 94 per cent of all workmen in the class and $91\frac{1}{2}$ per cent of all the wages,—with average wages for the former of \$299.40 for a year of 9.23 months, and for the latter of \$254.90 for a year of 9.25 months.

Manufactur-
ing class.

The fifth class, manufacturing, presents statistics of 34 per cent in number, 35 per cent in time and 36 per cent in earnings of males and females of every class and occupation enumerated. The class embraces 1,256 kinds of occupations, 1,135 of which employ men and 377 women. In each of 45 kinds of occupations in the table more than 1,000 wage-earners are employed,—an aggre-

gate of 193,061 persons and of \$73,094,936 in earnings—which leaves 82,602 persons and \$27,613,281 for the remaining 1,211 kinds of occupations. But in the latter are included such large industries as those of cotton and woollen weaving, tailoring and shirt and collar making, in which there are over 150 kinds of occupations, employing 24,000 workers with earnings of \$6,724,000. There are eight principal occupations, viz.: dress-making, machine operating, millinery making, seamstering, shirt and collar making, spinning, tailoring and weaving, in which females are employed in much larger number than males,—7,576 of the latter to 28,774 of the former. But the aggregate earnings of males are \$3,145,000 and of females \$5,718,000, and the averages \$415 and \$199 respectively, although in the occupations named females are usually regarded as possessing superior adaptation. The average length of year for the sexes is the same for all occupations, being 10·65 months, but the average earnings for males is \$403.14 and for females \$193.26. In Ontario, where the earnings at occupation are nearly 46 per cent of the wage earnings for the Dominion, the average for males is \$393.91 and for females \$196.64.

The sixth class, mining, employs men exclusively. Statistics are given for 23,898 wage-earners, a great majority of whom are employed in coal mines, gold mines, silver mines and quarries, but 7,500 are recorded as miners not specified. The total earnings of employees in this class are given as \$12,278,110, with average earnings of \$513.77 and average time of 10 months in the year. Nearly one-half of the miners are employed in British Columbia; and although the time at occupation there is not quite 40 per cent of the time for all miners in the Dominion, their earnings are more than one-half of the whole. The average wage of miners in the province for the year is \$644.81, being \$131.04 more than the average of the class in the Dominion. Mining class.

The seventh class, miscellaneous, also embraces males exclusively, and numbers only 523 persons. The average time is 10½ months and the average wage \$387.65. Miscellaneous class.

The eighth class, professional, like all other classes, supplies statistics only for persons engaged in each kind of occupation as employees on salaries or wages, and not for persons working on their own account. The whole number of kinds of occupation is 61, in 60 of which males are employed and in 25 females. The aggregate number of males in the class is 29,574 and of Professional class.

females 22,110, with an average year for the former of 11·29 months and for the latter of 10·40 months. The total earnings of males at occupation is \$20,018,090 and of females \$5,731,011, with an average for the former of \$676.88 and for the latter of \$259.20. Statistics for the principal occupations are shown in the following table :

EMPLOYEES AND SALARIES BY PRINCIPAL OCCUPATIONS IN THE PROFESSIONAL CLASS.

Employees of the professional class.

Occupations.	Employees.		Salaries.	
	m.	f.	m.	f.
	NO.	NO.	\$	\$
Clergy.....	4,007	40	2,853,083	9,559
Electricians ..	2,399	5	1,242,970	1,020
Engineers.....	1,143	—	1,492,291	—
Government employees.	8,081	612	6,701,052	206,996
Municipal employees...	1,791	66	1,257,184	20,457
Musicians and music teachers	510	730	264,711	174,774
Stenographers and typewriters ..	880	3,160	401,638	949,873
Teachers.....	6,876	17,207	3,342,036	4,228,849
Totals	25,687	21,820	17,554,965	5,591,528

Earnings of teachers.

These occupations comprise 92 per cent of all wage-earners in the class and 90 per cent of all the earnings, and the average earnings are \$683.42 for males and \$256.25 for females. In one occupation only, that of actors, the average earnings of females are larger than those of males, the former being \$981.69 and the latter \$834.70. But in the occupation of artists and teachers of art the earnings of males are higher by \$261, in that of musicians and teachers of music they are higher by \$279.62 and in that of school teachers they are higher by \$240.28. There is a prevailing impression that the low rate of wages paid to school teachers in the older provinces is owing in part to the higher rate paid in British Columbia and the Northwest provinces, which attracts teachers of the better class ; but the relatively small number of teachers employed in the western provinces discredits this opinion. The fact is that wages in nearly every occupation are higher in the west than in the east, and there is no reason to believe that service is more efficient

there than here. The following table gives the number and average wages of teachers by sex in all provinces of the Dominion.

NUMBER AND AVERAGE WAGES OF TEACHERS BY SEX IN PROVINCES.

Provinces.	Number.		Average salaries.	
	m.	f.	m.	f.
	NO.	NO.	\$	\$
Canada	6,876	17,207	486.04	245.76
British Columbia.....	259	366	676.84	553.08
Manitoba	582	937	487.00	410.22
New Brunswick.....	476	1,319	412.52	227.61
Nova Scotia.....	639	1,575	384.03	237.66
Ontario.....	3,244	6,449	537.85	307.75
Prince Edward Island...	338	272	246.15	180.03
Quebec.....	1,103	6,071	450.13	138.44
The territories.....	235	218	498.12	428.32

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LIBRARY.

The whole number of teachers in the western provinces for whom statistics are given is 2,597, 1,076 male and 1,521 female, and it is not probable that this number had drained the east of all teachers of the better class. In 43 occupations employing males out of a total of 61 the average earnings are higher than the average of male teachers, and in 12 occupations employing females out of a total of 25 the average earnings are higher than the average of female teachers. Female barbers and hair-dressers, bartenders, companions and governesses, cooks, janitors and labourers are better paid than female teachers in Prince Edward Island; female housekeepers, launderers, nurses, midwives, char- and washer women and sextons are better paid than female teachers in Quebec; while ranch foremen, farm superintendents, garden and nursery managers, hotel employees and foremen in many trades are better paid than male teachers in Ontario.

Earnings of
teachers.

The ninth class, trade and transportation, comprises 152 kinds of occupations, for males 151 with 144,005 employees and for females 59 with 13,829 employees. Accountants, agents, book-keepers, clerks, inspectors, managers, salesmen, railway employees, telegraph and telephone employees and operators, and employees of the wholesale trades constitute a very large proportion of the persons whose statistics are given in this class,

Trade and
transportation
class.

and in the general lines of occupations many persons come under the head of "not specified." The want of definiteness of description is one of the weak points in the enumeration in every class; but as the record of wage-earners is a new feature in census work it is not surprising that in some respects it should be imperfect. Under the head of Government employees in class VIII, for example, it is apparent that the number of females is much too low, and it is probable that many of them were included under the head of stenographers and typewriters. The average earnings of females employed in business of the trade and transportation class are less than one-half of the average for males. It is indeed only in the agricultural and personal and domestic classes that the earnings of female employees are more than one-half those of males.

Earnings of
female
employees
considered.

Why, it may be asked, are the earnings of female employees so much lower than those of males in almost every kind of occupation for which statistics are furnished? and why, in particular, are they lower in occupations for which females have a special fitness?

The records of the Census do not permit of an answer being given to these questions, and in many cases it is probable that no answer can be given except that females were so long proscribed as wage-earners and have not yet won recognition as the equals of males in the eyes of employers. In many occupations they were not allowed to compete with males until a time well within the memory of men still living. In the United States they began to find employment in offices only during the years of the civil war, when men to the number of hundreds of thousands had been drafted into the army, and it was twenty years later before they were admitted to positions in government and business offices in Canada. It may be said therefore that they have not acquired a status for skill and efficiency by the test of time. In such lines of occupations as those of the cotton and woolen mills, where women have been employed for more than a hundred years, their disability as measured by the gauge of earnings still continues to prevail, but to a less marked degree than elsewhere. In cotton mills the average earnings of 3,165 males in Canada is \$320, and of 2,718 females \$206; in woolen mills the average of 2,165 males is \$306, and of 1,782 females \$182; and of factory operatives not specified the average of 3,667 males is \$309 and of 4,083 females \$174. In many

other occupations the contrasts are greater, although in the apparent nature of things man has no superiority to woman in doing more work or work of a better quality.

The natural vocation of woman, it is said, is that of wife and mother and manager of a household; and therefore she ought not to be encouraged to come into competition with man in every other occupation, and so with her cheaper and less efficient service make it harder for man to get employment at a living wage. The situation has its difficulties, and the dislocation of earnings caused by the recent projection of woman into the sphere has not been reduced or even adjusted yet.¹ But is she less efficient than the average man in performance of work which does not call for exercise of mere physical strength, as required in handling the axe, the spade, the hammer, the lathe, or the stevedore's hook, or in such employments as iron-founding, river driving, railroading, steamboating, mining, or working a rolling mill? Is she much, or at all, inferior to man in employments where an educated hand or an informed mind ensure celerity and accuracy in the work to be done? She has quickness of apprehension, she is practical, and she has in a high degree the sustaining nervous temperament which does not tire until the work is ended or the trial is over. Therefore it may be said that woman possesses special qualities which commend her for consideration in any scheme of the readjust-

Earnings
female
employees
considered.

¹ But the question of the employment of women in industrial occupations has other interests than the earning of wages, as has been shown by one of the present day writers on economic subjects. "When industry was chiefly confined to domestic handicrafts", John A. Hobson says, "the claims of home life constantly pressed in and tempered the industrial life. The growth of factory work among women has brought with it inevitably a weakening of home interests and a neglect of home duties. The home has suffered what the factory has gained. Even the shortening of the factory day, accompanied as it has been by an intensification of labour during the shorter hours, does not leave the women competent and free for the proper ordering of home life. Home work is consciously slighted as secondary in importance and inferior, because it brings no wages, and if not neglected is performed in a perfunctory manner, which robs it of its grace and value. This narrowing of the home into a place of hurried meals and sleep is on the whole the worst injury modern industry has inflicted on our lives, and it is difficult to see how it can be compensated by any increase of material products. Factory life for women, save in extremely rare cases, saps the physical and moral health of the family. The exigencies of factory life are inconsistent with the position of a good mother, a good wife, or the maker of a home. Save in extreme circumstances no increase of the family wage can balance these losses, whose values stand upon a higher qualitative level." *Evolution of Modern Capitalism*, p. 320.

ment of earnings. Problems of this nature, however, are not easily worked out. They belong to the complex experimental order in which the human will is a factor, and, therefore, within limitations, the conditions are never constant. A solution may be approached, if not arrived at, to which end no data are so useful as records of statistics and observations covering a series of years and a wide extent of collection area.

A world-wide problem of discontent, and the interests concerned in it.

It is of course no part of the purpose of this Bulletin to discover a workable theory for the solution of a problem of discontent that is world-wide in effect and operation. The figures published in the tables show for the first time in any country what the facts are for every kind of occupation as regards the number and sex of the employed, their working time and their earnings, and employers and employees may now make comparative studies along many lines.

Employers may feel that the amount paid for wages is adequate, though perhaps not equably distributed; male employees may feel that the only successful way of overcoming the competition of cheap labour is to pay wages according to efficiency of service, regardless of sex or kind of service; and female employees will no doubt feel that the mere disability of sex ought no longer to prevail against themselves, but that if they can do a man's work they should receive a man's wage.

There is also the public interest, which for the most part is only general except in so far as a living wage and contentment therewith are concerned, for, to use an old figure, meanness towards the ox that treadeth out the corn is a thing abhorred. But there are also cases in which the public interest is special, as in the payment of those employed in the public offices to do the country's business, or of those employed in the public schools to teach and educate the boys and girls who are to be the men and women of the next generation.

An English illustration of the nineteenth century.

In the early days of Queen Victoria's reign there were districts in England where the teachers were disabled miners, or broken hucksters, or old crones of women with earnings of ten shillings a week. Speaking in the British House of Commons sixty years ago of the common day school of England, Macaulay said the registers of marriages showed that nearly one-third of the men and nearly one-half of the women could not write their own names. "We know", he said, "what such a school too

often is; a room crusted with filth, without light, without air, with a heap of fuel in one corner and a brood of chickens in another; the only machinery of instruction a dogeared spelling book and a broken slate; the masters the refuse of all other callings, discarded footmen, ruined pedlars, men who cannot work a sum in the rule of three, men who cannot write a common letter without blunders, men who do not know whether the earth is a sphere or a cube, men who do not know whether Jerusalem is in Asia or America. And to such men, men to whom none of us would entrust the key of his cellar, we have entrusted the mind of the rising generation, and, with the mind of the rising generation, the freedom, the happiness, the glory of our country". In such language Macaulay found it necessary to address the British Parliament in support of a scheme of national education which proposed among other things to make a public grant in aid of the salary of the school-master because, he said, "it is clear that his services will not be adequately remunerated if he is left to be remunerated by those whom he teaches, or by the voluntary contributions of the charitable." The situation is of course far better in every province of Canada than it was in England sixty years ago. But looking at the salaries paid to teachers in any of the provinces of Canada today, and comparing them with the earnings of men and women in any of the common and lower occupations of men and women, who will pretend to say that in a civilized and Christian country the services of the school-masters are adequately paid?

An English
illustration.

Statistics of extra earnings are given for provinces in table III and for classes and occupations in table IV (pp. 92-106). The whole number of persons who procured extra work at employment out of their usual occupations was 20,351, comprising 19,399 males and 952 females. It will be observed that female employees of the agricultural, the fisheries, the forestry and lumbering, the mining and the miscellaneous classes had no extra work. It was only females of the domestic and personal, the manufacturing, the professional and the trade and transportation classes who were employed part time otherwise, and the whole amount so earned by them was \$63,472, being an average of \$66.67. They belonged altogether to 79 of the total of 487 kinds of occupations for their sex, and their total extra earnings constitute less than one-quarter of one per cent of the total female

Extra earnings of employees.

Females.

Males.

earnings at regular occupation. Males at extra work belonged to 484 of the 1,494 kinds of occupations in which their sex was employed. Their whole number is only 19,399 out of a total of 661,485, and their earnings constitute less than one per cent of the total male earnings at regular occupation. The following table gives the extra earnings of employees by classes.

EXTRA EARNINGS BY CLASSES OF OCCUPATIONS.

Classes.	Number at extra work.		Earnings at extra work.			
	m.	f.	Totals.		Averages.	
			m.	f.	m.	f.
	NO.	NO.	\$	\$	\$	\$
Agricultural	1,766	-	144,471	-	81.81	-
Domestic and personal	2,387	310	224,122	17,230	93.92	55.58
Fisheries	1,003	-	101,706	-	101.46	-
Forestry and lumbering	547	-	57,804	-	105.67	-
Manufacturing	7,606	289	876,273	17,858	115.20	61.79
Mining	311	-	68,108	-	219.00	-
Miscellaneous	40	-	5,216	-	130.40	-
Professional	1,757	288	355,124	21,614	202.16	75.05
Trade and transportation	3,982	65	609,499	6,770	153.06	104.15
Totals	19,399	952	2,442,393	63,472	125.95	66.67

Proportions
by classes and
by provinces.

Employees of the manufacturing, professional and trade and transportation classes constitute 86 per cent of all employees at extra work, and their earnings are 85 per cent of the extra earnings of all classes. In the Dominion one out of every 40 employees at regular occupation earned wages at other employment, in British Columbia one out of every 60, in Manitoba one out of every 38, in New Brunswick one out of every 26, in Nova Scotia one out of every 25, in Ontario one out of every 51, in Prince Edward Island one out of every 21, in Quebec one out of every 38 and in the Northwest territories one out of every 34.

The number of persons who had extra work is small compared with the whole number of employees, and their earnings are only a little more than \$1 for every \$100 of average earnings at regular

occupation. But in the case of wage-earners it happens not infrequently that even so small a sum as this makes a surplus instead of a deficit in the footing up of earnings and cost of living at the year's end.

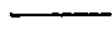
The whole amount of wages earned in the census year at regular and extra employment by the 814,930 persons fifteen years of age and over whose records were fully taken was \$286,534,850, which is nearly \$20,000,000 more than the net debt of the Dominion at the end of the last fiscal year; and allowing the same average earnings for the 107,661 persons whose records were incomplete in the census schedules, the aggregate earnings of the 922,591 persons recorded by occupations as wage-earners would reach \$321,500,000, or \$55,000,000 more than the net national debt.

The statistics of employees of the manufacturing class in this Bulletin, compiled from the personal records of wage-earners in the population schedule, suggest comparison with the statistics of salaries and wages compiled from the records of the schedule of manufactures for the same census. But a comparison is hardly practicable, as the data called for in the two schedules differ in terms. In the first place, the returns of manufactures are for works employing five hands and over classed by kinds of industries, while those of the personal schedule are for individuals classed by kinds of occupations. In the second place, the returns of manufactures include the statistics of owners, children under fifteen years of age and piece workers, while those of individuals include only wage-earners proper who are over fifteen years. In the third place, the wages of persons employed at hand trades in many small shops and works are higher than the wages of persons of the same occupations operating machines in mills and factories. In the fourth place, the proportion of female wage-earners is not so large in the personal as in the manufacturing schedule. These several causes affect the results alike as regards the number of wage-earners, the time employed and the value of earnings. In the case of blacksmiths, for example, the personal schedule compiled into this Bulletin shows the number of wage-earners to be 9,152, with wages of \$3,837,854 and average wage of \$419.34, while the manufacturers' returns for works employing five blacksmiths and over show only 75 wage-earners with wages of \$41,152 and

Personal and
manufactur-
ers' statistics
compared.

average wage of \$548.70. Another extreme case is that of house carpenters and interior finishers, which in the manufacturers' schedule is represented by 232 wage-earners with wages of \$101,208 and average wage of \$436, and in the personal schedule by 31,869 wage-earners with wages of \$12,941,212 and average wage of \$409. Omitting owners, children and piece-workers from the statistics of the manufacturers' schedule, the number of male wage-earners is found to be 241,976 with wages of \$88,389,600 and average wage of \$365, and of female wage-earners 63,371 with wages of \$11,439,162 and average wage of \$180. According to the personal schedule the number of male wage-earners is found to be 226,001 with wages of \$91,110,433 and average wage of \$403, and of female wage-earners 49,662 with wages of \$9,597,784 and average wage of \$193. It is obvious, therefore, that the individual records of wage-earnings taken by enumerators were not only short as regards the number of employees, but also that employees of the better classes were recorded probably in undue proportion. A. B.

TABLES OF EARNINGS BY OCCUPATIONS



TABLEAUX DES SALAIRES ET GAGES PAR
OCCUPATIONS

TABLE I. Earnings of employees by classes for the Provinces, 1901.

Classes of occupations.	Aggregate wage- earners by occupa- tions— Nombre d'em- ployés à gages par occupations.		Wage-earners recorded Employés à gages inscrits avec le			
			At occupation— Occupés.		Months at Mois.	
	m.	f.			Total.	
	m.	f.	m.	f.	m.	f.
CANADA.....	736,549	186,042	661,485	153,445	6,967,256	1,656,665
Agricultural class.....	86,534	104	72,696	92	726,459	850
Domestic and personal class...	161,539	89,912	140,978	67,752	1,438,204	738,613
Fisheries and fishing class...	8,052	—	7,372	—	55,610	—
Forestry and lumbering class.	17,806	—	16,438	—	152,481	—
Manufacturing class.....	241,849	53,822	226,001	49,662	2,408,594	529,049
Mining class.....	25,797	—	23,898	—	239,262	—
Miscellaneous class.....	828	—	523	—	5,493	—
Professional class.....	36,794	27,272	29,574	22,110	334,119	229,984
Trade and transportation class	157,350	14,932	144,005	13,829	1,607,034	158,169
British Columbia....	56,765	3,674	51,880	3,063	517,327	33,718
Agricultural class.....	3,249	—	2,955	—	28,975	—
Domestic and personal class...	12,628	2,018	11,367	1,619	116,688	17,574
Fisheries and fishing class...	1,132	—	1,025	—	7,127	—
Forestry and lumbering class.	2,615	—	2,422	—	23,804	—
Manufacturing class.....	12,562	625	11,770	539	113,346	5,647
Mining class.....	11,395	—	10,418	—	94,933	—
Miscellaneous class.....	14	—	12	—	144	—
Professional class.....	2,250	730	1,823	630	20,557	7,340
Trade and transportation class	10,920	301	10,088	275	111,753	3,157
Manitoba.....	28,846	6,700	26,379	5,938	280,150	64,109
Agricultural class.....	8,050	3	7,079	3	70,737	36
Domestic and personal class...	5,921	4,170	5,093	3,599	51,407	38,648
Fisheries and fishing class....	90	—	83	—	764	—
Forestry and lumbering class.	91	—	66	—	620	—
Manufacturing class.....	5,169	772	4,975	700	52,776	7,452
Mining class.....	46	—	45	—	399	—
Miscellaneous class.....	23	—	23	—	240	—
Professional class.....	1,957	1,364	1,798	1,262	20,498	13,663
Trade and transportation class	7,499	391	7,217	374	82,709	4,310

RECENSEMENT ET STATISTIQUES—BULLETIN I

TABLEAU 1. Salaires et gages des employés par classes pour les provinces, 1901.

with time and earnings— temps et le montant des gages.						Classes d'occupations.
Occupation— occupés.		Earnings at occupation— Montants gagnés aux occupations.				
Average— Moyenne.		Total.		Average— Moyenne.		
m.	f.	m.	f.	m.	f.	
		\$	\$	\$	\$	
10·53	10·79	256,104,792	27,924,193	387 16	181 98	CANADA.
10·00	9·24	15,088,523	13,453	207 55	146 23	Classe agricole.
10·20	10·90	38,411,472	9,285,169	272 46	137 05	Classe domestique et person- nelle.
7·54	—	1,513,931	—	205 36	—	Classe des pêcheries.
9·27	—	5,014,821	—	305 07	—	Classes des forêts et des bois.
10·65	10·65	91,110,433	9,597,784	403 14	193 26	Classe industrielle.
10·01	—	12,278,110	—	513 77	—	Classe des mines.
10·50	—	202,745	—	387 65	—	Classe diverse.
11·30	10·40	20,018,090	5,731,011	676 88	259 20	Classe professionnelle.
11·16	11·43	72,466,667	3,296,776	503 22	238 39	Classe du commerce et t port.
9·97	11·00	28,865,939	1,080,111	556 39	352 63	Colombie-Britanni
9·30	—	955,555	—	323 37	—	Classe agricole.
10·27	10·85	3,982,611	460,187	350 37	284 24	Classe domestique e nelle.
6·95	—	242,960	—	234 67	—	Classe des pêcheries.
9·33	—	1,133,337	—	467 93	—	Classes des forêts et de
9·63	10·48	6,774,562	185,379	575 58	343 93	Classe industrielle.
9·11	—	6,837,682	—	644 61	—	Classe des mines.
12·00	—	5,670	—	472 50	—	Classe diverse.
11·28	11·65	1,800,126	341,116	987 45	541 45	Classe professionnelle.
11·07	11·48	7,133,436	93,429	707 12	339 74	Classe du commerce port.
10·62	10·79	11,883,460	1,423,886	450 49	239 79	Manitoba.
9·99	12·00	1,591,942	646	225 01	215 33	Classe agricole.
10·09	10·73	1,515,932	598,535	297 65	166 30	Classe domestique et person- nelle.
9·20	—	30,076	—	362 36	—	Classe des pêcheries.
9·39	—	26,855	—	406 89	—	Classes des forêts et des bois.
10·60	10·64	2,594,684	194,619	521 54	278 02	Classe industrielle.
8·87	—	20,380	—	452 90	—	Classe des mines.
10·43	—	10,555	—	458 91	—	Classe diverse.
1·40	10·82	1,332,710	505,280	741 22	404 30	Classe professionnelle.
11·46	11·52	4,760,326	124,806	659 59	333 70	Classe du commerce et trans- port.

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CENSUS AND STATISTICS—BULLETIN I

TABLE I. Earnings of employees by classes for the Provinces, 1901.

Classes of occupations.	Aggregate wage-earners by occupations— Nombre d'employés à gages par occupations.		Wage-earners recorded Employés à gages inscrits avec le			
			At occupation— Occupés.		Months et Mois.	
	m.	f.			Total.	
			m.	f.	m.	f.
New Brunswick.....	43,537	11,113	38,266	7,890	352,227	75,970
Agricultural class.....	3,175	2	2,746	2	23,801	17
Domestic and personal class...	12,845	5,990	10,718	3,540	93,833	34,791
Fisheries and fishing class....	1,261	—	1,143	—	7,921	—
Forestry and lumbering class.	1,388	—	1,243	—	10,086	—
Manufacturing class.....	13,616	2,658	12,701	2,335	117,012	21,907
Mining class.....	195	—	181	—	1,659	—
Miscellaneous class.....	38	—	38	—	215	—
Professional class.....	2,217	1,948	1,727	1,553	18,016	14,542
Trade and transportation class	8,802	515	7,769	460	79,684	4,713
Nova Scotia.....	60,922	12,945	52,836	8,801	525,659	89,346
Agricultural class.....	3,646	—	2,994	—	26,608	—
Domestic and personal class...	12,431	7,458	9,819	4,332	91,755	44,303
Fisheries and fishing class...	2,981	—	2,818	—	22,604	—
Forestry and lumbering class.	1,548	—	1,463	—	12,663	—
Manufacturing class.....	16,649	2,297	14,660	1,931	148,836	19,167
Mining class.....	8,550	—	8,108	—	85,959	—
Miscellaneous class.....	22	—	21	—	183	—
Professional class.....	2,643	2,311	2,115	1,790	22,734	17,631
Trade and transportation class	12,452	879	10,838	748	114,317	8,305
Ontario.....	325,484	91,096	292,554	76,256	3,123,643	830,623
Agricultural class.....	47,422	38	40,287	31	405,461	278
Domestic and personal class...	63,003	44,028	55,657	32,869	576,115	373,253
Fisheries and fishing class...	599	—	522	—	4,614	—
Forestry and lumbering class.	8,097	—	7,582	—	71,195	—
Manufacturing class.....	113,556	26,876	105,616	24,510	1,133,327	262,092
Mining class.....	3,513	—	3,297	—	35,984	—
Miscellaneous class.....	288	—	236	—	2,485	—
Professional class.....	17,255	11,167	13,788	9,398	156,964	100,577
Trade and transportation class	71,751	8,987	65,569	8,448	737,498	96,577

TABLE I. Earnings of employees by classes for the Provinces, 1901.

Classes of occupations.	Aggregate wage-earners by occupations— Nombre d'employés à gages par occupations.		Wage-earners recorded Employés à gages enrçits avec le			
			At occupation— Occupés.		Months at Mois	
					Total.	
	m.	f.	m.	f.	m.	f.
Prince Edward Island.	8,147	2,504	6,560	1,734	67,689	18,567
Agricultural class.....	1,787	—	1,262	—	13,215	—
Domestic and personal class...	1,666	1,651	1,182	1,043	12,104	11,150
Fisheries and fishing class....	659	—	627	—	4,403	—
Forestry and lumbering class..	2	—	1	—	4	—
Manufacturing class.....	1,820	332	1,573	250	16,689	2,569
Mining class.	10	—	4	—	40	—
Miscellaneous class.....	2	—	2	—	17	—
Professional class.....	674	347	582	281	6,509	2,971
Trade and transportation class	1,527	174	1,327	160	14,708	1,877
Quebec.....	198,113	55,853	181,878	48,196	1,987,919	527,785
Agricultural class.....	15,398	59	12,613	54	130,661	499
Domestic and personal class..	49,246	23,062	44,230	18,650	470,867	207,434
Fisheries and fishing class ...	1,329	—	1,153	—	8,172	—
Forestry and lumbering class..	3,947	—	3,624	—	33,770	—
Manufacturing class.....	76,393	20,090	73,053	19,266	808,831	210,808
Mining class.....	1,442	—	1,376	—	15,186	—
Miscellaneous class.	43	—	42	—	432	—
Professional class.....	8,827	9,035	7,071	6,932	81,287	70,676
Trade and transportation class	41,488	3,607	38,716	3,294	438,713	38,368
The Territories.....	14,735	2,157	11,132	1,567	112,642	16,547
Agricultural class.....	3,807	2	2,760	2	27,001	20
Domestic and personal class..	3,799	1,535	2,912	1,100	25,435	11,460
Fisheries and fishing class....	1	—	1	—	5	—
Forestry and lumbering class..	118	—	37	—	339	—
Manufacturing class.....	2,084	172	1,653	131	17,777	1,467
Mining class.....	646	—	469	—	5,102	—
Miscellaneous class.....	398	—	149	—	1,777	—
Professional class.....	971	370	670	264	7,554	2,806
Trade and transportation class	2,911	78	2,481	70	27,652	794

TABLEAU I. Salaires et gages des employés par classes pour les provinces, 1901.

with time and earnings— temps et montant des gages.						Classes d'occupations.
occupation— occupés		Earnings at occupation— Montants gagnés aux occupations.				
Average— Moyenne.		Total.		Average— Moyenne.		
m.	f.	m.	f.	m.	f.	
		\$	\$	\$	\$	
10·32	10·71	1,596,618	216,344	243 39	124 76	Ile du Prince-Edouard.
10·47	—	153,492	—	121 62	—	Classe agricole.
10·24	10·69	191,765	100,008	162 23	95 88	Classe domestique et person-
7·02	—	89,431	—	142 63	—	nelle.
4·00	—	92	—	92 00	—	Classe des pêcheries.
10·61	10·28	427,936	34,826	273 05	139 30	Classes des forêts et des bois.
10·00	—	2,420	—	605 00	—	Classe industrielle.
8·50	—	454	—	227 00	—	Classe des mines.
11·18	10·57	255,936	50,471	439 75	179 61	Classe diverse.
11·08	11·10	475,092	31,039	358 01	193 99	Classe professionnelle.
	73					Classe du commerce et trans- port.
10·93	10·95	68,403,444	7,859,237	376 09	163 07	Québec.
10·36	9·21	2,455,621	7,774	194 69	143 96	Classe agricole.
10·64	11·12	11,574,074	2,326,956	261 68	124 77	Classe domestique et person-
7·09	—	171,480	—	148 72	—	nelle.
9·32	—	927,953	—	256 06	—	Classe des pêcheries.
11·07	10·94	29,086,700	3,608,509	398 15	189 29	Classes des forêts et des bois.
11·04	—	487,893	—	354 57	187 36	Classe industrielle.
10·28	—	15,682	—	373 38	—	Classe des mines.
11·50	10·20	4,633,562	1,128,447	655 29	162 79	Classe diverse.
11·33	11·64	19,050,479	787,551	492 05	239 08	Classe professionnelle.
						Classe du commerce et trans- port.
10·11	10·56	4,490,343	344,210	403 37	219 66	Les Territoires.
9·78	10·00	673,891	360	244 16	180 00	Classe agricole.
8·73	10·41	682,753	178,725	234 46	162 47	Classe domestique et person-
5·00	—	125	—	125 00	—	nelle.
9·16	—	11,551	—	312 19	—	Classe des pêcheries.
10·75	11·20	886,074	35,848	536 04	273 65	Classes des forêts et des bois.
10·88	—	233,675	—	498 24	—	Classe industrielle.
11·92	—	63,515	—	426 28	—	Classe des mines.
11·27	10·63	469,565	107,895	700 84	408 69	Classe diverse.
11·10	11·34	1,469,194	21,382	592 17	305 45	Classe professionnelle.
						Classe du commerce et trans- port.

TABLE II. Earnings of employees by classes and kinds of occupations for the Dominion, 1901.

Classes of occupations.	Aggregate wage-earners by occupations— Nombre d'employés à gages par occupations.		Wage-earners recorded Employés à gages inscrits avec le			
			At occupation— Occupés.		Months at Mois	
					Total.	
	m.	f.	m.	f.	m.	f.
CANADA.	736,549	186,042	661,485	153,445	6,967,256	1,656,665
I. Agricultural class.....	86,534	104	72,696	92	726,459	850
Bean and pea pickers.....	—	19	—	19	—	134
Dairymen.....	314	7	267	6	2,843	68
Ditchers and drainers.....	37	—	34	—	331	—
Farm foremen.....	117	—	106	—	1,219	—
Farm instructors.....	7	—	6	—	72	—
Farm labourers.....	81,360	10	68,418	8	683,991	54
Farm managers.....	153	3	127	—	1,359	—
Farm servants.....	34	3	31	3	350	36
Farm superintendents.....	13	—	3	—	36	—
Farm watchmen.....	2	—	2	—	12	—
Gardeners, florists and nurserymen.....	3,080	62	2,607	56	24,808	558
Garden and nursery foremen.....	3	—	3	—	36	—
Garden and nursery labourers.....	148	—	130	—	1,274	—
Garden and nursery managers.....	3	—	2	—	24	—
Hay pressers.....	2	—	2	—	24	—
Herders and drovers.....	416	—	332	—	3,508	—
Hop pickers.....	1	—	1	—	3	—
Poultry men.....	4	—	3	—	36	—
Ranchers.....	707	—	508	—	5,464	—
Ranch foremen.....	18	—	17	—	199	—
Ranch managers.....	12	—	12	—	138	—
Stock inspectors.....	1	—	1	—	12	—
Threshers.....	102	—	89	—	720	—
II. Domestic and personal class	161,539	89,912	140,978	67,752	1,438,204	738,613
Asylum guards.....	5	—	5	—	60	—
Attendants.....	305	17	231	15	2,680	170
Barbers and hairdressers.....	2,302	63	2,066	57	23,377	652
Barbers and hairdressers app.....	37	—	32	—	339	—
Bartenders.....	2,527	8	2,322	8	26,711	94
Boot and shoe blacks.....	19	—	18	—	204	—
Butlers.....	39	—	37	—	436	—
Char- and washer-women.....	—	2,799	—	2,405	—	23,418
Choremen.....	50	—	33	—	322	—

TABLEAU II. Salaires et gages des employés par classes et espèces d'occupations pour le Canada, 1901.

with time and earnings— temps et le montant des gages.						Classes d'occupations.
occupation— occupés.		Earnings at occupation— Montants gagnés aux occupations.				
Average— Moyenne.		Total.		Average— Moyenne.		
m.	f.	m.	f.	m.	f.	
		\$	\$	\$	\$	
10·53	10·79	256,104,792	27,924,193	387 16	181 98	CANADA.
10·00	9·24	15,088,523	13,453	207 55	146 23	I. Classe agricole.
—	7·05	—	1,831	—	96 37	Cueilleuses de pois et fèves.
10·85	11·33	105,640	1,055	403 20	175 83	Laitiers.
9·74	—	6,946	—	204 29	—	Terrassiers.
10·56	—	46,633	—	439 93	—	Contremaîtres de ferme.
12·00	—	3,140	—	502 33	—	Instructeurs de ferme.
10·00	6·75	13,670,903	520	199 83	65 00	Journaliers de ferme.
10·78	—	58,608	—	461 48	—	Gérants de ferme.
11·30	12·00	5,839	646	188 36	215 33	Domestiques de ferme.
12·00	—	2,640	—	880 00	—	Surintendants de ferme.
6·00	—	171	—	85 50	—	Gardiens de ferme.
9·52	9·94	802,781	9,401	307 91	162 52	Jardiniers, fleuristes et pépi- niéristes.
12·00	—	1,445	—	481 66	—	Jardiniers, fleuristes et pépi- niéristes, contremaîtres.
9·0	—	33,572	—	258 25	—	Jardiniers, fleuristes et pépi- nières, journaliers.
12·00	—	1,500	—	750 00	—	Jardiniers, fleuristes et pépi- niéristes, gérants.
12·00	—	450	—	225 00	—	Presseurs de foin.
10·57	—	114,499	—	344 88	—	Gardiens de troupeaux et bouviers.
3·00	—	70	—	70 00	—	Cueilleurs de houblon.
12·00	—	1,250	—	416 66	—	Éleveurs de volaille.
10·83	—	181,611	—	357 50	—	Ranchers.
11·70	—	9,225	—	542 65	—	Ranchers, contremaîtres.
11·50	—	8,600	—	716 66	—	Ranchers, gérants.
12·00	—	500	—	500 00	—	Inspecteurs de bétail.
8·09	—	32,500	—	365 05	—	Batteurs.
10·20	10·90	38,411,472	9,285,169	272 46	137 05	II. Classe domestique et per- sonnelle.
12·00	—	2,021	—	404 20	—	Gardiens d'asile.
11·60	11·33	82,333	4,144	356 42	276 26	Assistants.
11·43	12·00	777,142	13,063	376 16	229 18	Barbiers.
10·59	—	3,200	—	100 00	—	Barbiers, app.
11·50	11·75	1,066,255	2,028	459 20	253 50	Garçons de comptoir.
11·33	—	4,400	—	244 44	—	Cireurs de Chaussures.
11·78	—	13,035	—	352 30	—	Sommeliers.
—	9·74	—	367,997	—	153 01	Laveuses.
9·76	—	5,099	—	154 52	—	Hommes de peine.

TABLE II. Earnings of employees by classes and kinds of occupations for the Dominion, 1901.

Classes of occupations.	Aggregate wage-earners by occupations— Nombre d'employés à gages par occupations.		Wage-earners recorded Employés à gages inscrits avec le			
			At occupation— Occupés.		Months at Mois	
	m.	f.			Total.	
			m.	f.	m.	f.
II. Domestic and personal class —con.						
Coachmen, hostlers and grooms...	1,810	—	1,674	—	19,153	—
Companions and governesses	—	301	—	205	—	2,126
Cooks...	5,383	2,862	4,867	2,514	49,294	27,893
Cooks apprentices	3	—	3	—	25	—
Elevator and bellboys...	472	—	450	—	5,071	—
Fire and furnacemen.	231	—	222	—	2,480	—
Horse trainers and jockeys.	253	—	211	—	2,357	—
Hotel employees, n.s.	12	—	12	—	135	—
Housekeepers and stewards.	526	3,042	457	1,890	4,937	21,432
Janitors	631	43	600	39	6,825	437
Labourers, n.s.	122,032	773	107,698	710	1,072,030	7,515
Labourers foremen	91	—	90	—	997	—
Launderers	1,954	2,029	1,597	1,864	17,876	20,434
Launderers, app.	14	—	13	—	116	—
Launderers managers, etc.	10	—	10	—	120	—
Liverymen	33	—	28	—	283	—
Managers—						
Boarding houses	2	3	1	1	12	12
Homes for the infirm	3	—	3	—	36	—
Hotels	165	3	136	2	1,599	24
Restaurants	8	1	8	1	87	12
Matrons, n.s.	—	342	—	269	—	3,135
Nurses and midwives	41	4,973	36	3,563	367	37,355
Policemen and detectives	2,033	—	1,883	—	22,255	—
Porters	1,375	9	1,270	9	14,497	94
Servants	11,767	70,541	8,172	52,320	86,473	573,056
Sextons	559	6	512	6	5,987	62
Undertakers	142	—	126	—	1,452	—
Undertakers app.	4	—	4	—	42	—
Waiters	1,277	1,964	1,190	1,765	13,203	19,414
Wardens and guards (prison)	73	—	72	—	828	—
Watchmen and caretakers	3,328	132	3,142	108	35,964	1,266
Yard and stablemen	2,003	—	1,727	—	19,349	—
Other domestic and personal services	20	1	20	1	—	12

TABLEAU II. Salaires et gages des employés par classes et espèces d'occupations pour le Canada, 1901.

with time and earnings— temps et le montant des gages.						Classes d'occupations.
occupation— occupés:		Earnings at occupation— Montants gagnés aux occupations.				
Average— Moyenne.		Total.		Average— Moyenne.		
m.	f.	m.	f.	m.	f.	
		\$	\$	\$	\$	II. Classe domestique et per- sonnelle—con. .
11·44	—	529,343	—	316 21	—	Cochers et valets d'écurie.
—	10·37	—	40,874	—	199 39	Dames de compagnie et gouvernantes.
10·13	11·10	1,682,965	466,405	345 79	185 52	Cuisiniers et cuisinières.
8·33	—	361	—	120 33	—	Cuisiniers, apprentis.
11·27	—	86,549	—	192 33	—	Garçons d'ascens. et <i>bell boys</i> .
11·17	—	112,773	—	507 99	—	Chauffeurs de fournaies.
11·17	—	83,828	—	397 29	—	Dresseurs de chev. et jockeys.
11·25	—	7,910	—	659 17	—	Employés d'hôtels, n. s.
10·80	11·34	214,481	335,866	469 32	177 71	Ménagères et <i>stewards</i> .
11·37	11·20	223,949	7,646	373 25	196 05	Concierges.
9·95	10·58	27,601,806	127,926	256 29	182 49	Journaliers, n. s.
11·08	—	46,030	—	511 44	—	Journaliers, contremaîtres.
11·19	10·96	420,332	360,178	263 20	193 23	Blanchisseurs et blanchis- seuses.
8·92	—	2,516	—	193 54	—	Blanchisseurs, app.
12·00	—	8,710	—	871 00	—	Buanderies, gérants.
10·11	—	12,450	—	444 64	—	Loueurs de chevaux et voitures.
12·00	12·00	840	350	840 00	350 00	Gérants—
12·00	—	1,670	—	556 67	—	Maisons de pension.
11·76	12·00	100,061	1,100	735 74	550 00	Asiles d'infirmes.
10·87	12·00	4,922	250	615 25	250 00	Hôtels.
—	11·65	—	85,961	—	319 56	Restaurants.
11·94	10·48	13,734	832,628	381 50	233 69	Matrones, n. s.
11·82	—	1,071,099	—	568 83	—	Garde-malades et sages-fem- mes.
11·41	10·44	390,639	2,160	307 59	—	Agents de police.
10·58	10·95	1,486,581	6,285,232	181 90	120 13	Portiers.
11·69	10·33	132,932	960	259 63	160 00	Domestiques.
11·52	—	54,388	—	431 65	—	Sacristins.
10·50	—	412	—	103 00	—	Entrepreneurs de pompes funébres.
11·09	11·00	371,775	328,966	312 42	186 38	Entrepreneurs de pompes funébres, app.
11·50	—	36,063	—	500 87	—	Garçons d'hôtel et de res- taurant.
11·45	11·72	1,266,079	21,235	402 95	196 62	Geôliers.
11·20	—	484,414	—	280 49	—	Gardiens.
11·25	12·00	8,375	200	418 75	200 00	Garçons d'écurie.
						Autres occupations domesti- ques et personnelles.

TABLE II. Earnings of employees by classes and kinds of occupations for the Dominion, 1901.

Classes of occupations.	Aggregate wage-earners by occupations— Nombre d'employés à gages par occupations.		Wage-earners recorded Employés à gages inscrits avec le			
			At occupation— Occupés.		Months at Mois	
					Total.	
	m.	f.	m.	f.	m.	f.
III. Fisheries class.....	8,052	—	7,372	—	55,610	—
Fishermen.....	7,997	—	7,320	—	55,180	—
Fishermen foremen.....	16	—	15	—	119	—
Fish culturers.....	1	—	1	—	12	—
Seal hunters.....	38	—	36	—	299	—
IV. Forestry and lumbering class.....	17,806	—	16,438	—	152,481	—
Bush rangers.....	37	36	—	—	373	—
Foresters.....	2	—	2	—	12	—
Lumbermen.....	15,303	—	14,132	—	130,456	—
Lumbermen foremen.....	312	—	302	—	3,307	—
Lumbermen managers.....	23	—	16	—	192	—
Lumbermen superintendents	2	—	2	—	24	—
Lumber cullers.....	84	—	83	—	941	—
Lumber cullers' ass'ts.....	3	—	3	—	34	—
Lumber explorers.....	4	—	4	—	45	—
Lumber inspectors..	59	—	53	—	618	—
Lumber scalers.....	59	—	53	—	558	—
Raftsmen.....	139	—	73	—	681	—
Raftsmen foremen.....	1	—	1	—	12	—
River drivers.....	98	—	48	—	455	—
Wood choppers.....	1,493	—	1,426	—	13,188	—
Wood labourers.....	167	—	165	—	1,395	—
Wood measurers.....	14	—	13	—	127	—
Wood yard foremen.....	4	—	4	—	39	—
Wood yard managers.....	2	—	2	—	24	—
V. Manufacturing class.....	241,849	53,822	226,001	49,662	2,408,594	529,049
Acid makers.....	37	—	37	—	398	—
Acid makers mgrs.....	1	—	1	—	12	—
Aerated water makers...	57	1	52	1	588	9
Aerated water makers, app.	2	—	2	—	24	—
Aerated water makers, mgrs.	1	—	1	—	12	—
Aluminium factory emp....	8	11	8	11	46	30
Amalgamators.....	19	—	15	—	167	—
Apprentices, n.s.....	1,052	108	820	58	9,115	601

TABLEAU II. Salaires et gages des employés par classes et espèces d'occupations pour le Canada, 1901.

with time and earnings— temps et le montant des gages.						Classes d'occupations.
occupation— occupés.		Earnings at occupation— Montants gagnés aux occupations.				
Average— Moyenne.		Total.		Average— Moyenne.		
m.	f.	m.	f.	m.	f.	
		\$	\$	\$	\$	
7·55	—	1,513,931	—	205 36	—	III. Classe des pêcheries.
7·54	—	1,488,161	—	203 30	—	Pêcheurs.
7·93	—	5,250	—	350 00	—	Pêcheurs, contremaîtres.
12·00	—	300	—	300 00	—	Pisciculteurs.
8·30	—	20,220	—	561 66	—	Chasseurs de loup-marin.
9·29	—	5,014,821	—	305 07	—	IV. Classe des forêts et des bois.
10·33	—	22,093	—	613 70	—	Gardes-bois.
6·00	—	628	—	314 00	—	Forrestiers.
9·23	—	4,231,190	—	299 40	—	Ouvriers d'exploitations forrestières.
10·95	—	180,445	—	597 50	—	Contremaîtres d'exploitation forrestières.
12·00	—	20,910	—	1,306 88	—	Gérants d'exploitations for- restières.
12·00	—	2,500	—	1,250 00	—	Surintendants d'exploitations forrestières.
11·34	—	42,119	—	507 46	—	Marqueurs de bois.
11·33	—	850	—	283 33	—	Marqueurs de bois, asst.
11·25	—	3,088	—	772 00	—	Explorateurs de forêts.
11·28	—	33,512	—	632 87	—	Inspecteurs de bois.
10·53	—	26,833	—	506 28	—	Mesureurs de bois.
9·33	—	19,281	—	264 12	—	Conducteur de radeaux.
12·00	—	300	—	300 00	—	Conducteur de radeaux, cont.
9·48	—	16,303	—	339 64	—	Flotteurs de bois.
9·25	—	363,470	—	254 90	—	Buchérons.
8·45	—	42,093	—	255 11	—	Journaliers forrestiers.
9·77	—	4,906	—	377 38	—	Mesureurs de bois de sciage.
9·75	—	2,600	—	650 00	—	Contremaîtres de cours à bois.
12·00	—	1,700	—	850 00	—	Gérants de cours à bois.
10·65	10·65	91,110,433	9,597,784	403 14	193 26	V. Classe industrielle.
10·75	—	13,479	—	364 29	—	Fabricants d'acides.
12·00	—	1,600	—	1,600 00	—	Fabricants d'acides, gérants.
11·30	9·00	22,536	107	433 26	107 00	Fabricants d'eaux gazeuses.
12·00	—	390	—	195 00	—	Fabricants d'eaux gaz., app.
12·00	—	600	—	600 00	—	Fabricants d'eaux gazeuses, gérants.
5·75	2·72	891	153	111 37	13 90	Fabricants d'aluminium.
11·13	—	8,820	—	588 00	—	Amalgameurs.
11·10	10·36	111,072	5,479	135 45	94·46	Apprentis, n.s.

TABLE II. Earnings of employees by classes and kinds of occupations for the Dominion, 1901.

Classes of occupations.	Aggregate wage- earners by occupa- tions— Nombre d'em- ployés à gages par occupations.		Wage-earners recorded Employés à gages inscrits avec le			
			At occupation— Occupés.		Months at Mois	
	m.	f.			Total.	
	m.	f.	m.	f.	m.	f.
v. Manufacturing class—con.						
Artificial feather makers....	—	2	—	2	—	18
Artificial flower makers	3	22	3	22	31	233
Artificial limb and truss makers	7	—	5	—	60	—
Asbestos workers.....	1	—	1	—	12	—
Assemblers	8	2	8	2	95	24
Assorters, n.s.....	1	1	1	1	12	9
Auto-harp makers.....	1	—	1	—	12	—
Axe handle makers.....	2	—	2	—	16	—
Axe makers.....	111	—	107	—	1,165	—
Axe makers app.....	5	—	5	—	48	—
Axe makers foremen.....	3	—	3	—	36	—
Axle makers.	13	—	13	—	125	—
Bag factory emp., n.s.	8	17	8	17	90	921
Bag factory emp., app. n.s..	1	—	1	—	12	—
Bakers	3,720	30	3,448	23	39,016	251
Bakers app.....	232	4	205	4	2,359	30
Bakers foremen	10	—	10	—	120	—
Bakers managers.....	8	—	8	—	96	—
Baking powder factory emp.	2	4	2	4	24	48
Ball makers.....	2	—	2	—	24	—
Band instrument makers ...	3	—	3	—	30	—
Bank note factory emp.....	5	20	5	20	60	235
Bank note factory supts.....	1	1	1	1	12	12
Bark extract works emp....	2	—	2	—	24	—
Bark extract works mgrs....	1	—	1	—	12	—
Basket makers.....	191	11	177	11	1,697	115
Basket makers foremen.	2	—	2	—	24	—
Bath makers.....	2	—	2	—	23	—
Bead workers.....	—	1	—	1	—	12
Beamers, n.s.....	12	1	12	1	137	12
Bed factory managers	1	—	1	—	12	—
Bell hangers	1	—	1	—	12	—
Bell makers.....	1	—	1	—	12	—
Bellows makers	—	1	—	1	—	12
Belt makers	48	—	45	—	539	—

TABLEAU II. Salaires et gages des employés par classes et espèces d'occupations pour le Canada, 1901.

with time and earnings— temps et le montant des gages.						Classes d'occupations.
occupation— occupés.		Earnings at occupation— Montants gagnés aux occupations.				
Average— Moyenne.		Total.		Average— Moyenne.		
m.	f.	m.	f.	m.	f.	
		\$	\$	\$	\$	v. Classe industrielle.—con.
	9·00	—	235	—	117 50	Faiseurs de plumes artifi- cielles.
10·33	10·59	384	3,324	128 00	151 09	Faiseurs de fleurs artificielles.
12·00	—	2,602	—	520 40	—	Bandagistes
12·00	—	468	—	468 00	—	Travailleurs d'asbeste.
11·87	12·00	4,060	400	507 50	200 00	Assembleurs.
12·00	9·00	418	90	418 00	90 00	Assortisseurs.
12·00	—	500	—	500 00	—	Faiseurs d'auto-harpes.
8·00	—	450	—	225 00	—	Faiseurs de manches de hache.
10·88	—	44,951	—	420 10	—	Fabricants de haches.
9·60	—	865	—	173 00	—	Fabricants de haches, app.
12·00	—	2,900	—	966 66	—	Fabricants de haches, con- tremaîtres.
9·61	—	6,340	—	487 69	—	Fabricants d'essieux.
11·25	11·39	3,180	2,719	397 50	159 94	Fab. de sacs, emp., n.s.
12·00	—	144	—	144 00	—	Fab. de sacs, app., n.s.
11·31	10·91	1,385,105	5,820	401 71	253 04	Boulangers.
11·50	7·50	23,044	350	141 67	87 50	Boulangers, app.
12·00	—	8,185	—	818 50	—	Boulangers, contremaîtres.
12·00	—	8,400	—	1,050 00	—	Boulangers, gérants.
12·00	12·00	1,450	858	725 00	214 50	Fabriques de poudre-levain, employés.
12·00	—	1,400	—	700 00	—	Fabricants de balles.
10·00	—	1,640	—	546 66	—	Fab. d'inst. de fanfare.
12·00	11·75	1,468	3,838	293 60	191 90	Fabrication de billets de banque, employés.
12·00	12·00	1,500	720	720 00	—	Fabrication de billets de banque, surint.
12·00	—	1,512	—	756 00	—	Etablissements d'extrait d'écorce, emp.
12·00	—	1,300	—	1,300 00	—	Etablissements d'extrait d'écorce, gérants.
9·58	10·45	43,404	1,245	245 22	113 18	Faiseurs de paniers.
12·00	—	980	—	490 00	—	Faiseurs de paniers, contre- maîtres.
11·50	—	1,130	—	565 00	—	Fabricants de bains.
—	12·00	—	150	—	150 00	Perles en verre, ouvriers.
11·41	12·00	4,660	360	388 33	360 00	Ensoupleurs, n.s.
12·00	—	900	—	900 00	—	Fab. de lits, gérants.
12·00	—	100	—	100 00	—	Poseurs de sonnettes.
12·00	—	175	—	175 00	—	Fondeurs de cloches.
—	12·00	—	225	—	225 00	Fabricants de soufflets.
11·97	—	20,807	—	462 37	—	Fabricants de courroies.

TABLE II. Earnings of employees by classes and kinds of occupations for the Dominion, 1901.

Classes of occupations.	Aggregate wage-earners by occupations— Nombre d'employés à gages par occupations.		Wage-earners recorded Employés à gages inscrits avec le			
			At occupation— Occupés.		Months at Mois	
	m.	f.			Total.	
			m.	f.	m.	f.
v. Manufacturing class—con.						
Belt makers foremen.. . . .	1	—	1	—	12	—
Belt makers managers. . . .	1	—	1	—	12	—
Belt makers, supts.	1	—	1	—	12	—
Bending factory emp.	17	—	17	—	192	—
Bending factory managers..	1	—	1	—	12	—
Bicycle factory emp.	209	4	198	4	2,095	37
Bicycle factory emp., app. . .	3	—	3	—	33	—
Bicycle factory foremen. . . .	7	—	7	—	84	—
Bicycle factory managers. . .	1	—	1	—	12	—
Bicycle factory supts. . . .	4	—	4	—	48	—
Bicycle makers and repairers	53	1	52	—	497	12
Bicycle makers and repair- ers, managers.	2	—	2	—	24	—
Bicycle repairers.	75	—	65	1	659	—
Billiard makers.	5	—	4	—	48	—
Billiard table makers.	7	1	7	1	76	8
Biscuit factory employees . .	110	206	108	205	1,220	2,249
Biscuit factory foremen. . . .	4	—	4	—	48	—
Biscuit factory managers. . .	3	—	3	—	36	—
Biscuit factory supts.	1	—	1	—	12	—
Blacksmiths	9,493	—	8,677	—	96,729	—
Blacksmiths app.	580	—	466	—	5,192	—
Blacksmiths foremen.	8	—	8	—	95	—
Blacksmiths managers.	1	—	1	—	12	—
Blanket cutters.	1	—	1	—	11	—
Blanket factory operatives. .	3	—	3	—	36	—
Bleachers.	—	2	—	2	—	24
Blind makers, n. s.	1	—	1	—	12	—
Block makers.	14	—	11	—	115	—
Blouse makers	1	3	1	3	12	36
Boat builders	195	1	178	1	1,813	12
Boat builders app.	2	—	2	—	18	—
Boat builders foremen.	1	—	1	—	12	—
Bobbin makers	4	2	4	2	48	24
Bobbin makers foremen. . . .	1	—	1	—	12	—
Boiler inspectors	2	—	2	—	24	—

TABLEAU II. Salaires et gages des employés par classes et espèces d'occupations pour le Canada, 1901.

with time and earnings— temps et le montant des gages.						Classes d'occupations.
occupation— occupés.		Earnings at occupation— Montants gagnés aux occupations.				
Average— Moyenne.		Total.		Average— Moyenne.		
m.	f.	m.	f.	m.	f.	
		\$	\$	\$	\$	v. Classe industrielle—con.
12·00	—	480	—	480 00	—	Fabricants de courroies, con- tremaîtres.
12·00	—	1,500	—	1,500 00	—	Fabricants de courroies, gérants.
12·00	—	1,200	—	1,200 00	—	Fabricants de courroies, sur- intendants.
11·29	—	6,570	—	386 47	—	Pliage du bois, ouvriers.
12·00	—	1,500	—	1,500 00	—	Pliage du bois, gérants.
10·58	9·25	68,132	639	344 10	159 75	Fabriques de bicyclettes, employés.
11·00	—	308	—	102 66	—	Fabriques de bicyclettes, employés, app.
12·00	—	4,275	—	610 71	—	Fabriques de bicyclettes, con- tremaîtres.
12·00	—	1,200	—	1,200 00	—	Fabriques de bicyclettes, gérants.
12·00	—	3,683	—	920 75	—	Fabriques de bicyclettes, surintendants.
9·55	12·00	13,802	150	265 42	150 00	Faiseurs et réparateurs de bicyclettes.
12·00	—	2,200	—	1,100 00	—	Faiseurs et réparateurs de bicyclettes, gérants.
10·13	—	21,194	—	326 06	—	Réparateurs de bicyclettes.
12·00	—	2,200	—	550 00	—	Fabricants de billards.
10·85	8·00	2,682	200	383 14	200 00	Fab. de tables de billard, ouv.
11·29	10·97	27,073	33,748	250 67	164 62	Fabriques de biscuits, empl.
12·00	—	3,010	—	752 50	—	Fabriques de biscuits, con- tremaîtres.
12·00	—	3,900	—	1,300 00	—	Fab. de biscuits, gérants.
12·00	—	1,000	—	1,000 00	—	Fab. de biscuits, surint.
11·14	—	3,766,402	—	434 06	—	Forgerons.
11·14	—	64,662	—	138 76	—	Forgerons, app.
11·87	—	5,790	—	723 75	—	Forgerons, contremaîtres.
12·00	—	1,000	—	1,000 00	—	Forgerons, gérants.
11·00	—	176	—	176 00	—	Coupeurs de couvertes.
12·00	—	1,400	—	466 66	—	Fab. de couvertes, emp.
—	12·00	—	375	—	187 50	Blanchisseurs.
12·00	—	500	—	500 00	—	Fabricants de persiennes n.s.
10·45	—	5,004	—	454 90	—	Fabricants de poulies.
12·00	12·00	400	800	400 00	266 66	Confectionneurs de blouses.
10·18	12·00	69,631	220	391 18	220 00	Constructeurs de bateaux.
9·00	—	190	—	95 00	—	Constructeurs de bat. app.
12·00	—	300	—	300 00	—	Constructeurs de bat. contr.
12·06	12·00	920	530	230 00	265 00	Fabricants de bobines.
12·00	—	640	—	640 00	—	Fabricants de bobines, contr.
12·00	—	2,300	—	1,150 00	—	Inspecteurs de bouilloires.

TABLE II. Earnings of employees by classes and kinds of occupations for the Dominion, 1901.

Classes of occupations.	Aggregate wage-earners by occupations— Nombre d'employés à gages par occupations.		Wage-earners recorded Employés à gages inscrits avec le			
			At occupation— Occupés.		Months at Mois	
					Total.	
	m.	f.	m.	f.	m.	f.
v. Manufacturing class—con.						
Boiler makers.....	1,396	—	1,326	—	14,959	—
Boiler makers app.....	83	—	78	—	855	—
Boiler makers foremen.....	8	—	8	—	87	—
Boiler makers inspectors....	6	—	5	—	60	—
Boiler makers supt.....	1	—	1	—	12	—
Bolt and nut makers.....	139	13	138	13	1,504	141
Bolt and nut makers app....	5	—	5	—	59	—
Bolt and nut makers foremen	1	—	1	—	12	—
Bolt and nut makers supts..	2	—	2	—	24	—
Bolt cutters.....	58	—	58	—	616	—
Bookbinders.....	772	753	732	741	8,489	8,215
Bookbinders app.....	60	15	56	14	637	150
Bookbinders foremen.....	4	—	4	—	48	—
Bookbinders managers.....	2	—	2	—	24	—
Boot and shoemakers.....	7,855	885	7,465	865	79,805	9,174
Boot and shoemakers app....	268	46	232	46	2,508	479
Boot and shoemakers foremen.....	27	1	26	1	312	12
Boot and shoemakers mgrs..	11	—	10	—	120	—
Boot and shoemakers supts..	3	—	3	—	30	—
Bottle makers.....	1	—	1	—	6	—
Bottlers, beer, etc.....	264	44	252	43	2,874	489
Bottlers, beer, etc. app.....	2	—	2	—	16	—
Box makers, n. s.	547	452	533	443	5,751	4,857
Box makers app. n. s.....	10	1	10	1	120	12
Box makers foremen.....	12	3	12	3	144	36
Box makers managers.....	6	—	5	—	60	—
Box makers (cigar).....	7	13	7	13	80	152
Box makers (wood).....	14	—	12	—	137	—
Brace makers.....	1	—	1	—	12	—
Braid factory employees....	—	3	—	3	—	14
Brass finishers.....	4	—	4	—	48	—
Brass founders.....	52	—	48	—	501	—
Brass founders app.....	3	—	3	—	36	—
Brass founders foremen....	3	—	3	—	36	—
Brass founders supts.....	1	—	1	—	12	—
Brass workers.....	564	4	541	4	6,110	48
Brass workers app.....	21	—	19	—	209	—
Brass workers foremen.....	1	—	1	—	12	—

TABLEAU II. Salaires et gages des employés par classes et espèces d'occupations pour le Canada, 1901.

with time and earnings— temps et le montant des gages.						Classes d'occupations.
occupation— occupés.		Earnings at occupation— Montants gagnés aux occupations.				
Average— Moyenne.		Total.		Average— Moyenne.		
m.	f.	m.	f.	m.	f.	
		\$	\$	\$	\$	v. Classe industrielle—con.
11·28	—	665,386	—	501 79	—	Constructeurs de bouilloires.
10·95	—	15,865	—	203 39	—	Construct. de bouilloires, app.
10·87	—	7,850	—	981 25	—	Constructeurs de bouilloires, contr.
12·00	—	6,490	—	1,298 00	—	Constructeurs de bouilloires, inspect.
12·00	—	2,000	—	2,000 00	—	Constructeurs de bouilloires, surint.
10·89	10·84	50,261	2,373	364 21	183 54	Fab. de boulons et écrous, ouvriers.
11·80	—	540	—	128 00	—	Fab. de boulons et écrous, app.
12·00	—	416	—	416 00	—	Fab. de boulons et écrous, contremaître.
12·00	—	1,640	—	820 00	—	Fab. de boulons et écrous, surint.
10·62	—	16,125	—	278 01	—	Coupeurs de boulons.
11·59	11·08	319,824	141,673	437 19	191 19	Relieurs.
11·37	10·71	7,946	1,407	141 89	100 50	Relieurs, app.
12·00	—	2,630	—	657 50	—	Relieurs, contremaîtres.
12·00	—	2,300	—	1,150 00	—	Relieurs, gérants.
10·69	10·60	2,459,781	174,820	329 50	202 10	Cordonniers.
10·81	10·41	25,199	3,741	108 61	81 32	Cordonniers, app.
12·00	12·00	18,983	450	730 11	450 00	Cordonniers, contremaîtres.
12·00	—	11,936	—	1,193 60	—	Cordonneries, gérants.
10·00	—	4,750	—	1,583 33	—	Cordonneries, surint.
6·00	—	168	—	168 00	—	Fab. de bouteilles ouvriers.
11·40	11·37	90,934	7,775	360 84	180 81	Embouteil., bière, &c.,
8·00	—	132	—	66 00	—	Embouteil., bière, &c., app.
10·78	10·96	155,126	77,368	291 04	174 64	Faiseurs de boîtes n. s.
12·00	12·00	1,666	120	166 60	120 00	Faiseurs de boîtes, app. n. s.
12·00	12·00	9,570	970	797 50	323 33	Faiseurs de boîtes, contr.
12·00	—	5,900	—	1,180 00	—	Fab. de boîtes, gérants.
11·42	11·69	2,155	2,758	307 85	212 15	Faiseurs de boîtes à cigares.
11·41	—	4,421	—	368 41	—	Faiseurs de boîtes en bois.
12·00	—	100	—	100 00	—	Faiseurs de bretelles.
—	4·66	—	210	—	70 00	Fabriques de tresses, empl.
12·00	—	2,450	—	612 50	—	Finisseurs en cuivre.
10·43	—	20,195	—	420 72	—	Fondeurs de cuivre.
12·00	—	445	—	148 33	—	Fondeurs de cuivre, app.
12·00	—	2,600	—	866 66	—	Fondeurs de cuivre, contr.
12·00	—	900	—	900 00	—	Fonderies de cuivre, surint.
11·29	12·00	236,079	774	436 37	193 50	Ouvriers travail. le cuivre.
11·00	—	2,973	—	156 47	—	Ouvr. travail. le cuivre, app.
12·00	—	1,092	—	1,092 00	—	Ouvr. travail. le cuivre, contr.

TABLE II. Earnings of employees by classes and kinds of occupations for the Dominion, 1901.

Classes of occupations.	Aggregate wage-earners by occupations— Nombre d'employés à gages par occupations.		Wage-earners recorded Employés à gages inscrits avec le			
			At occupation— Occupés.		Months at Mois	
	m.	f.			Total.	
			m.	f.	m.	f.
v. Manufacturing class—con.						
Brass workers managers....	4	—	1	—	12	—
Brewers and malsters.....	695	9	672	9	7,524	99
Brewers and malsters app....	6	—	6	—	66	—
Brewers and malsters foremen.....	17	1	17	1	201	12
Brewers and malsters inspectors.....	4	—	4	—	48	—
Brewers and malsters managers.....	12	—	11	—	132	—
Brewers and malsters supts.....	2	—	2	—	24	—
Brick and tile makers.....	2,154	—	2,012	—	17,340	—
Brick and tile makers app....	5	—	4	—	43	—
Brick and tile makers foremen.....	21	—	20	—	188	—
Brick and tile makers managers.....	8	—	7	—	67	—
Brick and tile makers supts.....	2	—	2	—	24	—
Bridge builders.....	483	—	458	—	5,007	—
Bridge builders app.....	1	—	1	—	10	—
Bridge builders foremen.....	34	—	33	—	380	—
Bridge builders inspectors.....	3	—	3	—	36	—
Bridge builders managers.....	1	—	1	—	12	—
Bridge builders supts.....	1	—	1	—	12	—
Bridge carpenters.....	4	—	4	—	46	—
Bridge inspectors.....	2	—	1	—	12	—
Broom makers.....	227	9	218	9	2,382	93
Broom makers app.....	9	—	9	—	103	—
Broom makers managers.....	1	—	1	—	12	—
Broom makers supts.....	1	—	1	—	12	—
Brush makers.....	211	63	202	62	2,194	654
Brush makers app.....	4	—	4	—	48	—
Brush makers foremen.....	2	—	2	—	24	—
Buckle makers.....	2	—	2	—	24	—
Buffers.....	24	—	24	—	263	—
Bung factory employees.....	5	—	5	—	49	—
Burnishers.....	45	—	45	—	506	—
Butchers.....	4,639	—	4,295	—	48,379	—
Butchers app.....	252	—	234	—	2,620	—
Butchers foremen.....	3	—	3	—	36	—
Butchers managers.....	1	—	1	—	12	—
Butchers supts.....	1	—	1	—	12	—
Butter and cheesemakers.....	3,468	81	2,878	78	23,513	852
Butter and cheese makers app.....	48	—	45	—	396	—
Butter and cheese makers foremen.....	4	1	4	1	39	12

TABLEAU II. Salaires et gages des employés par classes et espèces d'occupations pour le Canada, 1901.

with time and earnings— temps et le montant des gages.						Classes d'occupations.
occupation— occupés.		Earnings at occupation— Montants gagnés aux occupations.				
Average— Moyenne.		Total.		Average— Moyenne.		
m.	f.	m.	f.	m.	f.	
		\$	\$	\$	\$	v. Classe industrielle—con.
12 00	—	780	—	780 00	—	Travail du cuivre, gérants.
11 19	11 00	324,371	1,345	482 69	149 44	Brasseurs.
11 00	—	1,169	—	194 83	—	Brasseurs, app.
11 82	12 00	12,394	208	729 05	208 00	Brasseurs, contr.
12 00	—	1,475	—	368 75	—	Brasseurs, inspecteurs.
12 00	—	13,880	—	1,261 81	—	Brasseurs, gérants.
12 00	—	2,500	—	1,250 00	—	Brasseurs, surint.
8 61	—	585,748	—	291 12	—	Briquetiers et tuiliers
10 75	—	725	—	181 25	—	Briquetiers et tuiliers, app.
9 40	—	10,630	—	531 50	—	Briquetiers et tuiliers, contr.
9 57	—	4,600	—	657 14	—	Briquet. et tuiliers, gérants.
12 00	—	1,950	—	975 00	—	Briquet. et tuiliers, surint.
10 93	—	256,676	—	560 42	—	Constructeurs de ponts.
10 00	—	100	—	100 00	—	Constructeurs de ponts, app.
11 51	—	29,503	—	894 03	—	Construct. de ponts, contr.
12 00	—	2,600	—	866 66	—	Construct. de ponts, insp.
12 00	—	2,000	—	2,000 00	—	Construct. de ponts, gérants.
12 00	—	1,800	—	1,800 00	—	Construct. de ponts, surint.
11 50	—	2,110	—	527 50	—	Charpentiers de ponts.
12 00	—	1,200	—	1,200 00	—	Inspecteurs de ponts.
11 38	10 33	71,618	1,302	328 47	144 66	Fabricants de balais.
11 44	—	1,199	—	133 22	—	Fabricants de balais, app.
12 00	—	500	—	500 00	—	Fab. de balais, gérants.
12 00	—	800	—	800 00	—	Fabricants de balais, surint.
10 86	10 54	67,856	9,446	335 92	152 35	Brossiers
12 00	—	620	—	155 00	—	Brossiers, app.
12 00	—	1,350	—	675 00	—	Brossiers, contremaîtres.
12 00	—	750	—	375 00	—	Fabricants de boucles.
10 95	—	10,313	—	429 70	—	Boudineurs.
9 80	—	495	—	99 00	—	Fab. de bondes, empl.
11 24	—	21,887	—	486 37	—	Brunisseurs.
11 26	—	1,654,551	—	385 22	—	Bouchers.
11 19	—	31,313	—	133 81	—	Bouchers, app.
12 00	—	2,526	—	842 00	—	Bouchers, contremaîtres.
12 00	—	720	—	720 00	—	Bouchers, gérants.
12 00	—	1,300	—	1,300 00	—	Bouchers, surint.
8 16	10 92	902,182	12,010	313 47	153 97	Fab. de beurre et de fromage.
8 80	—	4,941	—	109 80	—	Fabricants de beurre et de fromage, app.
9 75	12 00	2,360	300	590 00	300 00	Fab. de b. et de fromage, cont.

TABLE II. Earnings of employees by classes and kinds of occupations for the Dominion, 1901.

Classes of occupations.	Aggregate wage-earners by occupations— Nombre d'employés à gages par occupations.		Wage-earners recorded Employés à gages inscrits avec le			
			At occupation— Occupés.		Months at Mois	
	m.	f.			Total.	
			m.	f.	m.	f.
v. Manufacturing class—con.						
Butter and cheesemakers inspectors	17	-	17	-	181	-
Butter and cheesemakers managers	5	-	5	-	54	-
Button-hole makers	2	10	2	10	24	112
Button makers	5	28	4	28	48	328
Cabinet and furniture makers	2,576	27	2,418	25	27,459	298
Cabinet and furniture makers app	90	-	80	-	868	-
Cabinet and furniture makers foremen	17	-	17	-	202	-
Cabinet and furniture makers managers	9	-	9	-	108	-
Cabinet and furniture makers supts.	2	-	2	-	24	-
Cabinet and furniture makers trimmers	-	1	-	1	-	12
Calkers	226	-	210	-	1,846	-
Calkers app	1	-	1	-	6	-
Candle makers	3	-	2	-	24	-
Canners and curers, n.s.	-	1	-	1	-	12
Carbide works emp.	19	-	19	-	215	-
Carbide works foremen	1	-	1	-	12	-
Carbide works supts.	1	-	1	-	12	-
Carbon makers	7	-	6	-	71	-
Carbon makers foremen	1	-	1	-	12	-
Carbon makers inspectors	1	-	1	-	12	-
Carbon makers managers	1	-	1	-	12	-
Car builders and repairers	679	-	660	-	7,548	-
Car builders and repairers, app	7	-	7	-	76	-
Car builders and repairers foremen	16	-	16	-	191	-
Car builders and repairers managers	4	-	4	-	48	-
Car builders and repairers superintendents	1	-	1	-	12	-
Card binders, n.s.	1	-	1	-	12	-
Cardboard makers	-	1	-	1	-	12
Carders, n.s.	250	77	235	77	2,618	845
Carders app., n.s.	1	-	-	-	-	-
Carders foremen, n.s.	3	-	3	-	36	-
Card grinders, n.s.	2	-	2	-	24	-

TABLEAU II. Salaires et gages des employés par classes et espèces d'occupations pour le Canada, 1901.

with time and earnings— temps et le montant des gages.						Classes d'occupations.
occupation— occupés.		Earnings at occupation— Montants gagnés aux occupations.				
Average— Moyenne.		Total.		Average— Moyenne.		
m.	f.	m.	f.	m.	f.	
		\$	\$	\$	\$	v. Classe industrielle—con.
10·64	—	12,450	—	732 35	—	Fabricants de beurre et de fromage, inspecteurs . .
10·80	—	4,170	—	834 00	—	Fabricants de beurre et de fromage, gérants.
12·00	11·20	1,150	2,820	575 00	282 00	Faiseurs de boutonnières .
12·00	11·71	1,075	4,758	268 75	169 92	Fab. de boutons, ouvriers.
11·35	11·92	966,745	5,025	399 81	201 00	Ebénistes.
10·85	—	9,926	—	110 33	—	Ebénistes, app.
11·88	—	12,699	—	747 00	—	Ebénistes, contremaîtres.
12·00	—	7,900	—	877 77	—	Ebénistes, gérants.
12·00	—	2,500	—	1,255 00	—	Ebénistes, surint.
—	12·00	—	364	—	364 00	Ebénistes, garnisseurs
8·79	—	71,196	—	339 02	—	Calfats.
6·00	—	120	—	120 00	—	Calfats, app.
12·00	—	900	—	450 00	—	Fabricants de chandelles.
—	12·00	—	150	—	150 00	Conserves alimentaires, ouv.
11·31	—	6,231	—	327 94	—	Etab. de carbure, emp.
12·00	—	500	—	500 00	—	Etablissements de carbure, contr.
12·00	—	1,000	—	1,000 00	—	Etablissements de carbure surint.
11·83	—	2,050	—	341 66	—	Fab. de carbone, ouvriers.
12·00	—	936	—	936 00	—	Fab. de carbone, contre . .
12·00	—	375	—	375 00	—	Fab. de carbone, inspecteur.
12·00	—	1,800	—	1,800 00	—	Fab. de carbone, gérants .
11·43	—	284,265	—	430 70	—	Constructeurs et réparateurs de wagons.
10·85	—	1,619	—	231 28	—	Constructeurs et réparateurs de wagons, app.
11·93	—	13,155	—	822 18	—	Constructeurs et réparateurs de wagons, contr.
12·00	—	9,960	—	2,490 00	—	Constructeurs et réparateurs de wagons, gérants.
12·00	—	1,380	—	1,380 00	—	Constructeurs et réparateurs de wagons, surintendants.
12·00	—	375	—	375 00	—	Lieurs de cardes.
—	12·00	—	120	—	120 00	Fabricants de carton.
11·14	10·97	72,610	13,111	308 97	170 27	Cardeurs, n.s.
—	—	—	—	—	—	Cardeurs, app. n.s.
12·00	—	2,720	—	906 66	—	Cardeurs, contre-mtr., n.s.
12·00	—	775	—	387 50	—	Aiguiseurs de cardes, n.s.

TABLE II. Earnings of employees by classes and kinds of occupations for the Dominion, 1901.

Classes of occupations.	Aggregate wage-earners by occupations— Nombre d'employés à gages par occupations.		Wage-earners recorded Employés à gages inscrits avec le			
			At occupation— Occupés.		Months at Mois	
					Total.	
	m.	f.	m.	f.	m.	f.
v. Manufacturing class—con.						
Card makers.....	2	—	2	—	24	—
Card repairers, n.s.....	3	—	3	—	28	—
Carpenters and joiners.....	33,770	—	31,421	—	323,758	—
Carpenters and joiners app..	454	—	406	—	4,410	—
Carpenters and joiners foremen.....	46	—	42	—	478	—
Carpet cleaners.....	2	—	2	—	24	—
Carpet factory operatives....	82	41	79	39	797	418
Carpet factory foremen.....	2	—	2	—	24	—
Carpet factory managers....	2	—	1	—	12	—
Carpet layers.....	1	1	1	1	12	6
Carpet trimmers.....	1	—	1	—	6	—
Carpet weavers.....	20	14	17	13	186	151
Carriage and wagon makers.	1,566	2	1,432	2	15,952	24
Carriage and wagon makers app.....	79	—	74	—	799	—
Carriage and wagon makers foremen.....	14	—	13	—	148	—
Carriage and wagon makers managers.....	3	—	3	—	36	—
Carriage and wagon makers supts.....	1	—	1	—	12	—
Carriage trimmers.....	141	1	136	1	1,495	12
Carriage trimmers app.....	7	—	6	—	71	—
Cartridge factory inspectors.	1	—	1	—	12	—
Cartridge makers.....	14	6	14	6	160	72
Carvers and gilders.....	350	3	338	3	3,837	30
Carvers and gilders app....	18	—	18	—	200	—
Car wheel works managers..	1	—	1	—	12	—
Case makers.....	3	1	3	1	36	12
Casket and coffin makers....	55	4	53	4	594	40
Casket and coffin makers app	2	—	2	—	20	—
Casket and coffin makers foremen.....	2	—	2	—	24	—
Casket and coffin trimmers.	1	—	1	—	12	—
Castor makers.....	1	—	1	—	9	—
Celluloid factory emp....	1	—	1	—	12	—
Cement workers.....	57	—	56	—	531	—
Cement workers foremen....	2	—	2	—	23	—
Cement works employees....	183	—	182	—	1,993	—
Cement works foremen.....	8	—	8	—	96	—
Cement works managers....	6	—	1	—	8	—

TABLEAU II. Salaires et gages des employés par classes et espèces d'occupations pour le Canada, 1901.

with time and earnings— temps et le montant des gages.						Classes d'occupations.
occupation— occupés.		Earnings at occupation— Montants gagnés aux occupations.				
Average— Moyenne.		Total.		Average— Moyenne.		
m.	f.	m.	f.	m.	f.	
		\$	\$	\$	\$	v. Classe industrielle—con.
12·00	—	700	—	350 00	—	Faiseurs de cardes.
9·33	—	660	—	220 00	—	Réparateurs de cardes, n.s.
10·30	—	12,941,212	—	411 86	—	Charpentiers et menuisiers.
10·86	—	60,828	—	149 82	—	Charpent. et menuisiers, app.
11·38	—	36,390	—	865 00	—	Charpentiers et menuisiers, contr.
12·00	—	880	—	440 00	—	Nettoyeurs de tapis.
10·08	10·71	27,115	8,383	343 22	214 94	Fab. de tapis, employés.
12·00	—	1,780	—	890 00	—	Fab. de tapis, contremaîtres.
12·00	—	1,000	—	1,000 00	—	Fab. de tapis, gérants.
12·00	6·00	400	300	400 00	300 00	Poseurs de tapis.
6·00	—	80	—	80 00	—	Tailleurs de tapis.
10·94	11·61	5,820	2,981	342 35	229 30	Tisserands de tapis.
11·13	12·00	597,849	350	417 49	175 00	Carrossiers.
10·79	—	8,948	—	120 91	—	Carrossiers, app.
11·38	—	10,146	—	780 46	—	Carrossiers, contremaîtres.
12·00	—	4,400	—	1,466 66	—	Carrossiers, gérants.
12·00	—	700	—	700 00	—	Carrossiers, surint.
10·99	12·00	53,871	500	396 11	500 00	Carrossiers, garnisseurs.
11·83	—	1,120	—	186 66	—	Carrossiers, garnisseurs, app.
12·00	—	240	—	240 00	—	Cartoucherie, inspecteurs.
11·42	12·00	3,013	913	215 21	152 16	Cartoucherie, ouvriers.
11·35	10·00	147,431	475	436 18	158 33	Graveurs et doreurs.
11·11	—	2,358	—	131 00	—	Graveurs et doreurs, app.
12·00	—	3,000	—	3,000 00	—	Etab. de roues de wagons, gérants.
12·00	12·00	1,010	400	336 66	400 00	Faiseurs de caisses.
11·20	10·00	21,155	675	399 15	168 75	Fabricants de cercueils.
10·00	—	252	—	126 00	—	Fabricants de cercueils, app.
12·00	—	1,480	—	740 00	—	Fabricants de cercueils, contremaîtres.
12·00	—	500	—	500 00	—	Fabricants de cercueils, garnisseurs.
9·00	—	100	—	100 00	—	Fabricants de roulettes.
12·00	—	550	—	550 00	—	Fab. de celluloïd, emp.
9·48	—	19,055	—	340 23	—	Travailleurs de ciment.
11·50	—	800	—	400 00	—	Travailleurs de ciment, contremaîtres.
10·95	—	67,514	—	370 95	—	Etab. de ciment, emp.
12·00	—	5,104	—	638 00	—	Etablissement de ciment, contremaîtres.
8·00	—	1,000	—	1,000 00	—	Etab. de ciment, gérants.

TABLE II. Earnings of employees by classes and kinds of occupations for the Dominion, 1901.

Classes of occupations.	Aggregate wage-earners by occupations— Nombre d'employés à gages par occupations.		Wage-earners recorded Employés à gages inscrits avec le			
			At occupation— Occupés.		Months at Mois	
	m.	f.			Total.	
	m.	f.	m.	f.	m.	f.
v. Manufacturing class—con.						
Chain makers.....	1	3	6	3	72	36
Chandelier makers.....	2	—	2	—	23	—
Charcoal burners.....	18	—	18	—	171	—
Chemical works emp.....	53	28	50	28	573	322
Chemical works emp. app...	2	—	2	—	24	—
Chemical works foremen...	5	—	5	—	60	—
Chemical works managers...	1	1	1	1	12	12
Chenille winders.....	—	1	—	1	—	12
China artists and decorators	2	4	2	4	18	48
China artists and decorators, app.....	—	1	—	1	—	3
China rivetters.....	3	—	2	—	15	—
Churn makers.....	3	—	3	—	27	—
Cider makers.....	1	—	1	—	3	—
Cigar and cigarette makers..	2,431	759	2,354	744	26,232	8,110
Cigar and cig. makers app..	231	14	226	14	2,509	165
Cigar and cigarette makers foremen.....	18	—	16	—	192	—
Cigar and cigarette makers mgrs.....	11	3	11	3	131	30
Clothes pin makers.....	1	1	1	1	12	12
Clothing factory emp.....	17	6	15	6	164	68
Clothing factory foremen...	2	—	2	—	24	—
Clothing factory managers..	1	—	1	—	12	—
Clothing trimmers.....	1	—	1	—	12	—
Cloth makers.....	1	—	1	—	12	—
Cocoa butter makers.....	1	—	1	—	12	—
Cocoa factory emp.....	4	—	4	—	45	—
Coffee and spice mill man- agers.....	1	—	1	—	12	—
Coke burners.....	198	—	197	—	1,922	—
Coke burners foremen.....	2	—	2	—	18	—
Coke burners managers.....	1	—	1	—	12	—
Coke burners-supts.....	2	—	2	—	18	—
Comb makers.....	15	1	15	1	175	11
Confectioners.....	1,101	516	1,046	486	11,814	5,345
Confectioners app.....	119	13	113	13	1,283	137
Confectioners foremen.....	3	—	3	—	36	—
Confectioners managers.....	2	—	2	—	24	—
Coopers.....	1,613	—	1,451	—	14,838	—
Coopers app.....	17	—	17	—	185	—

TABLEAU II. Salaires et gages des employés par classes et espèces d'occupations pour le Canada, 1901.

with time and earnings— temps et le montant des gages.						Classes d'occupations.
occupation— occupés.		Earnings at occupation— Montants gagnés aux occupations.				
Average— Moyenne.		Total.		Average— Moyenne.		
m.	f.	m.	f.	m.	f.	
		\$	\$	\$	\$	v. Classe industrielle—con.
12·00	12·00	2,336	650	389 33	216 66	Fabricants de chaines.
11·50	—	936	—	468 00	—	Fabricants de candelabres.
9·50	—	5,519	—	306 61	—	Charbonniers.
11·46	11·50	19,815	6,206	396 30	221 64	Etab. de produits chimiques, emp.
12·00	—	520	—	260 00	—	Etab. de produits chimiques, app.
12·00	—	3,980	—	796 00	—	Etab. de produits chimiques, contremaîtres.
12·00	12·00	1,000	900	1,000 00	900 00	Etab. de prod. chim., gérants.
—	12·00	—	156	—	156 00	Dévideurs de chenille.
9·00	12·00	430	1,220	215 00	305 00	Décorateurs sur porcelaine.
—	3·00	—	42	—	42 00	Décorat. sur porcelaine, app.
7·50	—	650	—	325 00	—	Travailleurs de porcelaine.
9·00	—	688	—	229 33	—	Fabricants de barattes.
3·00	—	150	—	150 00	—	Fabricants de cidre.
11·14	10·90	894,052	154,980	379 80	208 30	Fab. de cigares et cigarettes, ouvriers.
11·10	11·78	24,307	1,306	107 55	93 28	Fab. de cigares et cig., app.
12·00	—	8,818	—	551 12	—	Fab. de cigares et cigarettes, contremaîtres.
11·90	10·00	10,767	1,078	978 81	359 33	Fab. de cigares et cigarettes, gérants.
12·00	12·00	300	100	300 00	100 00	Fab. d'épingles à linge.
10·93	11·33	5,867	1,506	100 40	251 00	Fab. d'habillements, emp.
12·00	—	1,450	—	725 00	—	Fab. d'habillements, contre- maîtres.
12·00	—	1,200	—	600 00	—	Fab. d'habillements, gérants.
12·00	—	200	—	200 00	—	Garnisseurs d'habillements,
12·00	—	350	—	350 00	—	Drapiers.
12·00	—	1,000	—	1,000 00	—	Faiseurs de beurre de cocoa.
11·25	—	1,480	—	370 00	—	Fab. de cocoa, empl.
12·00	—	1,200	—	1,200 00	—	Moulins à café et épices, gérants.
9·75	—	69,015	—	350 32	—	Fours à charbon. ouvriers.
9·00	—	1,400	—	700 00	—	Fours à charbon, contr.
12·00	—	900	—	900 00	—	Fours à charbon, gérants.
9·00	—	1,790	—	895 00	—	Fours à charbon, surint.
11·66	11·00	5,205	150	347 00	150 00	Fab. de peignes.
11·29	10·99	374,296	80,469	357 83	166 91	Confiseurs.
11·35	10·53	13,572	1,135	120 10	87 30	Confiseurs, app.
12·00	—	1,463	—	487 66	—	Confiseurs, contremaitres.
12·00	—	1,400	—	700 00	—	Confiseurs gérants.
10·22	—	511,024	—	352 18	—	Tonneliers.
10·88	—	2,360	—	138 82	—	Tonneliers, app.

TABLE II. Earnings of employees by classes and kinds of occupations for the Dominion, 1901.

Classes of occupations.	Aggregate wage- earners by occupa- tions— Nombre d'em- ployés à gages par occupations.		Wage-earners recorded Employés à gages inscrits avec le			
			At occupation— Occupés.		Months at Mois	
					Total.	
	m.	f.	m.	f.	m.	f.
v. Manufacturing class—con.						
Coopers foremen	5	—	5	—	60	—
Coppersmiths	90	—	85	—	948	—
Coppersmiths app.	5	—	5	—	56	—
Core makers	285	7	277	7	2,981	59
Core makers app.	6	—	6	—	72	—
Coremakers foremen	1	—	1	—	11	—
Cork cutters	—	1	—	1	—	12
Cork makers	37	26	36	26	416	290
Cork makers app.	2	—	2	—	22	—
Cork makers foremen	2	1	2	1	22	12
Cornice makers	12	—	12	—	139	—
Corset makers	59	267	55	252	596	2,679
Corset makers app.	2	2	2	1	18	12
Corset makers foremen	—	1	—	1	—	12
Corset makers managers	1	—	1	—	12	—
Corset steel makers	1	5	1	5	12	50
Cotton factory operatives—						
Apprentices	7	2	7	2	67	23
Assorters	2	4	2	4	18	43
Ball framers	—	1	—	1	—	12
Beamers	22	9	22	9	245	104
Belt makers	2	—	2	—	24	—
Bleachers	28	20	25	20	288	197
Bobbin winders	2	14	2	12	24	144
Burlers	—	2	—	2	—	21
Carders	137	74	134	72	1,507	801
Carders, foremen	3	—	3	—	34	—
Card grinders	5	—	4	—	48	—
Cloth dressers	5	5	5	5	55	56
Cloth fillers	2	—	2	—	24	—
Cloth finishers	4	—	4	—	36	—
Cloth inspectors	4	7	4	7	48	68
Cloth room emp.	3	15	3	14	27	142
Cutters	1	—	1	—	12	—
Designers	5	1	5	1	60	12
Doffers	27	11	26	10	306	84
Drawers	3	8	3	8	26	94
Draw framers	—	12	—	12	—	139
Dressers	1	—	1	—	12	—
Dyers, cleaners and scour- ers	95	2	94	2	1,094	24
Dyers, cleaners and scour- ers foremen	1	—	1	—	12	—

TABLEAU II. Salaires et gages des employés par classes et espèces d'occupations pour le Canada, 1901.

with time and earnings— temps et le montant des gages.						Classes d'occupations.
occupation— occupés.		Earnings at occupation— Montants gagnés aux occupations.				
Average— Moyenne.		Total.		Average— Moyenne.		
m.	f.	m.	f.	m.	f.	
		\$	\$	\$	\$	v. Classe industrielle—con.
12 00	—	4,520	—	904 00	—	Tonneliers, contremaîtres.
11 15	—	42,607	—	501 26	—	Chaudronniers.
11 20	—	703	—	140 60	—	Chaudronniers, app.
10 76	8 42	92,774	1,271	334 93	—	Faiseurs de noyaux (fonde- ries).
12 00	—	1,450	—	241 66	—	Faiseurs de noyaux (fonde- ries), app.
11 00	—	560	—	560 00	—	Faiseurs de noyaux (fonde- ries), contr.
—	12 00	—	150	—	150 00	Coupeurs de bouchons.
11 55	11 15	13,046	5,590	362 38	215 00	Faiseurs de bouchons.
11 00	—	176	—	88 00	—	Faiseurs de bouchons, app.
11 00	12 00	1,750	350	875 00	350 00	Faiseurs de bouchons, contr.
11 58	—	6,881	—	576 75	—	Faiseurs de corniches.
10 83	10 63	16,017	46,610	291 21	182 97	Corsetiers, ouvriers.
9 00	12 00	136	144	68 00	—	Corsetiers, app.
—	12 00	—	208	—	208 00	Corsetiers, contremaîtres.
12 00	—	850	—	850 00	—	Corsetiers, gérants.
12 00	10 00	375	602	375 00	120 40	Lames d'acier pour corsets
9 57	11 50	717	135	102 42	67 50	Fabriques de coton— Apprentis.
9 00	10 75	500	710	250 00	177 50	Assortisseurs.
—	12 00	—	365	—	365 00	Metteurs en pelottes.
11 13	11 55	7,018	2,770	319 00	307 77	Ensembleurs.
12 00	—	1,065	—	532 50	—	Faiseurs de courroies.
11 52	9 85	8,307	3,677	332 28	183 85	Blanchisseurs.
12 00	12 00	350	2,750	175 00	229 16	Dévideurs de bobines.
—	10 50	—	390	—	195 00	Epinceurs.
11 24	11 12	34,648	16,049	258 50	222 90	Cardeurs.
11 33	—	2,500	—	833 33	—	Cardeurs, contremaîtres.
12 00	—	1,796	—	449 00	—	Aiguiseurs de cardes.
11 00	11 20	1,442	1,399	288 40	299 60	Apprêteurs de tissus.
12 00	—	525	—	262 50	—	Remplisseurs de tissus.
9 00	—	1,143	—	285 75	—	Finisseurs de tissus.
12 00	9 71	1,594	1,900	398 50	271 42	Inspecteurs de tissus.
9 00	10 14	520	3,386	173 33	241 85	Chambre aux tissus, emp.
12 00	—	364	—	364 00	—	Coupeurs.
12 00	12 00	4,304	750	860 80	750 00	Dessinateurs.
11 76	8 40	2,904	1,088	111 69	108 80	Doffers.
8 66	11 75	420	1,960	140 00	245 00	Drawers.
—	11 58	—	2,991	—	249 25	Draw framers.
12 00	—	500	—	500 00	—	Apprêteurs.
11 63	12 00	37,758	420	401 68	210 00	Teinturiers et nettoyeurs.
12 00	—	8,000	—	8,000 00	—	Teinturiers et nettoyeurs, contremaîtres.

TABLE II. Earnings of employees by classes and kinds of occupations for the Dominion, 1901.

Classes of occupations.	Aggregate wage-earners by occupations— Nombre d'employés à gages par occupations.		Wage-earners recorded Employés à gages inscrits avec le			
			At occupation— Occupés.		Months at Mois	
					Total.	
	m.	f.	m.	f.	m.	f.
v. Manufacturing class—con.						
Cotton factory op.—con.						
Dyers, cleaners and scourers overseers	1	—	1	—	12	—
Fillers	4	—	4	—	43	—
Finishers	36	12	36	12	431	143
Finishers overseers	1	—	1	—	12	—
Folders	11	27	11	27	130	321
Foremen	31	1	31	1	364	12
Frame fixers	2	—	2	—	24	—
Frame tenders	8	2	8	2	88	19
Giggers	1	—	1	—	10	—
Inspectors	3	16	3	16	36	192
Jack framers	—	2	—	2	—	22
Labelers	1	—	1	—	12	—
Loom fixers	54	—	54	—	616	—
Managers	9	—	8	—	96	—
Markers	—	1	—	1	—	12
Motormen	1	—	1	—	5	—
Nappers	13	2	13	2	148	23
Nappers overseers	1	—	1	—	12	—
Overseers	26	—	22	—	257	—
Packers	2	—	2	—	24	—
Pattern printers	1	1	1	1	12	8
Pickers	9	—	9	—	108	—
Polishers	2	—	2	—	24	—
Pressers	6	1	6	1	72	12
Printers	51	—	51	—	593	—
Printers foremen	2	—	2	—	24	—
Printers inspectors	2	—	2	—	24	—
Printers overseers	1	—	1	—	12	—
Printers supts	1	—	1	—	12	—
Repairers	2	—	2	—	24	—
Ropers	3	—	3	—	25	—
Sample cutters	—	4	—	4	—	32
Second hands	8	—	8	—	86	—
Slashers	8	—	7	—	71	—
Slubbers	2	—	2	—	24	—
Spare hands	—	4	—	4	—	42
Speeders	8	20	8	20	67	193
Spindlers	—	1	—	1	—	11
Spinners	568	774	555	750	6,404	8,059
Spinners, app	3	3	1	1	12	12
Spinners, foremen	3	—	3	—	36	—
Spoolers	5	71	5	71	58	750
Stampers	2	4	2	4	18	37
Starchers	6	—	6	—	72	—

TABLEAU II. Salaires et gages des employés par classes et espèces d'occupations pour le Canada, 1901.

with time and earnings— temps et le montant, des gages.						Classes d'occupations.
occupation— occupés.		Earnings at occupation— Montants gagnés aux occupations.				
Average— Moyenne.		Total.		Average— Moyenne.		
m.	f.	m.	f.	m.	f.	
		\$	\$	\$	\$	v. Classe industrielle—con.
12·00	—	936	—	936 00	—	Fabriques de coton—con.
10·75	—	1,178	—	294 50	—	Teinturiers et nettoyeurs, surveillants.
11·97	11·91	15,596	2,855	433 22	237 91	Remplisseurs.
12·00	—	1,040	—	1,040 00	—	Finisseurs.
11·81	11·88	3,401	5,316	309 18	196 88	Finisseurs, surveillants.
11·74	12·00	26,716	225	—	225 00	Plieurs.
12·00	—	500	—	250 00	—	Contremaîtres.
11·00	9·50	2,630	168	328 75	84 00	Réparateurs de châsses.
10·00	—	300	—	300 00	—	Soigneurs de métiers.
12·00	12·00	1,180	3,711	393 33	231 93	Giggers.
—	11·00	—	167	—	83 50	Inspecteurs.
12·00	—	150	—	150 00	—	Jack framers.
11·40	—	26,011	—	481 68	—	Poseurs d'étiquettes.
12·00	—	30,714	—	3,839 25	—	Réparateurs de métiers.
—	12·00	—	104	—	104 00	Gérants.
5·00	—	155	—	155 00	—	Marqueurs.
—	11·50	3,880	536	—	268 00	Mécaniciens électriciens.
12·00	—	780	—	780 00	—	Tondeurs.
11·68	—	15,800	—	718 18	—	Tondeurs, surveillants.
12·00	—	525	—	267 50	—	Surveillants.
12·00	8·00	313	208	313 00	208 00	Empaqueurs.
12·00	—	3,021	—	335 66	—	Imprimeurs de patrons.
12·00	—	672	—	336 00	—	Eplucheurs.
12·00	12·00	1,985	215	330 83	215 00	Polisseurs.
11·62	—	17,474	—	342 62	—	Presseurs.
12·00	—	1,386	—	693 00	—	Imprimeurs.
12·00	—	700	—	350 00	—	Imprimeurs, contremaîtres.
12·00	—	1,040	—	1,040 00	—	Imprimeurs, inspecteurs.
12·00	—	2,500	—	2,500 00	—	Imprimeurs, surveillants.
12·00	—	1,000	—	500 00	—	Imprimeurs, surint.
8·33	—	592	—	197 33	—	Réparateurs.
—	8·00	—	762	—	190 50	Cordiers.
10·75	—	4,527	—	565 87	—	Coupeurs d'échantillons.
10·14	—	3,594	—	513 42	—	Remplaçants.
12·00	—	432	—	216 00	—	Slashers.
—	10·50	—	778	—	194 50	Boudineurs.
8·37	9·65	1,379	3,121	172 37	156 05	Employés de relais.
—	11·00	—	150	—	150 00	Speeders.
11·53	10·74	146,854	138,481	264 60	184 64	Spindlers.
12·00	12·00	150	100	150 00	100 00	Fileurs.
12·00	—	2,900	—	966 66	—	Fileurs, app.
11·60	—	1,050	13,106	210 00	184 59	Fileurs, contr.
9·00	9·25	1,075	564	537 50	141 00	Bobineurs.
12·00	—	1,700	—	283 33	—	Etampeurs.
						Empeseurs.

TABLE II. Earnings of employees by classes and kinds of occupations for the Dominion, 1901.

Classes of occupations.	Aggregate wage-earners by occupations— Nombre d'employés à gages par occupations.		Wage-earners recorded Employés à gages inscrits avec le			
			At occupation— Occupés.		Months at Mois	
	m.	f.			Total.	
	m.	f.	m.	f.	m.	f.
v. Manufacturing class—con.						
Cotton factory op.—con.						
Superintendents	11	—	11	—	132	—
Sweepers	—	1	—	1	—	12
Tenders	—	2	—	2	—	24
Twisters	7	9	7	9	80	100
Warpers ..	8	20	8	20	94	227
Weavers	1,229	1,033	1,202	994	13,575	11,037
Weavers app.	8	—	4	—	30	—
Weavers foremen	4	—	4	—	45	—
Web drawers	1	31	1	28	10	295
Winders	9	46	9	45	105	487
Not specified	631	443	619	434	6,616	4,693
Cradle makers	2	—	1	—	12	—
Crane men	8	—	8	—	81	—
Cue makers	1	—	1	—	12	—
Cullers	6	—	6	—	55	—
Cutlery makers	44	1	44	1	493	12
Cutlery makers foremen	1	—	1	—	12	—
Dash factory emp.	14	1	14	1	154	12
Designers, n. s.	5	2	5	1	60	9
Diamond drillers	4	—	4	—	41	—
Diamond setters	6	—	6	—	69	—
Die makers	24	—	23	—	259	—
Die makers app.	1	—	1	—	12	—
Die sinkers	1	—	1	—	12	—
Die stampers	1	1	1	1	12	12
Distillers and rectifiers	24	—	24	—	269	—
Distillers and rectifiers foremen	3	—	3	—	36	—
Distillers and rectifiers managers	2	—	2	—	24	—
Distillery employees	29	—	28	—	316	—
Distillery supts.	1	—	1	—	12	—
Doffers, n. s.	10	3	8	3	65	36
Doublers, n. s.	—	3	—	3	—	27
Drawers, n. s.	—	1	—	1	—	9
Dredge repairers	1	—	1	—	9	—
Dressers, n. s.	3	—	3	—	36	—
Dressmakers	16	11,817	14	10,345	150	109,416
Dressmakers app.	—	716	—	469	—	4,822
Dressmakers forewomen	—	5	—	5	—	60
Dressmakers managers	1	1	1	1	12	12
Drillers	74	—	72	—	741	—
Drillers managers	1	—	1	—	12	—
Dye makers	5	2	5	1	60	12

TABLE II. Earnings of employees by classes and kinds of occupations for the Dominion, 1901.

Classes of occupations.	Aggregate wage-earners by occupations— Nombre d'employés à gages par occupations.		Wage-earners recorded Employés à gages inscrits avec le			
			At occupation— Occupés.		Months at Mois	
					Total.	
	m.	f.	m.	f.	m.	f.
v. Manufacturing class—con.						
Dyers, cleaners and scourers	302	25	287	22	3,286	230
Dyers, cleaners and scourers app.....	9	1	9	1	97	6
Dyers, cleaners and scourers foremen.....	4	—	3	—	36	—
Dyers, cleaners and scourers managers.....	3	—	—	—	—	—
Dyers, n. s.....	54	2	52	2	567	24
Dyers, foremen, n. s.....	—	1	—	1	—	12
Dye works inspectors.....	1	—	1	—	12	—
Dynamite makers.....	7	—	7	—	82	—
Dynamite makers foremen..	1	—	1	—	12	—
Electric light employees....	150	36	144	35	1,673	391
Electric light emp. app.....	4	—	4	—	48	—
Electric light foremen.....	12	—	12	—	144	—
Electric light inspectors....	1	—	1	—	12	—
Electric light managers....	15	—	10	—	120	—
Electric light supts.....	7	—	6	—	72	—
Electric works employees...	115	57	111	57	1,196	603
Electric works foremen.....	3	—	3	—	34	—
Electric works inspectors...	2	—	1	—	12	—
Electric works managers....	2	—	2	—	24	—
Electric works supts.....	1	—	1	—	12	—
Electro platers.....	26	—	22	—	235	—
Electrotypers.....	7	—	6	—	72	—
Elevator builders.....	3	—	3	—	34	—
Elevator works supts.....	1	—	1	—	12	—
Embossers.....	5	14	4	14	48	136
Embossers app.....	—	1	—	1	—	4
Embroiderers.....	1	8	1	7	12	83
Emery wheel makers.....	6	—	6	—	70	—
Emery wheel works managers.....	1	—	1	—	12	—

TABLEAU II. Salaires et gages des employés par classes et espèces d'occupations pour le Canada, 1901.

with time and earnings— temps et le montant des gages.						Classes d'occupations.
occupation— occupés.		Earnings at occupation— Montants gagnés aux occupations.				
Average— Moyenne.		Total.		Average— Moyenne.		
m.	f.	m.	f.	m.	f.	
		\$	\$	\$	\$	v. Classe industrielle—con.
11·48	10·45	120,881	5,574	421 18	253 36	Teinturiers et nettoyeurs.
10·77	6·00	981	75	109 00	75 00	Teinturiers et nettoyeurs, app.
12·00	—	2,174	—	724 66	—	Teinturiers et nettoyeurs, contr.
—	—	—	—	—	—	Teinturiers et nettoyeurs, gérants.
10·90	12·00	19,907	450	382 82	225 00	Teinturiers, n. s.
—	12·00	—	300	—	300 00	Teinturiers, contr.
12·00	—	600	—	600 00	—	Teintureries, inspecteurs.
11·71	—	3,150	—	450 00	—	Faiseurs de dynamite.
12·00	—	1,300	—	1,300 00	—	Faiseurs de dynamite, contr.
11·61	11·17	56,962	5,974	395 56	170 68	Employés d'étab. de lum. électrique.
12·00	—	510	—	127 50	—	Employés d'étab. de lum, app.
12·00	—	8,341	—	695 08	—	Employés d'étab. de lum, contr.
12·00	—	600	—	600 00	—	Employés d'étab. de lum. ins- pect.
12·00	—	11,650	—	1,165 00	—	Employés d'étab. de lum. gérants.
12·00	—	9,700	—	1,616 66	—	Employés d'étab. de lum. surint.
10·77	10·57	34,297	9,145	308 98	160 43	Etablissements électriques, employés.
11·33	—	1,800	—	600 00	—	Etablissements électriques, contr.
12·00	—	450	—	450 00	—	Etablissements électriques, inspect.
12·00	—	2,400	—	1,200 00	—	Etablissements électriques, gérants.
12·00	—	600	—	600 00	—	Etablissements électriques, surint.
10·68	—	11,851	—	538 68	—	Galvanoplastie, ouvriers.
12·00	—	3,900	—	650 00	—	Electrotypie, ouvriers.
11·33	—	1,725	—	575 00	—	Constructeurs d'ascenseurs.
12·00	—	1,000	—	1,000 00	—	Constructeurs d'ascenseurs, surint.
12·00	9·71	1,798	2,593	449 50	185 21	Bosseleurs.
—	4·00	—	25	—	25 00	Bosseleurs, app.
12·00	11·85	150	1,497	150 00	213 85	Brodeurs.
11·66	—	3,015	—	502 50	—	Faiseurs de roues d'émeri.
12·00	—	900	—	900 00	—	Gérants d'étab. de roues d'émeri.

TABLE II. Earnings of employees by classes and kinds of occupations for the Dominion, 1901.

Classes of occupations.	Aggregate wage-earners by occupations— Nombre d'employés à gages par occupations.		Wage-earners recorded / Employés à gages inscrits avec le			
			At occupation— Occupés.		Months at Mois	
					Total.	
	m.	f.	m.	f.	m.	f.
v. Manufacturing class—con.						
Enamelers	54	30	53	29	601	328
Enamelers app	2	1	2	1	23	4
Enamelers foremen.... .	1	—	1	—	12	—
Enamelers supts... . .	1	—	1	—	12	—
Engineers (stationary).....	8,100	—	7,510	—	81,985	—
Engineers (stat.), app.....	48	—	46	—	515	—
Engineers (stat.) foremen...	3	—	3	—	31	—
Engineers (stat.) supts.....	1	—	1	—	12	—
Engine works managers	1	—	1	—	12	—
Engravers, n.s.	37	—	34	—	389	—
Engravers app., n.s.	4	—	4	—	48	—
Envelope makers.	9	54	9	54	106	624
Envelope makers app.	1	1	1	1	12	12
Envelope makers foremen.. . .	—	1	—	1	—	12
Envelope makers supts.	1	—	1	—	12	—
Evaporator works emp.	12	3	10	3	92	26
Evaporator works foremen.. . .	3	—	3	—	36	—
Facing cutters.	1	—	1	—	7	—
Factory foremen, n.s.	179	15	173	15	2,028	174
Factory inspectors, n.s.	3	—	3	—	36	—
Factory managers, n.s.	124	—	113	—	1,322	—
Factory operatives, n.s.	8,920	4,210	8,667	4,083	94,189	42,553
Factory operatives app., n.s.. . .	88	29	85	29	867	284
Factory supts. n.s.	32	1	31	1	369	12
Fancy work makers	10	44	10	43	120	475
Fancy work makers managers	1	—	1	—	12	—
Feather bone makers.	3	8	3	8	34	70
Feather curlers	—	3	—	3	—	25
Feather workers	1	2	1	2	12	21
Felt makers	31	20	31	20	353	230
Felt makers foremen.. . . .	1	—	1	—	11	—
Fence builders.	13	—	10	—	99	—
File cutters.	7	—	7	—	77	—
File makers.. . . .	82	3	77	3	852	29
Filers.	457	—	441	—	4,474	—
Filers app.	1	—	1	—	10	—
Filers foremen	1	—	1	—	12	—
Fillers.	2	2	2	2	24	24
Finishers, n.s.	490	105	477	105	5,437	1,170
Finishers app., n.s.	5	—	4	—	48	—
Finishers foremen, n.s.	2	—	2	—	24	—
Firemen n.s.	3,290	—	3,132	—	35,191	—
Firemen app., n.s.	14	—	14	—	155	—

TABLEAU II. Salaires et gages des employés par classes et espèces d'occupations pour le Canada, 1901.

with time and earnings— temps et le montant des gages.						Classes d'occupations.
occupation— occupés.		Earnings at occupation— Montants gagnés aux occupations.				
Average— Moyenne.		Total.		Average— Moyenne.		
m.	f.	m.	f.	m.	f.	
		\$	\$	\$	\$	v. Classe industrielle—con.
11·33	11·31	19,125	5,561	360 84	191 75	Emailleurs.
11·50	4·00	350	68	175 00	68 00	Emailleurs, app.
12·00	—	600	—	600 00	—	Emailleurs, contr.
12·00	—	700	—	700 00	—	Emailleurs, surint.
10·91	—	3,910,354	—	520 68	—	Mécaniciens, ingénieurs.
11·19	—	8,715	—	189 89	—	Mécaniciens, ingénieurs, app.
10·33	—	1,680	—	560 00	—	Mécaniciens, ingénieurs, contr.
12·00	—	1,500	—	1,500 00	—	Mécaniciens, ingénieurs, surint.
12·00	—	1,800	—	1,800 00	—	Etab. de machines, gérants.
11·44	—	21,631	—	636 20	—	Graveurs, n.s.
12·00	—	331	—	82 75	—	Graveurs, app., n.s.
11·77	11·55	3,128	10,603	347 55	196 35	Faiseurs d'enveloppes.
12·00	12·00	250	150	250 00	150 00	Faiseurs d'enveloppes, app.
—	12·00	—	300	—	300 00	Faiseurs d'enveloppes, contr.
12·00	—	800	—	800 00	—	Faiseurs d'enveloppes, surint.
9·20	8·66	2,225	370	222 50	123 33	Etab. d'évaporateurs, empl.
12·00	—	1,365	—	455 00	—	Etab. d'évaporateurs, contr.
7·00	—	700	—	700 00	—	Tailleurs de revers d'habits.
11·72	11·60	115,044	4,653	664 99	310 20	Fabriques, contremaîtres, n.s.
12·00	—	2,070	—	690 00	—	Fabriques, inspecteurs, n.s.
11·69	—	157,049	—	1,389 81	—	Fabriques, gérants, n.s.
10·87	10·42	2,677,762	710,019	308 96	173 89	Fabriques, ouvriers, n.s.
10·20	9·79	10,672	2,280	125 55	78 62	Fabriques, ouvriers, app, n.s.
11·90	12·00	28,990	240	936 16	240 00	Fabriques, surintendants, n.s.
12·00	11·46	3,550	9,431	355 00	219 32	Ouvrages de fantaisie, ouvriers.
12·00	—	800	—	800 00	—	Ouvrages de fantaisie, gérants.
11·46	8·75	530	1,117	173 33	139 62	Fab. de baleine artificielle.
—	8·33	—	430	—	143 33	Etab. à friser les plumes.
12·00	10·50	150	333	150 00	166 50	Travailleurs de plumes.
11·38	11·50	9,631	3,867	310 67	193 35	Faiseurs de feutre.
11·00	—	420	—	420 00	—	Faiseurs de feutre, contr.
9·90	—	2,915	—	291 50	—	Constructeurs de clôtures.
11·00	—	2,670	—	381 42	—	Tailleurs de limes.
11·06	9·66	26,232	255	340 67	85 00	Fabricants de limes.
10·14	—	206,367	—	467 95	—	Limeurs.
10·00	—	40	—	40 00	—	Limeurs, app.
12·00	—	402	—	402 00	—	Limeurs, contr.
12·00	12·00	850	240	425 00	120 00	Remplisseurs, n.s.
11·60	11·14	181,179	21,145	379 83	201 38	Finisseurs, n.s.
12·00	—	651	—	162 75	—	Finisseurs, app., n.s.
12·00	—	1,100	—	550 00	—	Finisseurs, contr., n.s.
11·23	—	1,382,037	—	441 26	—	Chauffeurs, n.s.
11·07	—	2,818	—	20 28	—	Chauffeurs, app., n.s.

TABLE II. Earnings of employees by classes and kinds of occupations for the Dominion, 1901.

Classes of occupations.	Aggregate wage-earners by occupations— Nombre d'employés à gages par occupations.		Wage-earners recorded Employés à gages inscrits avec le			
			At occupation— Occupés.		Months at Mois	
					Total.	
	m.	f.	m.	f.	m.	f.
y. Manufacturing class—con.						
Fish canners and curers	1,747	26	1,678	24	8,550	88
Fish canners and curers foremen	57	—	52	—	502	—
Fish canners and curers managers	46	—	45	—	449	—
Fitters, n.s.	79	3	77	3	921	29
Fitters app., n.s.	13	—	13	—	139	—
Fitters (engines and machines).	356	—	345	—	3,976	—
Fitters (engines and machines) app.	30	—	30	—	352	—
Flavoring extract makers	1	—	—	—	—	—
Flax dressers	30	—	29	—	297	—
Flax dressers foremen	1	—	1	—	12	—
Flax mill foremen	3	—	3	—	32	—
Flax mill operatives	59	2	58	2	606	12
Flounce workers	—	2	—	2	—	24
Flour mill employees	64	1	63	1	673	12
Flour mill managers	2	—	2	—	24	—
Folders, n.s.	8	3	8	2	94	20
Foremen, n.s.	2,318	123	2,211	122	25,438	1,435
Foundry employees	921	—	878	—	9,717	—
Foundry emp. app.	27	—	26	—	296	—
Foundry emp. foremen.	15	—	13	—	150	—
Foundry managers	18	—	15	—	180	—
Foundry supts.	8	—	7	—	84	—
Fountain makers	2	—	2	—	24	—
Frame fixers, n. s	1	—	1	—	10	—
Frame makers.	4	—	4	—	41	—
Framers, n. s	2	—	2	—	24	—
Frame setters	1	—	1	—	12	—
Fringe and tassel makers	6	32	5	32	60	375
Fruit and vegetable canners	117	122	114	120	924	638
Fruit and vegetable canners foremen	1	—	1	—	6	—
Fruit and vegetable canners managers	8	—	5	—	60	—
Fruit and vegetable canners supts	1	—	1	—	10	—
Fullers, n. s	1	—	—	—	—	—
Furnace managers (blast)	3	—	2	—	24	—
Furnace men (blast)	44	—	34	—	374	—
Furriers	671	572	639	555	7,149	5,959

TABLEAU II. Salaires et gages des employés par classes et espèces d'occupations pour le Canada, 1901.

with time and earnings— temps et le montant des gages.						Classes d'occupations.
occupation— occupés.		Earnings at occupation— Montants gagnés aux occupations.				
Average— Moyenne.		Total.		Average— Moyenne.		
m.	f.	m.	f.	m.	f.	
		\$	\$	\$	\$	v. Classe industrielle—con.
5·09	13·66	300,102	1,589	178 78	66 20	Conserves de poisson, ou- vriers.
9·65	—	33,830	—	650 57	—	Conserves de poisson, contr.
9·97	—	50,415	—	1,120 33	—	Conserves de poisson, gérants
11·96	9·66	26,862	720	350 15	240 00	Ajusteurs, n.s.
10·69	—	2,142	—	164 86	—	Ajusteurs, app., n.s.
11·52	—	169,998	—	492 74	—	Ajusteurs (machines).
11·73	—	4,733	—	157 76	—	Ajusteurs (machines), app.
—	—	—	—	—	—	Faiseurs d'essences.
10·24	—	7,536	—	259 86	—	Séranceurs de lin.
12·00	—	500	—	500 00	—	Séranceurs, contremaîtres.
10·66	—	1,211	—	403 66	—	Moulins à broyer le lin, contr.
10·44	6·00	14,568	166	251 17	83 00	Moulins à broyer le lin, ouvriers.
—	12·00	—	1,220	—	610 00	Travailleuses de volants.
10·68	12·00	22,723	133	360 68	133 00	Moulins à farine, employés.
12·00	—	1,900	—	950 00	—	Moulins à farine, gérants
11·75	10·00	2,293	240	286 62	120 00	Plieurs, n.s.
11·50	11·76	1,332,055	40,331	602 46	330 58	Contremaîtres, n.s..
11·05	—	315,947	—	359 43	—	Fonderies, employés.
11·38	—	4,294	—	165 15	—	Fonderies, employés, app.
11·53	—	10,520	—	809 23	—	Fonderies, employés, contr.
12·00	—	20,200	—	1,346 66	—	Fonderies, gérants.
12·00	—	8,220	—	1,174 28	—	Fonderies, surint.
12·00	—	1,180	—	590 00	—	Faiseurs de fontaines.
10·00	—	240	—	240 00	—	Arrangeurs de cadres, n. s.
10·25	—	1,500	—	375 00	—	Faiseurs de cadres, n. s.
12·00	—	750	—	375 00	—	Encadreur, n. s..
12·00	—	150	—	150 00	—	Poseurs de cadres.
12·00	11·71	1,136	5,615	227 20	175 46	Faiseurs de frange et de glands.
8·10	5·31	26,323	8,778	230 90	73 15	Conserves de fruits et légu- mes, ouvriers.
6·00	—	300	—	300 00	—	Conserves de fruits et légu- mes, contr.
12·00	—	4,900	—	980 00	—	Conserves de fruits et légu- mes, gérants.
10·00	—	1,300	—	1,300 00	—	Conserves de fruits et légu- mes, surint.
—	—	—	—	—	—	Foulons.
12·00	—	3,200	—	1,600 00	—	Hauts fourneaux, gérants.
11·00	—	20,489	—	602 61	—	Hauts fourneaux, ouvriers.
11·18	10·73	287,595	110,273	450 07	198 69	Manchonniers, ouvriers.

TABLE II. Earnings of employees by classes and kinds of occupations for the Dominion, 1901.

Classes of occupations.	Aggregate wage-earners by occupations— Nombre d'employés à gages par occupations.		Wage-earners recorded Employés à gages inscrits avec le			
			At occupation— Occupés.		Months at Mois	
					Total.	
	m.	f.	m.	f.	m.	f.
v. Manufacturing class—con.						
Furriers app	78	18	76	16	841	160
Furriers foremen.	1	2	1	2	12	24
Furriers managers.	1	1	1	1	12	5
Furriers supts.	1	—	1	—	12	—
Galvanizers	7	—	7	—	72	—
Galvanized iron workers. . . .	15	—	12	—	140	—
Galvanized iron workers app.	1	—	1	—	12	—
Gas meter makers and re- pairers	6	—	6	—	66	—
Gas works employees	250	—	244	—	2,822	—
Gas works emp. app.	1	—	1	—	12	—
Gas works foremen.	12	—	12	—	144	—
Gas works inspectors. . . .	7	—	6	—	72	—
Gas works managers.	21	—	19	—	222	—
Gas works supts.	11	—	11	—	132	—
Gauge makers	6	—	6	—	68	—
Glass blowers and workers. . .	993	27	948	27	9,070	276
Glass blowers and workers app.	113	4	113	3	1,010	15
Glass blowers and workers foremen	4	—	3	—	36	—
Glass blowers and workers managers.	5	—	4	—	48	—
Glass blowers and workers supts.	2	—	1	—	12	—
Glove makers.	263	285	240	273	2,701	3,053
Glove makers app.	8	3	8	3	91	30
Glove makers foremen.	1	—	1	—	12	—
Glove makers managers.	2	—	2	—	24	—
Glue makers.	21	2	20	2	216	24
Glue makers foremen.	1	—	1	—	12	—
Glue makers managers.	1	—	1	—	12	—
Gluers.	22	4	22	4	244	46
Gold and silver platers	4	—	4	—	48	—
Gold-and silver-smiths	283	17	271	17	3,039	189
Gold-and silver-smiths app.	15	—	14	—	159	—
Gold-and silver-smiths fore- men.	1	—	1	—	12	—
Gold-and silver-smiths man- agers.	2	—	2	—	24	—
Gold-and silver-smiths supts	1	—	1	—	12	—
Graphite refiners.	1	—	1	—	12	—

TABLEAU II. Salaires et gages des employés par classes et espèces d'occupations pour le Canada, 1901.

with time and earnings— temps et le montant des gages.						Classes d'occupations.
occupation— occupés.		Earnings at occupation— Montants gagnés aux occupations.				
Average— Moyenne.		Total.		Average— Moyenne.		
m.	f.	m.	f.	m.	f.	
		\$	\$	\$	\$	v. Classe industrielle—con.
11·06	10·00	10,272	1,179	135 15	73 68	Manchonniars, app.
12·00	12·00	1,300	1,000	1,300 00	500 00	Manchonniars, contre.
12·00	5·00	2,000	175	2,000 00	175 00	Manchonniars, gérants.
12·00	—	1,400	—	1,400 00	—	Manchonniars, surint.
10·28	—	2,799	—	399 85	—	Galvaniseurs.
11·66	—	5,958	—	496 50	—	Travailleurs de fer galvanisé.
12·00	—	150	—	150 00	—	Travailleurs de fer galvanisé, app.
11·00	—	3,186	—	531 00	—	Faiseurs et réparateurs de gazomètres.
11·56	—	111,539	—	457 12	—	Usines à gaz, employés.
12·00	—	300	—	300 00	—	Usines à gaz, app.
12·00	—	10,190	—	849 16	—	Usines à gaz, contr.
12·00	—	4,950	—	825 00	—	Usines à gaz, inspecteurs,
11·68	—	32,505	—	1,710 78	—	Usines à gaz, gérants.
12·00	—	12,442	7	1,131 09	—	Usines à gaz, surint.
11·33	—	3,100	—	516 66	—	Faiseurs de jauges.
9·56	10·22	441,418	4,162	465 84	154 14	Souffleurs et travailleurs de verre, ouvriers.
8·93	5·00	15,114	187	133 75	62 33	Souffleurs et travailleurs de verre, app.
12·00	—	1,940	—	646 66	—	Souffleurs et travailleurs, de verre, contr.
12·00	—	9,800	—	2,450 00	—	Souffleurs et travailleurs de verre, gérants.
12·00	—	600	—	600 00	—	Souffleurs et travailleurs de verre, surint.
11·25	11·23	80,387	50,272	334 94	184 14	Gantiers.
11·37	10·00	679	192	84 87	64 00	Gantiers, app.
12·00	—	600	—	600 00	—	Gantiers, contr.
12·00	—	1,424	—	712 00	—	Gantiers, gérants.
10·80	12·00	5,952	304	297 60	152 00	Faiseurs de colle forte, ou- vriers.
12·00	—	400	—	400 00	—	Faiseurs de colle forte, contr.
12·00	—	1,000	—	1,000 00	—	Faiseurs de colle forte, gé- rants.
11·09	11·50	9,047	964	411 22	241 00	Colleurs.
12·00	—	2,390	—	597 50	—	Doreurs et argenteurs.
11·21	11·11	118,683	3,569	437 94	209 94	Orfèvrerie, ouvriers.
11·35	—	2,118	—	151 28	—	Orfèvrerie, app.
12·00	—	750	—	750 00	—	Orfèvrerie, contr.
12·00	—	2,300	—	1,150 00	—	Orfevrerie, gérants.
12·00	—	900	—	900 00	—	Orfèvrerie, surint.
12·00	—	458	—	458 00	—	Raffineurs de graphyte.

TABLE II. Earnings of employees by classes and kinds of occupations for the Dominion, 1901.

Classes of occupations.	Aggregate wage-earners by occupations— Nombre d'employés à gages par occupations.		Wage-earners recorded Employés à gages inscrits avec le			
			At occupation— Occupés.		Months at Mois	
	m.	f.			Total.	
	m.	f.	m.	f.	m.	f.
v. Manufacturing class—con.						
Grill makers	3	—	3	—	36	—
Grinders, n. s.	81	—	80	—	876	—
Gum factory employees. . . .	14	30	13	30	143	298
Gunsmiths	33	—	27	—	296	—
Gunsmiths app.	1	—	1	—	12	—
Gutta percha workers	1	—	1	—	12	—
Hair cloth makers	1	2	1	2	12	20
Hair workers	10	8	10	8	116	94
Hair workers app.	1	—	1	—	6	—
Hame factory employees. . . .	14	1	14	1	150	11
Hammock makers	5	3	5	3	37	34
Hammock makers foremen. . .	1	—	1	—	12	—
Handle factory emp.	8	—	8	—	95	—
Handle finishers.	1	—	1	—	11	—
Hardware makers	2	—	2	—	24	—
Harness and saddle makers.	2,081	5	1,905	5	21,620	60
Harness and saddle makers app	160	—	135	—	1,494	—
Harness and saddle makers foremen	3	—	3	—	36	—
Hat and cap makers.	292	153	271	148	2,850	1,530
Hat and cap makers app. . . .	5	—	3	—	36	—
Hat and cap makers foremen	—	2	—	1	—	12
Hat and cap makers mgrs. . .	1	—	1	—	12	—
Hay presses	10	—	10	—	114	—
Heading factory emp.	12	—	12	—	122	—
Hinge makers	12	—	12	—	137	—
Hoop makers	14	—	12	—	136	—
Hose makers	3	1	3	1	33	12
Hose makers managers.	1	—	1	—	12	—
Hydraulic power house emp.	2	—	2	—	24	—
Implement repairers.	1	—	1	—	12	—
Improvers, n. s.	—	1	—	1	—	7
Incubator makers.	1	—	1	—	12	—
Ink factory emp.	6	—	6	—	72	—
Inspectors, n. s.	88	4	87	4	1,029	48
Iron bed finishers.	1	—	1	—	12	—
Iron and steel workers. . . .	1,610	—	1,502	—	16,566	—
Iron and steel workers app. .	19	—	18	—	215	—

TABLEAU II. Salaires et gages des employés par classes et espèces d'occupations pour le Canada, 1901.

with time and earnings— temps et le montant des gages.						Classes d'occupations.
occupation— occupés.		Earnings at occupation— Montants gagnés aux occupations.				
Average— Moyenne.		Total.		Average— Moyenne.		
m.	f.	m.	f.	m.	f.	
		\$	\$	\$	\$	v. Classe industrielle—con.
- 12·00	-	1,058	-	352 66	-	Fab. de grils.
10·95	-	33,563	-	419 53	-	Aiguiseurs, n. s.
- 11·00	9·93	3,766	4,130	289 69	137 66	Fab. de gomme, emp.
10·92	-	14,706	-	544 66	-	Armuriers.
- 12·00	-	180	-	180 00	-	Armuriers, app.
12·00	-	260	-	260 00	-	Travailleurs de gutta-percha.
12·00	10·00	150	458	150 00	229 00	Tisseurs de cheveux.
11·60	11·75	4,702	1,370	470 20	171 50	Ouvrages en cheveux, ouv.
6·00	-	50	-	50 00	-	Ouvrages en cheveux, app.
10·71	11·00	5,190	132	370 71	132 00	Fab. d'attelles, emp.
7·40	11·33	910	600	182 00	200 00	Faiseurs de hamacs.
12·00	-	400	-	400 00	-	Faiseurs de hamacs, contre.
11·87	-	2,910	-	363 75	-	Fab. de manches, emp.
11·00	-	440	-	440 00	-	Finisseurs de manches.
12·00	-	1,880	-	940 00	-	Fab. de quincaillerie.
11·34	12·00	734,473	1,029	380 30	205 80	Selliers, ouvriers.
11·06	-	15,934	-	118 02	-	Selliers, app.
12·00	-	1,900	-	633 33	-	Selliers, contr.
10·51	10·33	109,239	26,578	403 09	175 52	Chapeliers.
12·00	-	329	-	109 66	-	Chapeliers, app.
-	12·00	-	300	-	300 00	Chapeliers, contr.
12·00	-	1,000	-	1,000 00	-	Chapeliers, gérants.
11·40	-	2,141	-	214 10	-	Presses à foin, ouvriers.
10·16	-	4,320	-	360 00	-	Fab. de fonds de barils, ouvriers.
11·41	-	3,785	-	315 41	-	Fab. de pentures.
11·33	-	4,577	-	381 41	-	Faiseurs de cercles.
11·00	12·00	1,056	240	352 00	240 00	Tuyaux élastiques, ouv.
12·00	-	900	-	900 00	-	Tuyaux élastiques, gérants.
12·00	-	762	-	381 00	-	Etab. de pouvoir hydraulique, emp.
12·00	-	520	-	520 00	-	Réparateurs d'instruments aratoires.
-	7·00	-	60	-	60 00	Improvers.
12·00	-	600	-	600 00	-	Faiseurs d'incubateurs.
12·00	-	2,642	-	440 33	-	Fab. d'encre, emp.
11·82	12·00	57,082	710	704 71	177 50	Inspecteurs, n.s.
12·00	-	360	-	360 00	-	Finisseurs de lits en fer.
11·02	-	609,273	-	405 64	-	Usines travaillant le fer et l'acier, ouvriers.
11·94	-	4,295	-	238 61	-	Usines travaillant le fer et l'acier, app.

TABLE II. Earnings of employees by classes and kinds of occupations for the Dominion, 1901.

Classes of occupations.	Aggregate wage-earners by occupations— Nombre d'employés à gages par occupations.		Wage-earners recorded Employés à gages inscrits avec le			
			At occupation— Occupés.		Months at Mois	
	m.	f.			Total.	
	m.	f.	m.	f.	m.	f.
v. Manufacturing class—con.						
Iron and steel works foremen.....	23	—	23	—	275	—
Iron and steel works mgrs..	7	—	5	—	60	—
Iron and steel works supts...	17	—	15	—	180	—
Ivory turners	1	—	—	—	—	—
Japanners	50	3	49	3	535	30
Jewel case makers.....	5	3	5	3	60	34
Knitters	5	9	5	9	55	86
Knitting factory foremen...	3	4	3	4	36	46
Knitting factory inspectors..	2	2	2	2	24	24
Knitting factory managers...	2	—	2	—	24	—
Knitting factory operatives.	255	595	241	575	2,588	6,084
Knitting factory oper. app..	4	12	4	12	30	127
Knitting factory supts.....	3	—	3	—	36	—
Knotters, n.s.....	—	3	—	3	—	21
Kodak factory emp.	—	1	—	1	—	12
Labelers	2	16	2	16	24	183
Lace makers	5	6	5	6	39	62
Ladder makers	1	—	1	—	12	—
Lamp makers.....	1	2	1	2	12	24
Lantern makers.....	8	—	8	—	75	—
Lantern makers managers...	1	—	1	—	12	—
Lappers, n.s.....	2	—	2	—	18	—
Lard refiners.....	3	—	3	—	32	—
Last and peg makers.....	17	—	16	—	171	—
Lathers and plasterers	1,724	—	1,549	—	14,665	—
Lathers and plasterers app..	18	—	17	—	170	—
Lathers and plasterers foremen.....	1	—	1	—	12	—
Lead workers.....	3	—	3	—	36	—
Leather cutters	32	—	29	—	263	—
Leather cutters supts.	1	—	1	—	12	—
Leather dressers	2	—	2	—	24	—
Leather workers	660	102	636	102	6,795	913
Leather workers app.	49	1	49	1	512	12
Leather workers foremen...	1	—	1	—	4	—
Leather workers managers..	3	—	1	—	12	—
Limeburners.....	60	—	55	—	539	—
Limeburners foreman....	1	—	1	—	12	—
Linen stampers	—	2	—	2	—	22
Liniment makers.....	2	1	2	1	18	4
Lithographers.....	456	7	419	7	4,847	76
Lithographers app.....	60	—	60	—	690	—

TABLEAU II. Salaires et gages des employés par classes et espèces d'occupations pour le Canada, 1901.

with time and earnings— temps et le montant des gages.						Classes d'occupations.
occupation— occupés.		Earnings at occupation— Montants gagnés aux occupations.				
Average— Moyenne.		Total.		Average— Moyenne.		
m.	f.	m.	f.	m.	f.	
		\$	\$	\$	\$	v. Classe industrielle—con.
11·95	—	29,844	—	1,297 56	—	Usines travaillant le fer et l'acier, contr.
12·00	—	11,170	—	2,234 00	—	Usines travaillant le fer et l'acier, gérants.
12·00	—	19,485	—	1,299 00	—	Usines travaillant le fer et l'acier, surint.
—	—	—	—	—	—	Tourneurs en ivoire.
10·91	10·00	19,336	975	394 61	325 00	Vernisseurs.
12·00	11·33	1,497	581	299 40	193 66	Faiseurs de boîtes à bijoux.
11·00	9·55	1,779	1,814	355 80	201 55	Tricotéurs.
12·00	11·50	3,750	1,870	1,250 00	467 50	Fab. de tricots, contr.
12·00	12·00	600	440	300 00	220 00	Fab. de tricots, inspect.
12·00	—	2,500	—	1,250 00	—	Fab. de tricots, gérants.
10·73	10·40	68,821	104,036	285 56	180 93	Fab. de tricots, ouvriers.
7·50	10·58	475	820	118 75	39 58	Fab. de tricots, app.
12·00	—	2,800	—	933 33	—	Fab. de tricots, surint.
—	6·99	—	750	—	250 00	Nouveurs, n.s.
—	12·00	—	150	—	150 00	Fab. de kodaks, emp.
12·00	11·43	408	2,598	204 00	162 37	Poseurs d'étiquettes.
7·80	10·33	804	1,175	160 80	195 83	Faiseurs de dentelle.
12·00	—	300	—	300 00	—	Faiseurs d'échelles.
12·00	12·00	300	550	300 00	275 00	Fab. de lampes.
9·37	—	2,957	—	369 62	—	Fab. de lanternes.
12·00	—	500	—	500 00	—	Fab. de lanternes, gérants.
9·00	—	443	—	221 50	—	Plieurs, n.s.
10·66	—	1,665	—	555 00	—	Raffineurs de saindoux.
10·68	—	6,579	—	411 18	—	Faiseurs de formes et chevilles.
9·46	—	678,659	—	438 12	—	Latteurs et plâtriers.
10·00	—	2,411	—	141 82	—	Latteurs et plâtriers, app.
12·00	—	900	—	900 00	—	Latteurs et plâtriers, contr.
12·00	—	1,050	—	350 00	—	Travailleurs de plomb.
9·06	—	8,091	—	279 00	—	Coupeurs de cuir.
12·00	—	750	—	750 00	—	Coupeurs de cuir, surint.
12·00	—	900	—	450 00	—	Apprêteurs de cuir.
10·68	8·95	240,929	15,241	378 81	149 42	Travailleurs de cuir.
10·44	12·00	4,990	75	101 83	75 00	Travailleurs de cuir, app.
4·00	—	120	—	120 00	—	Travailleurs de cuir, contr.
12·00	—	1,000	—	1,000 00	—	Travailleurs de cuir, gérants.
9·80	—	19,114	—	347 52	—	Chaufourniers.
12·00	—	600	—	600 00	—	Chaufourniers, contr.
—	11·00	—	315	—	157 50	Etampeurs de toile.
9·00	4·00	870	50	435 00	50 00	Faiseurs de liniments.
11·56	10·85	202,330	1,470	482 88	210 00	Lithographes.
11·50	—	9,177	—	153 01	—	Lithographes, app.

TABLE II. Earnings of employees by classes and kinds of occupations for the Dominion, 1901.

Classes of occupations.	Aggregate wage-earners by occupations— Nombre d'employés à gages par occupations.		Wage-earners recorded Employés à gages inscrits avec le			
			At occupation— Occupés.		Months at Mois	
	m.	f.			Total.	
	m.	f.	m.	f.	m.	f.
v. Manufacturing class—con.						
Lithographers managers.	1	—	1	—	12	—
Locksmiths	87	1	78	1	859	12
Locksmiths app.	2	—	2	—	18	—
Locksmiths foremen.	1	—	1	—	12	—
Locomotive works emp. n. s.	3	—	3	—	36	—
Locomotive works foremen.	1	—	1	—	12	—
Loom fixers, n. s.	53	—	53	—	602	—
Loom fixers app. n. s.	1	—	—	—	—	—
Loop dressers.	1	—	—	1	12	—
Lye makers.	1	—	1	—	12	—
Macaroni and vermicelli makers	4	1	4	1	48	6
Machine operatives, n. s.	555	1,161	544	1,140	6,063	12,718
Machine operatives app. n. s.	11	5	11	5	121	60
Machine operatives supts.	1	—	1	—	12	—
Machinists	12,622	—	11,930	—	135,033	—
Machinists app.	800	—	749	—	8,370	—
Machinists foremen.	55	—	32	—	371	—
Machinists inspectors.	1	—	—	—	—	—
Machinists managers	7	—	6	—	72	—
Machinists supts.	6	—	6	—	72	—
Malleable works emp.	—	2	—	2	—	14
Managers, n. s.	840	10	698	8	8,313	96
Marble and stone cutters	2,720	—	2,546	—	25,081	—
Marble and stone cutters app	41	—	37	—	412	—
Marble and stone cutters foremen.	3	—	3	—	34	—
Masons, brick and stone.	7,796	—	7,148	—	64,903	—
Masons, brick and stone app.	75	—	67	—	611	—
Masons, brick and stone foremen	9	—	8	—	84	—
Mast and spar makers.	19	—	18	—	147	—
Mat and rug makers.	10	1	9	1	99	12
Match makers	42	28	39	28	359	181
Match makers app.	—	2	—	2	—	24
Match makers foremen.	1	—	1	—	12	—
Mattress makers	110	18	102	17	1,123	173
Mattress makers app.	2	—	1	—	10	—
Mattress makers foremen.	1	—	1	—	12	—
Meat canners and curers.	12	1	12	1	131	6
Meat canners and curers foremen.	1	—	1	—	12	—
Mechanics, n. s.	2,615	—	2,442	—	27,631	—
Mechanics app. n. s.	96	—	89	—	1,012	—

TABLEAU II. Salaires et gages des employés par classes et espèces d'occupations pour le Canada, 1901.

with time and earnings— temps et le montant des gages.						Classes d'occupations.
Occupation— occupés.		Earnings at occupation— Montants gagnés aux occupations.				
Average— Moyenne.		Total.		Average— Moyenne.		
m.	f.	m.	f.	m.	f.	
		\$	\$	\$	\$	v. Classe industrielle—con.
12·00	—	1,200	—	1,200 00	—	Lithographes, gérants.
11·01	12·00	29,025	300	370 83	300 00	Serruriers.
9·00	—	400	—	200 00	—	Serruriers, app.
12·00	—	750	—	750 00	—	Serruriers, contr.
12·00	—	887	—	295 66	—	Const. de locomotives, emp.
12·00	—	1,200	—	1,200 00	—	Const. de locomotives, contr.
11·35	—	26,822	—	506 07	—	Arrangeurs de métiers, n. s.
—	—	—	—	—	—	Arrang. de métiers, app. n.s.
12·00	—	450	—	450 00	—	Loop dressers.
12·00	—	416	—	416 00	—	Faiseurs de lessive.
12·00	6·00	1,348	52	337 00	52 00	Faiseurs de macaroni et vermicelle.
11·14	11·15	185,072	255,721	340 20	224 22	Ouvriers.
11·00	12·00	1,302	384	118 36	76 80	Ouvriers, app. n.s.
12·00	—	1,500	—	1,500 00	—	Mécaniciens, surint.
11·23	—	5,786,161	—	485 17	—	Machinistes.
11·17	—	128,495	—	171 55	—	Machinistes, app.
11·59	—	28,850	—	901 56	—	Machinistes, contr.
—	—	—	—	—	—	Machinistes, inspect.
12·00	—	6,050	—	1,008 33	—	Machinistes, gérants.
12·00	—	8,410	—	1,401 66	—	Machinistes, surint.
—	7·00	—	172	—	86 00	Trav. de métal malléable.
11·76	12·00	884,574	2,357	1,268 73	294 12	Gérants, n. s.
9·08	—	1,155,783	—	453 96	—	Marbriers et tail. de pierre.
11·13	—	6,103	—	164 94	—	Marbriers et tail. de pierre, app.
11·33	—	2,350	—	783 33	—	Marbriers et tail. de pierre, contr.
9·07	—	3,059,125	—	427 96	—	Maçons.
9·11	—	11,599	—	173 11	—	Maçons, app.
10·50	—	7,230	—	903 75	—	Maçons, contr.
8·16	—	6,142	—	341 22	—	Faiseurs de mâts et espars
11·00	12·00	3,135	210	348 32	210 00	Faiseurs de nattes et tapis.
9·20	6·64	12,896	2,467	330 66	88 10	Fab. d'allumettes.
—	12·00	—	400	—	200 00	Fab. d'allumettes, app.
12·00	—	1,100	—	1,100 00	—	Fab. d'allumettes, contr.
11·00	10·17	36,480	2,771	357 64	163 00	Fab. de matelas.
10·00	—	117	—	117 00	—	Fab. de matelas, app.
12·00	—	525	—	525 00	—	Faiseurs de matelas, contr.
10·91	6·00	4,174	144	347 83	144 00	Conserves et salaisons de viandes, emp.
12·00	—	600	—	600 00	—	Conserves et salaisons de viandes, contr.
11·31	—	1,139,871	—	462 68	—	Mécaniciens, n. s.
11·37	—	13,708	—	154 02	—	Mécaniciens, app. n.s.

TABLE II. Earnings of employees by classes and kinds of occupations for the Dominion, 1901.

Classes of occupations.	Aggregate wage-earners by occupations— Nombre d'employés à gages par occupations.		Wage-earners recorded Employés à gages inscrits avec le			
			At occupation— Occupés.		Months at Mois	
					Total.	
	m.	f.	m.	f.	m.	f.
v. Manufacturing class—con.						
Mechanics foremen, n. s....	8	—	8	—	90	—
Mechanics inspectors, n. s...	1	—	1	—	12	—
Mechanics managers, n. s...	3	—	3	—	36	—
Mechanics supts.	7	—	7	—	81	—
Melters	3	—	3	—	30	—
Metal workers.....	164	1	154	1	1,699	12
Metal workers app..	1	—	1	—	12	—
Metal workers foremen.....	2	—	2	—	24	—
Meter makers and repairers.	5	2	3	—	36	—
Mica works employees.....	30	14	28	14	285	131
Mica works foremen.....	5	—	5	—	60	—
Mica works managers.....	1	—	1	—	12	—
Milk condensing factory emp.	10	20	10	19	120	218
Milk condensing factory foremen.....	1	—	1	—	12	—
Milk condensing factory supts ..	1	—	1	—	12	—
Millers (flour).	2,200	5	1,935	5	21,982	60
Millers (flour) app.....	41	—	38	—	418	—
Millers (flour) foremen.....	7	—	7	—	84	—
Millers (flour) managers.....	14	—	14	—	156	—
Mill foremen, n.s.	116	1	109	1	1,231	3
Milliners	1	3,337	1	2,847	8	29,171
Milliners app.....	—	296	—	158	—	1,609
Milliners forewomen.	—	2	—	2	—	24
Milliners managers.....	1	—	1	—	12	—
Mill managers	37	—	35	—	390	—
Millmen, n.s.....	1,573	—	1,514	—	12,440	—
Millmen foremen, n.s.	10	—	9	—	108	—
Millmen managers, n.s.	2	—	1	—	12	—
Mill operatives n.s.....	7,036	218	6,662	204	65,513	2,195
Mill operatives app., n.s.....	1	—	1	—	12	—
Mill operatives foremen, n.s.	4	—	4	—	48	—
Mill operatives mgrs., n.s...	3	—	2	—	24	—
Mill superintendents, n.s...	9	—	8	—	91	—
Millwrights.....	940	—	861	—	9,443	—
Millwrights, app.....	2	—	2	—	14	—
Mirror makers.....	1	—	—	—	—	—
Model and pattern makers..	572	27	548	26	6,293	299
Model and pat. makers, app.	26	—	23	—	241	—
Model and pattern makers foremen.....	1	—	1	—	12	—
Moulders.....	4,788	—	4,621	—	50,983	—
Moulders app.....	227	—	215	—	2,376	—

TABLEAU II. Salaires et gages des employés par classes et espèces d'occupations pour le Canada, 1901.

with time and earnings— temps et le montant des gages.						Classes d'occupations.
occupation— occupés.		Earnings at occupation— Montants gagnés aux occupations.				
Average— Moyenne.		Total.		Average— Moyenne.		
m.	f.	m.	f.	m.	f.	
		\$	\$	\$	\$	v. Classe industrielle—con.
11·25	-	7,140	-	892 50	-	Mécaniciens, contr. n. s.
12·00	-	1,020	-	1,020 00	-	Mécaniciens, inspect. n.s.
12·00	-	4,100	-	1,366 66	-	Mécaniciens, gérants. n. s.
11·57	-	7,900	-	1,128 57	-	Mécaniciens, surint. n. s.
10·00	-	750	-	250 00	-	Fondeurs.
11·03	12·00	76,176	200	497 92	200 00	Travailleurs de métaux.
12·00	-	150	-	150 00	-	Travailleurs de métaux, app.
12·00	-	3,000	-	1,500 00	-	Travailleurs de métaux, contr.
12·00	-	1,790	-	596 66	-	Fais. et rép. de compteurs.
10·17	9·35	10,047	1,578	358 82	112 71	Etabl. de mica, emp.
12·00	-	2,700	-	540 00	-	Etabl. de mica, contr.
12·00	-	1,000	-	1,000 00	-	Etabl. de mica, gérants.
12·00	11·47	5,980	3,941	598 00	-	Fab. de lait condensé, emp.
12·00	-	8,000	-	207 42	-	Fab. de lait condensé, contr.
12·00	-	1,500	-	1,500 00	-	Fab. de lait condensé, surint.
11·36	12·00	821,390	776	424 49	155 20	Meuniers.
11·00	-	5,998	-	157 84	-	Meuniers, app.
12·00	-	4,967	-	709 57	-	Meuniers, contr.
11·14	-	25,580	-	1,684 28	-	Gérants de moulin à farine.
11·29	3·00	70,150	60	643 21	60 00	Contremaîtres de moulins.
8·00	10·24	160	704,119	160 00	247 32	Modistes.
-	10·18	-	14,021	-	88 74	Modistes, app.
-	12·00	-	1,600	-	8 00	Modistes, contr.
12·00	-	2,000	-	2,000 00	-	Modistes, gérants.
11·14	-	37,234	-	1,063 82	-	Gérants de moulins.
8·21	-	420,032	-	277 42	-	Ouvriers de moulins.
12·00	-	12,320	-	1,368 88	-	Ouvriers de moulins, contr.
12·00	-	1,000	-	1,000 00	-	Ouvriers de moulins, gérants.
9·84	10·76	1,889,251	38,069	283 58	186 61	Employés de moulins.
12·00	-	200	-	200 00	-	Employés de moulins, app.
12·00	-	2,110	-	527 50	-	Employés de moulins, contr.
12·00	-	1,350	-	675 00	-	Employés de moulins, gérants.
11·37	-	6,605	-	825 62	-	Surintendants de moul., n.s.
10·96	-	512,507	-	595 24	-	Constructeurs de moulins.
7·00	-	150	-	75 00	-	Constructeurs de moul. app.
-	-	-	-	-	-	Faiseurs de miroirs.
11·46	11·50	301,414	7,092	550 02	272 76	Faiseurs de patrons.
10·47	-	3,798	-	165 13	-	Faiseurs de patrons, app.
12·00	-	900	-	900 00	-	Faiseurs de patrons, contr.
11·03	-	2,225,595	-	479 46	-	Mouleurs.
11·05	-	36,773	-	171 03	-	Mouleurs, app.

TABLE II. Earnings of employees by classes and kinds of occupations for the Dominion, 1901.

Classes of occupations.	Aggregate wage-earners by occupations— Nombre d'employés à gages par occupations.		Wage-earners recorded Employés à gages inscrits avec le			
			At occupation— Occupés.		Months at Mois	
	m.	f.			Total.	
	m.	f.	m.	f.	m.	f.
v. Manufacturing class—con.						
Moulders foremen	17	—	17	—	198	—
Mounters, n.s.	1	—	1	—	12	—
Musical instrument makers.	1	—	1	—	12	—
Nail and tack makers.	283	35	269	35	2,715	390
Nail and tack makers app. . .	5	—	5	—	60	—
Nail and tack makers managers	1	—	—	—	—	—
Nappers, n.s.	4	—	4	—	48	—
Necklace makers.	—	2	—	2	—	24
Necktie makers ..	28	104	28	101	324	1,119
Necktie makers foremen	1	—	1	—	12	—
Needle makers.	15	1	14	1	167	11
Net makers and repairers. . .	16	5	10	5	105	49
Net makers and repairers foremen	—	1	—	1	—	12
Nickel platers.	45	—	45	—	466	—
Nickel platers app.	1	—	1	—	12	—
Oatmeal mill emp.	1	—	1	—	12	—
Oilcloth makers.	21	—	21	—	240	—
Oilers	68	—	61	—	652	—
Oil works employees—						
Compounders	1	—	1	—	12	—
Distillers.	15	—	14	—	163	—
Foremen.	11	—	10	—	120	—
Managers.	1	—	—	—	—	—
Receivers.	2	—	2	—	24	—
Refiners.	20	—	19	—	222	—
Refiners managers.	1	—	1	—	12	—
Superintendents	1	—	1	—	12	—
Testers	1	—	1	—	12	—
Wax workers.	2	—	2	—	24	—
Not specified.	37	1	35	1	405	12
Opium workers	2	—	2	—	24	—
Optical goods makers.	13	1	13	1	154	12
Optical goods makers app. . .	2	—	2	—	24	—
Organ factory operatives—						
Action makers.	9	—	9	—	107	—
Action finishers.	2	—	2	—	24	—
Apprentices	4	—	4	—	48	—
Bellows makers.	1	—	1	—	12	—
Builders.	13	—	12	—	143	—
Carvers.	1	—	1	—	12	—
Case makers.	6	—	6	—	70	—
Case makers app.	1	—	1	—	12	—
Couplers.	1	—	1	—	12	—

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with time and earnings— temps et le montant des gages.						Classes d'occupations.
occupation— occupés.		Earnings at occupation— Montants gagnés aux occupations.				
Average— Moyenne.		Total.		Average— Moyenne.		
m.	f.	m.	f.	m.	f.	
		\$	\$	\$	\$	v. Classe industrielle—con.
11·64	—	14,006	—	823 88	—	Mouleurs, contr.
12·00	—	400	—	400 00	—	Monteurs, n.s.
12·00	—	900	—	900 00	—	Faiseurs d'instruments de musique.
10·09	11·14	116,598	6,125	433 44	175 00	Cloutiers.
12 00	—	657	—	131 40	—	Cloutiers, app.
—	—	—	—	—	—	Cloutiers, gérants.
12·00	—	1,100	—	275 00	—	Tondeurs, n.s.
—	12·00	—	988	—	494 00	Faiseurs de colliers.
11·57	11·07	10,249	18,803	366 03	186 16	Faiseurs de cravates.
12·00	—	350	—	350 00	—	Faiseurs de cravates, contr.
11·92	11·00	5,615	225	401 07	225 00	Fab. d'aiguilles.
10·50	9·80	4,592	1,113	459 20	222 60	Faiseurs de filets.
—	12·00	—	420	—	420 00	Faiseurs et rép. de filets, cont.
10·33	—	15,878	—	352 84	—	Nickeleurs.
12·00	—	100	—	100 00	—	Nickeleurs, app.
12·00	—	480	—	480 00	—	Moulins à far. d'avoine, emp.
11·42	—	8,576	—	408 38	—	Faiseurs de toile cirée.
10·68	—	22,392	—	367 08	—	Graisseurs.
—	—	—	—	—	—	Pétroleries.
12·00	—	1,200	—	1,200 00	—	Préparateurs (laboratoire).
11·64	—	7,948	—	567 71	—	Distillateurs.
12·00	—	5,031	—	503 10	—	Contremaîtres.
—	—	—	—	—	—	Gérants.
12·00	—	1,068	—	534 00	—	Receveurs.
11·68	—	10,855	—	571 31	—	Raffineurs.
12·00	—	1,000	—	1,000 00	—	Raffineurs, gérants.
12·00	—	600	—	600 00	—	Surintendants.
12 00	—	750	—	750 00	—	Inspecteurs.
12·00	—	972	—	486 00	—	Travailleurs de cire.
11·57	12·00	13,640	500	389 71	500 00	Non spécifiés.
12·00	—	700	—	350 00	—	Travailleurs d'opium.
11·84	12·00	3,431	250	263 92	250 00	Faiseurs d'objets optiques.
12·00	—	200	—	100 00	—	Fais. d'objets optiques, app.
—	—	—	—	—	—	Fabriques d'orgues—
11·88	—	3,940	—	437 77	—	Faiseurs d'action.
12·00	—	868	—	434 00	—	Finisseurs d'action.
12·00	—	498	—	124 50	—	Apprentis.
12·00	—	185	—	185 00	—	Faiseurs de soufflets.
11·91	—	6,128	—	510 66	—	Constructeurs.
12·00	—	500	—	500 00	—	Graveurs.
11·66	—	2,286	—	381 00	—	Faiseurs de boîtes.
12·00	—	208	—	208 00	—	Faiseurs de boîtes, app.
12·00	—	104	—	104 00	—	Couplers.

TABLE II. Earnings of employees by classes and kinds of occupations for the Dominion, 1901.

Classes of occupations.	Aggregate wage-earners by occupations— Nombre d'employés à gages par occupations.		Wage-earners recorded Employés à gages inscrits avec le			
			At occupation— Occupés.		Months at Mois	
	m.	f.			Total.	
			m.	f.	m.	f.
v. Manufacturing class—con.						
Organ factory operatives—con.						
Decorators.....	1	—	1	—	12	—
Finishers.....	22	—	22	—	257	—
Finishers app.....	1	—	1	—	8	—
Foremen.....	2	—	2	—	24	—
Gluers.....	1	—	1	—	12	—
Inspectors.....	1	—	1	—	12	—
Key makers.....	4	—	3	—	35	—
Machinists.....	5	—	5	—	57	—
Managers.....	3	—	3	—	36	—
Packers.....	1	—	1	—	12	—
Pipe makers.....	3	—	3	—	36	—
Polishers.....	7	—	7	—	74	—
Reed board makers.....	2	—	2	—	23	—
Sawyers.....	4	—	3	—	33	—
Superintendents.....	3	—	2	—	24	—
Trimmers.....	5	—	5	—	59	—
Tuners.....	19	—	19	—	224	—
Not specified.....	113	—	109	—	1,217	—
Organ tuners.....	5	—	4	—	48	—
Ornamentors, n.s.....	1	—	1	—	12	—
Overall makers.....	1	—	1	—	12	—
Overseers, n.s.....	35	11	33	11	386	108
Ozone factory emp.....	1	—	1	—	12	—
Paddle makers.....	1	—	1	—	11	—
Pail makers.....	21	—	21	—	227	—
Painters and glaziers.....	9,155	4	8,465	4	87,765	44
Painters and glaziers app.....	216	—	200	—	2,089	—
Painters and glaziers foremen.....	9	—	9	—	104	—
Painters and glaziers managers.....	1	—	1	—	12	—
Painters and glaziers supts.....	2	—	2	—	24	—
Paint works employees.....	72	3	69	3	791	34
Paint works emp., app.....	1	—	1	—	12	—
Paint works foremen.....	1	—	1	—	12	—
Paint works managers.....	3	—	3	—	36	—
Paint works supts.....	1	—	1	—	12	—
Paper bag and box makers.....	37	270	37	265	404	2,951
Paper bag and box makers, foremen.....	1	—	1	—	12	—
Paper mill operatives.....	706	157	688	151	7,501	1,688
Paper mill oper. app.....	7	1	7	—	79	—
Paper mill oper. foremen.....	18	—	18	—	216	—
Paper mill managers.....	9	—	8	—	96	—

TABLEAU II. Salaires et gages des employés par classes et espèces d'occupations pour le Canada, 1901.

with time and earnings— temps et le montant des gages.						Classes d'occupations.
occupation— occupés.		Earnings at occupation— Montants gagnés aux occupations.				
Average— Moyenne.		Total.		Average— Moyenne.		
m.	f.	m.	f.	m.	f.	
		\$	\$	\$	\$	v. Classe industrielle—con.
12·00	—	900	—	900 00	—	Fab. d'orgues—con.
11·68	—	8,259	—	375 41	—	Décorateurs.
8·00	—	103	—	103 00	—	Finisseurs.
12·00	—	1,420	—	710 00	—	Finisseurs, app.
12·00	—	450	—	450 00	—	Contremaîtres.
12·00	—	600	—	600 00	—	Colleurs.
11·66	—	1,025	—	341 66	—	Inspecteurs.
11·40	—	2,106	—	421 20	—	Faiseurs de clefs.
12·00	—	7,700	—	2,833 33	—	Machinistes.
12·00	—	600	—	600 00	—	Gérants.
12·00	—	1,744	—	581 33	—	Emballeurs.
10·57	—	2,472	—	353 14	—	Faiseurs de tuyaux.
11·50	—	1,000	—	500 00	—	Polisseurs.
11·00	—	1,167	—	389 00	—	Fais. de sommiers.
12·00	—	1,900	—	950 00	—	Scieurs.
11·80	—	2,450	—	490 00	—	Surintendants.
11·78	—	11,830	—	622 68	—	Garnisseurs.
11·16	—	47,694	—	437 55	—	Accordeurs.
12·00	—	1,590	—	397 50	—	Non spécifiés.
12·00	—	600	—	600 00	—	Accordeurs d'orgues.
12·00	—	200	—	200 00	—	Ornemanistes, n.s.
11·69	9·81	19,291	1,672	584 57	154 81	Faiseurs de pardessus.
12·00	—	200	—	200 00	—	Surveillants, n.s.
11·00	—	264	—	264 00	—	Fab. d'ozone, emp.
10·80	—	7,062	—	336 26	—	Faiseurs d'avirons.
10·36	11·00	3,465,905	1,050	409 36	282 50	Fab. de seaux.
10·44	—	26,839	—	134 19	—	Peintres et vitriers.
11·55	—	6,459	—	717 66	—	Peintres et vitriers, app.
12·00	—	800	—	800 00	—	Peintres et vitriers, contr.
12·00	—	1,800	—	900 00	—	Peintres et vitriers, gérants.
11·46	11·33	29,089	800	421 57	266 66	Peintres et vitriers, surint.
12·00	—	200	—	200 00	—	Etab. de peinture, emp.
12·00	—	720	—	720 00	—	Etab. de peinture, app.
12·00	—	5,800	—	1,933 33	—	Etab. de peinture, contr.
12·00	—	1,800	—	1,800 00	—	Etab. de peinture, gérants.
10·91	11·13	12,552	46,567	366 32	175 72	Etab. de peinture, surint.
12·00	—	625	—	625 00	—	Faiseurs de sacs et boîtes en papier.
10·90	11·17	278,847	27,148	405 30	179 78	Faiseurs de sacs et boîtes en papier, contr.
11·28	—	770	—	110 00	—	Moulins à papier, ouvriers.
12·00	—	15,079	—	837 72	—	Moulins à papier, app.
12·00	—	11,900	—	1,487 50	—	Moulins à papier, contr.
						Moulins à papier, gérants.

TABLE II. Earnings of employees by classes and kinds of occupations for the Dominion, 1901.

Classes of occupations.	Aggregate wage-earners by occupations— Nombre d'employés à gages par occupations.		Wage-earners recorded Employés à gages inscrits avec le			
			At occupation— Occupés.		Months at Mois	
					Total.	
	m.	f.	m.	f.	m.	f.
v. Manufacturing class—con.						
Paper mill supts.	2	-	2	-	24	-
Paper folders.	-	6	-	6	-	72
Paper makers.	5	-	5	-	49	-
Paper rulers.	38	3	36	3	431	36
Patent medicine makers.	2	-	2	-	24	-
Patent medicine makers managers.	2	-	2	-	24	-
Pavers.	31	-	28	-	268	-
Pavers foremen.	1	-	1	-	8	-
Pavers managers.	1	-	1	-	12	-
Pearl and potash makers.	6	-	4	-	48	-
Peat workers.	3	-	3	-	36	-
Pencil makers.	1	-	1	-	12	-
Perfume makers.	1	5	1	5	12	54
Photograph engravers.	3	-	3	-	36	-
Photograph engravers app.	1	-	1	-	12	-
Photographers.	461	115	404	104	4,516	1,190
Photographers app.	42	4	38	4	429	42
Photo-plate makers.	1	-	1	-	12	-
Piano factory employees—						
Action finishers.	23	1	22	1	260	12
Action makers.	63	-	62	-	714	-
Action makers app.	5	-	5	-	54	-
Apprentices.	40	-	38	-	423	-
Carvers.	3	-	3	-	36	-
Case makers.	51	-	50	-	591	-
Case makers app.	5	-	5	-	51	-
Finishers.	99	-	97	-	1,103	-
Finishers app.	3	-	3	-	32	-
Foremen.	6	-	6	-	72	-
Keyboard makers.	13	-	12	-	137	-
Key makers.	18	-	18	-	201	-
Managers.	9	-	9	-	102	-
Packers.	1	-	1	-	11	-
Painters.	1	-	1	-	12	-
Plate finishers.	1	-	1	-	12	-
Plate polishers.	1	-	1	-	12	-
Polishers.	90	-	88	-	1,020	-
Polishers app.	1	-	1	-	12	-
Regulators.	9	-	8	-	96	-
Repairers.	4	-	3	-	28	-
Rubber workers.	3	-	3	-	36	-
Shippers.	1	-	1	-	12	-
Sounding board makers.	4	-	4	-	48	-
Stringers.	9	-	8	-	95	-
String makers.	2	-	2	-	24	-

TABLEAU II. Salaires et gages des employés par classes et espèces d'occupations pour le Canada, 1901.

with time and earnings— temps et le montant des gages.						Classes d'occupations.
occupation-- occupés.		Earnings at occupation-- Montants gagnés aux occupations.				
Average— Moyenne.		Total.		Average— Moyenne.		
m.	f.	m.	f.	m.	f.	
		\$	\$	\$	\$	v. Classe industrielle—con.
12 00	—	5,000	—	2,500 00	—	Moulins à papier, surint.
—	12 00	—	1,740	—	290 00	Plieuses de papier.
9 80	—	2,504	—	500 80	—	Faiseurs de papier.
11 97	12 00	18,417	600	511 58	200 00	Régleurs de papier.
12 00	—	800	—	400 00	—	Fab. de remèdes patentés.
12 00	—	1,500	—	750 00	—	Fab. de remèdes patentés, gérants.
9 57	—	11,335	—	397 67	—	Paveurs.
8 00	—	500	—	500 00	—	Paveurs, contr.
12 00	—	730	—	730 00	—	Paveurs, gérants.
12 00	—	2,064	—	516 00	—	Faiseurs de potasse.
12 00	—	900	—	300 00	—	Tourbiers.
12 00	—	500	—	500 00	—	Faiseurs de crayons.
12 00	10 80	600	972	600 00	194 40	Parfumeurs.
12 00	—	1,500	—	500 00	—	Photo-graveurs.
12 00	—	150	—	150 00	—	Photo-graveurs, app.
11 22	11 14	166,625	27,207	412 43	261 60	Photographes.
11 28	10 50	4,870	408	128 15	102 00	Photographes, app.
12 00	—	400	—	400 00	—	Fai. de plaques fotogr.
11 81	12 00	8,564	100	389 27	100 00	Fabriques de pianos— Finisseurs d'action.
11 51	—	26,117	—	421 24	—	Faiseurs d'action.
10 80	—	730	—	146 00	—	Faiseurs d'action, app.
11 13	—	5,628	—	147 80	—	Apprentis.
12 00	—	1,600	—	533 33	—	Graveurs.
11 82	—	23,862	—	477 24	—	Faiseurs de boîtes.
10 20	—	812	—	162 40	—	Faiseurs de boîtes, app.
11 37	—	47,811	—	492 89	—	Finisseurs.
10 66	—	489	—	163 00	—	Finisseurs, app.
12 00	—	4,865	—	810 30	—	Contremaîtres.
11 41	—	6,008	—	500 66	—	Faiseurs de claviers.
11 16	—	7,339	—	407 72	—	Faiseurs de clefs.
11 33	—	11,730	—	1,303 33	—	Gérants.
11 00	—	260	—	260 00	—	Emballeurs.
12 00	—	480	—	480 00	—	Peintres.
12 00	—	300	—	300 00	—	Finisseurs de plaques.
12 00	—	390	—	390 00	—	Polisseurs de plaques.
11 59	—	40,850	—	464 31	—	Polisseurs.
12 00	—	125	—	125 00	—	Polisseurs, app.
12 00	—	5,850	—	731 25	—	Régulateurs.
9 33	—	1,168	—	389 33	—	Réparateurs.
12 00	—	675	—	225 00	—	Tavailleurs de caoutchouc.
12 00	—	500	—	500 00	—	Expéditeurs.
12 00	—	1,615	—	403 75	—	Fais. de tables d'harmonie.
11 87	—	3,204	—	400 50	—	Poseurs de cordes.
12 00	—	610	—	305 00	—	Faiseurs de cordes.

TABLE II. Earnings of employees by classes and kinds of occupations for the Dominion, 1901.

Classes of occupations.	Aggregate wage- earners by occupa- tions— Nombre d'em- ployés à gages par occupations.		Wage-earners recorded Employés à gages inscrits avec le			
			At occupation— Occupés.		Months at Mois	
					Total.	
	m.	f.	m.	f.	m.	f.
v. Manufacturing class—con.						
Piano factory employees—con.						
Superintendents.....	3	—	2	—	24	—
Trimmers	1	—	1	—	8	—
Tuners.	140	—	127	—	1,467	—
Tuners, app.	3	—	3	—	36	—
Varnishers.....	6	—	6	—	68	—
Veneerers.....	5	—	5	—	56	—
Wood finishers....	1	—	1	—	12	—
Not specified.....	531	7	511	7	5,779	73
Piano tuners.....	86	—	75	—	854	—
Piano tuners app.....	1	—	1	—	12	—
Pickers, n. s.	7	1	7	1	73	—
Pickle factory foremen.....	2	—	2	—	24	—
Pickle makers.....	20	20	20	20	238	191
Picture framers.....	127	1	123	1	1,345	12
Picture framers app.....	1	1	1	—	11	—
Pile drivers.....	3	—	3	—	29	—
Pinkers.....	1	—	1	—	12	—
Pin makers.....	1	—	1	—	12	—
Pipe cutters.....	1	—	1	—	12	—
Pipe layers	12	—	11	—	128	—
Pipe layers foremen.....	2	—	2	—	24	—
Pipe makers, n. s.	4	—	4	—	44	—
Pipe organ builders.....	1	—	1	—	12	—
Pipe works employees.....	4	—	4	—	43	—
Planing mill employees.....	139	—	131	—	1,352	—
Planing mill foremen.....	7	—	7	—	82	—
Planing mill managers.....	2	—	2	—	24	—
Plaster mill employees.....	15	—	15	—	174	—
Plaster mill foremen.....	2	—	2	—	20	—
Plate layers.....	3	—	3	—	36	—
Platers, n. s.	103	9	101	8	1,113	73
Platers app. n. s.	2	—	2	—	24	—
Platers foremen	2	—	2	—	24	—
Plough works employees....	17	—	16	—	173	—
Plough factory managers...	1	—	1	—	12	—
Plow finishers..	1	—	1	—	12	—
Plumbers, gas and steam- fitters.....	3,672	—	3,389	—	37,651	—
Plumbers, gas and steam- fitters app.	480	—	456	—	5,119	—
Plumbers, gas and steam- fitters foremen.....	3	—	3	—	35	—
Plumbers, gas and steam- fitters inspectors.....	1	—	1	—	12	—
Plumbers, gas and steam- fitters managers.....	4	—	3	—	36	—

TABLEAU II. Salaires et gages des employés par classes et espèces d'occupations pour le Canada, 1901.

with time and earnings— emps et le montant des gages.						Classes d'occupations.
Occupation— occupés.		Earnings at occupation— Montants gagnés aux occupations.				
Average— Moyenne.		Total.		Average— Moyenne.		
m.	f.	m.	f.	m.	f.	
		\$	\$	\$	\$	v. Classe industrielle—con.
12 00	-	2,000	-	1,000 00	-	Fabriques de pianos—con.
8 00	-	400	-	400 00	-	Garnisseurs.
11 55	-	68,987	-	543 20	-	Surintendants.
12 00	-	560	-	186 66	-	Accordeurs.
11 33	-	2,528	-	421 33	-	Accordeurs, app.
11 20	-	1,925	-	385 00	-	Vernisseurs.
12 00	-	150	-	150 00	-	Plaqueurs.
11 30	10 42	220,556	1,121	431 61	160 14	Finisseurs en bois.
11 38	-	44,217	-	589 56	-	Non-spécifiés.
12 00	-	100	-	100 00	-	Accordeurs de pianos.
10 42	12 00	1,424	100	203 42	100 00	Accordeurs de pianos, app.
12 00	-	1,000	-	500 00	-	Eplucheurs, n. s.
10 90	9 55	8,483	2,478	424 15	123 90	Fab. de marinades, contr.
10 93	12 00	44,555	350	362 23	350 00	Fab. de marinades.
11 00	-	152	-	152 00	-	Encadreur.
9 66	-	1,650	-	550 00	-	Encadreur, app.
12 00	-	250	-	250 00	-	Enfonceurs de pilotis.
12 00	-	720	-	720 00	-	Perforateurs.
12 00	-	340	-	340 00	-	Epingliers.
11 63	-	5,722	-	520 18	-	Coupeurs de tuyaux.
12 00	-	2,100	-	1,050 00	-	Poseurs de tuyaux.
11 00	-	1,475	-	367 75	-	Poseurs de tuyaux, contr.
12 00	-	700	-	700 00	-	Faiseurs de tuyaux.
10 75	-	1,946	-	486 50	-	Constructeurs d'orgues.
10 32	-	53,150	-	405 72	-	Fab. de tuyaux, emp.
11 71	-	5,300	-	757 14	-	Moulins à planer, emp.
12 00	-	2,080	-	1,040 00	-	Moulins à planer, contr.
11 60	-	4,500	-	300 00	-	Moulins à planer, gérants.
10 00	-	1,150	-	575 00	-	Platrières, emp.
12 00	-	1,500	-	500 00	-	Platrières, contr.
11 01	9 12	46,349	1,523	458 90	190 37	Poseurs de plaques.
12 00	-	415	-	207 50	-	Plaqueurs, n. s.
12 00	-	1,420	-	710 00	-	Plaqueurs, app., n. s.
10 81	-	7,200	-	450 00	-	Plaqueurs, contr.
12 00	-	800	-	800 00	-	Fab. de charrues, emp.
12 00	-	350	-	350 00	-	Fab. de charrues, gérants.
						Finisseurs de charrues.
11 10	-	1,316,324	-	388 41	-	Plombiers.
11 22	-	59,178	-	129 77	-	Plombiers, app.
11 66	-	2,025	-	675 00	-	Plombiers, contr.
12 00	-	975	-	975 00	-	Plombiers, inspecteurs.
12 00	-	2,324	-	774 66	-	Plombiers, gérants.

CENSUS AND STATISTICS—BULLETIN I

TABLE II. Earnings of employees by classes and kinds of occupations for the Dominion, 1901.

Classes of occupations.	Aggregate wage-earners by occupations— Nombre d'employés à gages par occupations.		Wage-earners recorded Employés à gages inscrits avec le			
			At occupation— Occupés.		Months Mois.	
					Total.	
	m.	f.	m.	f.	m.	f.
v. Manufacturing class—con.						
Plumbers, gas and steam-fitters supts.....	1	—	1	—	12	—
Polishers, n. s.	686	20	666	20	7,222	235
Polishers, app., n. s.	19	—	19	—	215	—
Polishers foremen.....	2	—	2	—	24	—
Polish makers.....	1	—	1	—	12	—
Pop corn makers.....	1	—	1	—	12	—
Pork packers.	360	4	337	4	3,687	46
Pork packers app.....	1	—	1	—	8	—
Pork packers foremen.....	5	—	5	—	60	—
Pork packers managers.....	5	—	4	—	48	—
Pork packers supts.	1	—	1	—	12	—
Pottery makers.....	188	1	181	1	1,922	6
Pottery makers app.....	2	—	2	—	24	—
Pottery makers foremen.....	1	—	1	—	12	—
Pottery makers managers...	3	—	—	—	—	—
Powder makers.....	41	—	40	—	409	—
Powder mill foremen.....	2	—	2	—	14	—
Powder mill managers.....	2	—	2	—	14	—
Print cutters, n. s.	2	—	2	—	24	—
Printers, compositors and pressmen.....	6,476	489	6,013	464	68,737	5,183
Printers, compositors and pressmen app.....	453	9	415	9	4,582	92
Printers, compositors and pressmen foremen.....	27	—	27	—	321	—
Printers, compositors and pressmen managers.....	23	—	20	—	240	—
Printers, compositors and pressmen supts.	2	—	2	—	24	—
Printing press roller makers	1	—	1	—	12	—
Processors (canning factory)	12	—	12	—	131	—
Puddlers.....	12	—	12	—	127	—
Pulley factory employees. .	9	—	9	—	93	—
Pulley factory managers....	2	—	1	—	12	—
Pulp mill employees.....	752	4	736	4	7,804	48
Pulp mill foremen.....	12	—	12	—	140	—
Pulp mill managers....	11	—	10	—	120	—
Pulp mill superintendents...	3	—	3	—	36	—
Pump makers.....	109	—	81	—	853	—
Pump makers supts.....	2	—	2	—	24	—
Purse makers.....	23	42	23	42	274	466
Putty makers.....	1	—	1	—	12	—
Pyrotechnists.....	6	7	5	7	56	52
Quill makers.....	2	8	1	8	12	94

TABLEAU II. Salaires et gages des employés par classes et espèces d'occupations pour le Canada, 1901.

with time and earnings— temps et le montant des gages.						Classes d'occupations.
occupation— occupés.		Earnings at occupation— Montants gagnés aux occupations.				
Average— Moyenne.		Total.		Average— Moyenne.		
m.	f.	m.	f.	m.	f.	
		\$	\$	\$	\$	v. Classe industrielle—con.
12·00	—	1,800	—	1,800 00	—	Plombiers, surint.
10·85	11·75	248,054	4,319	372 45	215 95	Polisseurs, n. s.
11·31	—	3,480	—	183 15	—	Polisseurs, app., n. s.
12·00	—	1,350	—	675 00	—	Polisseurs, contr.
12·00	—	75	—	75 00	—	Faiseurs de vernis.
12·00	—	400	—	400 00	—	Faiseurs de maïs crevé.
10·94	11·50	123,976	1,460	367 88	385 00	Saleurs de viandes.
8·00	—	160	—	160 00	—	Saleurs de viandes, app.
12·00	—	4,080	—	816 00	—	Saleurs de viandes, contr.
12·00	—	4,250	—	1,082 50	—	Saleurs de viandes, gérants.
12·00	—	1,000	—	1,000 00	—	Saleurs de viandes, surint.
10·62	6·00	69,472	150	384 20	150 00	Potiers.
12·00	—	210	—	105 00	—	Potiers, app.
12·00	—	850	—	850 00	—	Potiers, contr.
—	—	—	—	—	—	Potiers, gérants.
10·22	—	20,287	—	507 17	—	Fab. de poudre, ouvriers.
7·00	—	1,500	—	750 00	—	Fab. de poudre, contr.
7·00	—	2,650	—	1,325 00	—	Fab. de poudre, gérants.
12·00	—	1,960	—	980 00	—	Coupeurs d'indiennes, n. s.
11·43	11·12	2,718,363	95,443	452 08	205 69	Inprimeurs.
11·04	10·22	53,389	775	128 64	86 11	Inprimeurs, app.
11·88	—	19,078	—	706 59	—	Inprimeurs, contr.
12·00	—	26,147	—	1,307 35	—	Inprimeurs, gérants.
12·00	—	3,650	—	1,825 00	—	Inprimeurs, surint.
12·00	—	500	—	500 00	—	Faiseurs de rouleaux à im- primer.
10·91	—	7,686	—	640 50	—	Processors, cons. alim.
10·58	—	7,600	—	633 33	—	Puddlers.
10·33	—	3,154	—	350 44	—	Fab. de poulies, emp.
12·00	—	900	—	900 00	—	Fab. de poulies, gérants.
10·60	12·00	271,971	565	369 51	141 25	Moulins à pulpe, emp.
11·66	—	8,285	—	690 41	—	Moulins à pulpe, contr.
12·00	—	14,200	—	142 00	—	Moulins à pulpe, gérants.
12·00	—	4,800	—	1,600 00	—	Moulins à pulpe, surint.
10·53	—	29,393	—	362 87	—	Fabricants de pompes.
12·00	—	1,750	—	875 00	—	Fab. de pompes, surint.
11·90	11·09	8,116	6,876	352 86	163 71	Faiseurs de porte-monnaie.
12·00	—	432	—	432 00	—	Faiseurs de mastic.
11·20	7·42	1,928	770	385 60	110 00	Pyrotechnie, ouvriers.
12·00	11·75	300	1,571	300 00	196 37	Faiseurs de couvrepieds piqués.

TABLE II. Earnings of employees by classes and kinds of occupations for the Dominion, 1901.

Classes of occupations.	Aggregate wage-earners by occupations— Nombre d'employés à gages par occupations.		Wage-earners recorded Employés à gages inscrits avec le			
			At occupation— Occupés.		Months at Mois	
					Total.	
	m.	f.	m.	f.	m.	f.
v. Manufacturing class—con.						
Radiator works employees..	8	—	8	—	86	—
Rake makers.....	1	—	1	—	10	—
Reed and rattan workers...	51	17	41	16	446	155
Reed and rattan workers. managers.....	2	—	1	—	12	—
Refiners, n.s.....	1	—	1	—	12	—
Refrigerator builders.....	3	—	3	—	36	—
Regalia makers.....	2	3	2	3	24	30
Repairers, n.s.....	6	—	6	—	72	—
Rice mill employees.....	7	—	7	—	84	—
Riggers.....	24	—	21	—	188	—
Rivet makers.....	10	3	10	3	102	34
Rivetters.....	97	—	85	—	925	—
Rivetters app.....	3	—	3	—	31	—
Rolling mill emp.....	330	2	319	2	3,467	24
Rolling mill emp. app.....	5	—	5	—	56	—
Rolling mill foremen.....	4	—	3	—	30	—
Rolling mill managers.....	2	—	2	—	24	—
Rolling mill supts.....	1	—	1	—	12	—
Roofers and slaters.....	340	—	310	—	3,229	—
Roofers and slaters app.....	5	—	5	—	54	—
Roofers and slaters foremen.	2	—	2	—	22	—
Roofers and slaters managers	1	—	1	—	12	—
Roofers and slaters supts....	1	—	—	—	—	—
Rope and twine makers.....	196	13	188	13	1,887	151
Rope and twine makers app..	4	—	4	—	48	—
Rope and twine makers fore- men.....	7	—	6	—	72	—
Rope and twine makers, in- spectors.....	1	—	1	—	12	—
Rope and twine makers managers.....	3	—	1	—	12	—
Roughers.....	5	—	5	—	54	—
Rubber works emp.....	718	568	713	565	8,075	6,121
Rubber works emp. app....	7	4	7	4	64	20
Rubber works foremen.....	22	2	22	2	264	24
Rubber works managers....	11	—	9	—	108	—
Rubber tire workers.....	5	3	5	3	31	36
Rug weavers.....	1	1	1	1	6	12
Rulers.....	5	—	5	—	55	—
Safe makers.....	64	—	64	—	749	—
Safe makers managers.....	1	—	1	—	12	—
Safe makers supts.....	2	—	—	—	—	—
Sail, awning and tent makers	204	12	181	12	1,805	119

TABLEAU II. Salaires et gages des employés par classes et espèces d'occupations pour le Canada, 1901.

with time and earnings— temps et le montant des gages.						Classes d'occupations.
occupation-- occupés.		Earnings at occupation— Montants gagnés aux occupations.				
Average— Moyenne.		Total.		Average— Moyenne.		
m.	f.	m.	f.	m.	f.	
		\$	\$	\$	\$	v. Classe industrielle—con.
10·75	—	3,010	—	376 25	—	Fab. de radiateurs, emp.
10·00	—	600	—	600 00	—	Faiseurs de râdeaux.
10·87	9·06	15,197	2,865	370 65	176 56	Trav. de roseau et d'osier.
						Trav. de roseau et d'osier, gérants.
12·00	—	1,200	—	1,200 00	—	Raffineurs, n.s.
12·00	—	780	—	780 00	—	Constructeurs de glacières.
12·00	—	1,488	—	496 00	—	Faiseurs d'insignes.
12·00	10·00	720	396	360 00	132 00	Réparateurs, n.s.
12·00	—	2,930	—	488 33	—	Rizeries, emp.
12·00	—	2,440	—	348 57	—	Gréeurs.
8·95	—	7,226	—	344 09	—	Faiseurs de rivets.
10·20	11·33	4,204	550	420 40	183 33	Poseurs de rivets.
10·88	—	36,733	—	432 15	—	Poseurs de rivets, app.
10·33	—	498	—	166 00	—	Laminoirs, emp.
10·83	12·00	139,562	870	436 46	435 00	Laminoirs, emp., app.
11·20	—	964	—	192 80	—	Laminoirs, contr.
10·00	—	1,712	—	570 66	—	Laminoirs, gérants.
12·00	—	1,900	—	950 00	—	Laminoirs, surint.
12·00	—	3,000	—	3,000 00	—	Couvreurs.
10·41	—	125,540	—	404 96	—	Couvreurs, app.
10·80	—	477	—	95 40	—	Couvreurs, contr.
11·00	—	1,476	—	738 00	—	Couvreurs, gérants.
12·00	—	750	—	750 00	—	Couvreurs, surint.
—	—	—	—	—	—	Cordiers.
10·03	11·61	53,733	2,266	296 45	174 30	Cordiers, app.
12·00	—	556	—	139 00	—	Cordiers, contr.
12·00	—	3,493	—	582 16	—	Cordiers, inspecteurs.
12·00	—	500	—	500 00	—	Cordiers, gérants.
12·00	—	2,000	—	2,000 00	—	Ebaucheurs.
10·80	—	4,075	—	815 00	—	Etab. de caoutchouc, emp.
11·32	10·83	235,444	118,300	330 21	209 38	Etab. de caoutchouc, app.
9·14	5·00	678	186	96 85	46 50	Etab. de caoutchouc, contr.
12·00	12·00	14,991	700	681 40	350 00	Etab. de caoutchouc, gérants
12·00	—	14,020	—	1,577 77	—	Bandages de roues en caout- chouc.
6·20	12·00	1,096	505	219 20	168 33	Faiseurs de tapis.
6·00	12·00	200	240	200 00	240 00	Régleurs.
11·00	—	2,124	—	424 80	—	Fab. de coffres-forts, emp.
11·70	—	23,426	—	359 40	—	Fab. de coffres-forts, gérants.
12·00	—	1,200	—	1,200 00	—	Fab. de coffres-forts, surint.
—	—	—	—	—	—	Voiles, auvents et tentes, ouvriers.
9·97	9·91	63,793	2,036	352 44	169 66	

TABLE II. Earnings of employees by classes and kinds of occupations for the Dominion, 1901.

Classes of occupations.	Aggregate wage-earners by occupations-- Nombre d'employés à gages par occupations.		Wage-earners recorded Employés à gages inscrits avec le			
			At occupation— Occupés.		Months at Mois	
	m.	f.			Total.	
	m.	f.	m.	f.	m.	f.
v. Manufacturing class—con.						
Salt works employees.....	18	5	17	5	200	52
Salt works foremen.....	1	—	1	—	12	—
Salt works managers..	2	—	2	—	24	—
Sample makers.....	—	1	—	1	—	12
Sash and door makers.....	74	—	70	—	776	—
Sash and door makers foremen.....	2	—	2	—	24	—
Sash and door makers managers..	3	—	2	—	24	—
Sash and door makers supts	2	—	2	—	24	—
Sausage makers.....	22	—	19	—	183	—
Saw hammerers.....	3	—	3	—	21	—
Saw makers.....	120	1	119	1	1,376	12
Saw makers app.....	5	—	5	—	55	—
Saw makers foremen.....	3	—	3	—	35	—
Saw mill employees... ..	5,219	—	4,989	—	47,583	—
Saw mill foremen.....	99	—	95	—	953	—
Saw mill managers..	34	—	29	—	333	—
Saw mill supts..	2	—	2	—	24	—
Saw works managers.....	1	—	1	—	12	—
Sawyers.....	1,555	—	1,442	—	14,412	—
Sawyers foremen.....	2	—	2	—	19	—
Scale makers.....	63	—	62	—	645	—
Scale makers app.....	3	—	3	—	36	—
Scale makers managers.....	2	—	2	—	24	—
Screw factory emp.....	17	5	15	5	155	51
Screw factory supts..	1	—	1	—	12	—
Scutchers.....	3	—	3	—	31	—
Seamstresses.....	10	5,270	8	4,826	96	51,766
Seamstresses app.....	6	233	5	194	60	1,990
Seed factory cleaners....	4	8	4	8	39	73
Sewing machine repairers...	1	—	1	—	12	—
Shade roller makers.....	4	—	4	—	36	—
Shapers.....	2	—	2	—	24	—
Sheet iron and metal workers	9	—	7	—	73	—
Sheet iron and metal workers foremen.....	1	—	1	—	12	—
Shell makers.....	2	—	2	—	22	—
Shingle makers.....	88	—	82	—	826	—
Shipwrights.....	892	—	815	—	7,507	—
Shipwrights app.....	4	—	3	—	24	—
Shipwrights foremen.....	3	—	3	—	26	—
Shirt and collar factory emp.	182	769	174	760	2,015	8,581

TABLEAU II. Salaires et gages des employés par classes et espèces d'occupations pour le Canada, 1901.

with time and earnings— temps et le montant des gages.						Classes d'occupations.
occupation— occupés.		Earnings at occupation— Montants gagnés aux occupations.				
Average— Moyenne.		Total.		Average— Moyenne.		
m.	f.	m.	f.	m.	f.	
		\$	\$	\$	\$	v. Classe industrielle—con.
11·76	10·40	7,130	932	419 41	186 40	Sauneries, employés.
12·00	—	500	—	500 00	—	Sauneries, contremaîtres.
12·00	—	1,000	—	500 00	—	Sauneries, gérants.
—	12·00	—	600	—	600 00	Préparateurs d'échantillons.
11·08	—	26,878	—	383 97	—	Fab. de portes et châssis, ouvriers.
12·00	—	1,520	—	760 00	—	Fab. de portes et châssis, contr.
12·00	—	1,800	—	900 00	—	Fab. de portes et châssis, gérants.
12·00	—	2,200	—	1,100 00	—	Fab. de portes et châssis, surint.
9·63	—	6,735	—	354 47	—	Faiseurs de saucisses.
7·00	—	2,071	—	690 33	—	Marteleurs de scies.
11·57	12·00	55,517	100	466 52	100 00	Fab. de scies, ouvriers.
11·00	—	771	—	154 20	—	Fab. de scies, app.
11·66	—	2,100	—	700 00	—	Fab. de scies, contr.
9·53	—	1,521,009	—	304 87	—	Scieurs, employés.
10·03	—	65,047	—	684 70	—	Scieurs, contremaîtres.
11·48	—	37,830	—	1,304 48	—	Scieurs, gérants.
12·00	—	2,600	—	1,300 00	—	Scieurs, surint.
12·00	—	2,700	—	2,700 00	—	Gérants d'étab. de scies.
9·99	—	590,578	—	409 55	—	Scieurs.
9·50	—	1,000	—	500 00	—	Scieurs, contr.
10·40	—	26,781	—	431 95	—	Fab. de balances, ouvriers.
12·00	—	745	—	248 33	—	Fab. de balances, app.
12·00	—	2,100	—	1,050 00	—	Fab. de balances, gérants.
10·33	10·20	5,009	806	333 93	161 20	Fab. de vis, employés.
12·00	—	1,600	—	1,600 00	—	Fab. de vis, surint.
10·33	—	1,000	—	333 33	—	Broyeurs (lin.)
12·00	10·72	3,170	839,316	396 25	173 91	Couturières.
12·00	10·25	475	10,932	95 00	56 29	Couturières, app.
9·75	9·12	1,235	902	333 75	112 75	Nettoyeurs de graines.
12·00	—	700	—	700 00	—	Réparateurs de machines à coudre.
9·00	—	695	—	173 75	—	Faiseurs de rouleaux à stores.
12·00	—	1,007	—	502 50	—	Modeleurs.
10·42	—	3,332	—	475 00	—	Travail. de tôle et de métal.
12·00	—	1,000	—	1,000 00	—	Travailleurs de tôle et de métal, contre.
11·00	—	800	—	400 00	—	Faiseurs d'esquifs.
10·06	—	32,284	—	393 70	—	Faiseurs de bardeau.
9·21	—	338,173	—	414 93	—	Constructeurs de navires.
8·00	—	446	—	148 66	—	Construct. de navires, app.
8·66	—	3,100	—	1,033 33	—	Construct. de navires, contr.
11·58	11·29	63,141	150,919	362 87	193 57	Fab. de chemises et faux- cols, emp.

TABLE II. Earnings of employees by classes and kinds of occupations for the Dominion, 1901.

Classes of occupations.	Aggregate wage-earners by occupations— Nombre d'employés à gages par occupations.		Wage-earners recorded Employés à gages inscrits avec le			
			At occupation— Occupés.		Months at Mois	
	m.	f.			Total.	
	m.	f.	m.	f.	m.	f.
v. Manufacturing class—con.						
Shirt and collar factory emp., app.	8	7	8	7	96	66
Shirt and collar factory foremen	1	3	1	2	12	24
Shirt and collar factory inspectors	—	1	—	1	—	12
Shirt and collar factory managers	2	—	2	—	24	—
Shirt waist factory operatives	—	12	—	12	—	141
Shirt waist factory oper. app.	—	1	—	1	—	12
Shoddy factory foremen	1	—	1	—	12	—
Shoddy factory operatives	4	2	4	2	39	24
Shoe polish makers	—	1	—	1	—	6
Shovel makers	32	—	32	—	324	—
Show case makers	6	—	6	—	71	—
Shroud makers	—	2	—	2	—	13
Sign makers	2	—	—	—	—	—
Silk factory operatives, n.s.	35	114	33	112	380	1,297
Silk factory oper., app. n.s.	2	4	2	4	18	48
Skate makers	13	—	12	—	133	—
Skate makers app.	1	—	—	—	—	—
Skate makers foremen	1	—	1	—	12	—
Skiver factory emp.	1	—	1	—	12	—
Slashers, n.s.	4	—	4	—	48	—
Slate cutters	2	—	2	—	24	—
Slipper makers	—	1	—	1	—	12
Slushers	4	2	3	1	36	12
Smelters emp.	897	—	862	—	8,308	—
Smelters foremen	12	—	12	—	141	—
Smelters managers	3	—	3	—	36	—
Smelters supts.	6	—	4	—	48	—
Snowshoe makers	2	—	2	—	16	—
Soap makers	148	21	143	19	1,627	228
Soap makers app.	3	—	3	—	30	—
Soap makers foremen	3	1	2	1	24	12
Soap makers managers	7	—	6	—	72	—
Soap wrappers	—	2	—	2	—	24
Soda makers	1	—	1	—	12	—
Soda makers foremen	1	—	1	—	12	—
Solderers	3	—	3	—	32	—
Sorters, n.s.	3	4	2	4	23	48
Speeders, n.s.	—	6	—	5	—	57
Spice mill emp.	33	11	30	11	314	129

TABLEAU II. Salaires et gages des employés par classes et espèces d'occupations pour le Canada, 1901.

with time and earnings— temps et le montant des gages.						Classes d'occupations.
occupation— occupés.		Earnings at occupation— Montants gagnés aux occupations.				
Average— Moyenne.		Total.		Average— Moyenne.		
m.	f.	m.	f.	m.	f.	
		\$	\$	\$	\$	v. Classe industrielle—con.
12·00	9·42	1,340	392	167 50	56 00	Fab. de chemises et faux-cols, app.
12·00	12·00	900	760	900 00	380 00	Fab. de chemises et faux-cols, contr.
—	12·00	—	234	—	234 00	Fab. de chemises et faux-cols, insp.
12·00	—	1,800	—	900 00	—	Fab. de chemises et faux-cols, gérants.
—	11·75	—	2,543	—	211 91	Fab. de jilets de femmes, emp.
—	12·00	—	260	—	260 00	Fab. de jilets de femmes, contr.
12·00	—	500	—	500 00	—	Fab. de drap renaissance, contr.
9·75	12·00	958	300	239 50	150 00	Fab. de drap renaissance, ouv.
—	6·00	—	65	—	65 00	Faiseurs de vernis à chaussures.
10·12	—	12,301	—	384 40	—	Faiseurs de pelles.
—	—	2,682	—	—	—	Faiseurs de vitrines.
—	6·50	—	310	—	155 00	Confectionneuses de linceuls.
—	—	—	—	—	—	Faiseurs d'enseignes.
11·51	11·58	13,618	23,481	—	209 65	Filatures de soie, ouv.
9·00	12·00	350	620	175 00	155 00	Filatures de soie, ouv., app.
11·08	—	5,026	—	418 83	—	Fab. de patins, ouv.
—	—	—	—	—	—	Fab. de patins, app.
12·00	—	375	—	375 00	—	Fab. de patins, contr.
12·00	—	260	—	260 00	—	Fab. de cuir fendu, emp.
12·00	—	1,795	—	448 75	—	Slashers.
12·00	—	1,000	—	500 00	—	Coupeurs d'ardoise.
—	12·00	—	200	—	200 00	Faiseurs de pantouffles.
13·00	12·00	1,100	200	366 66	200 00	Slushers.
9·63	—	505,752	—	586 48	—	Fondeurs de minerai, ouvriers
11·75	—	16,200	—	1,350 00	—	Fondeurs de minerai, contr.
12·00	—	7,200	—	2,400 00	—	Fondeurs de minerai, gérants
12·00	—	10,200	—	2,550 00	—	Fondeurs de minerai, surint.
8·00	—	472	—	236 00	—	Faiseurs de raquettes.
11·37	12·00	55,658	2,856	391 31	150 31	Savonniers.
10·00	—	450	—	150 00	—	Savonniers, app.
12·00	12·00	2,450	275	1,225 00	275 00	Savonniers, contr.
12·00	—	7,200	—	1,200 00	—	Savonniers, gérants.
—	12·00	—	195	—	97 50	Enveloppeurs de savon.
12·00	—	200	—	200 00	—	Faiseurs de soude.
12·00	—	720	—	720 00	—	Faiseurs de soude, contr.
10·66	—	740	—	246 66	—	Soudeurs.
11·50	12·00	816	644	408 00	161 00	Assortisseurs, n.s.
—	11·40	—	1,199	—	239 80	Speeders, n.s.
10·46	11·72	10,933	2,418	364 43	219 81	Moulins à épices, emp.

TABLE II. Earnings of employees by classes and kinds of occupations for the Dominion, 1901.

Classes of occupations.	Aggregate wage-earners by occupations— Nombre d'employés à gages par occupations.		Wage-earners recorded Employés à gages inscrits avec le			
			At occupation— Occupés.		Months at Mois	
	m.	f.			Total.	
	m.	f.	m.	f.	m.	f.
v. Manufacturing class—con.						
Spice mill foremen.....	2	1	2	1	24	6
Spice mill managers.	2	—	2	—	21	—
Spinners, n.s.....	334	353	327	351	3,631	3,822
Spinners app., n.s.	8	—	8	—	96	—
Spinners foremen.....	3	—	3	—	36	—
Spoke makers.....	1	—	1	—	12	—
Spoolers, n. s.....	8	53	8	53	92	562
Spool factory emp.....	1	—	1	—	10	—
Spring makers, n. s.....	31	—	30	—	316	—
Stair builders.....	19	—	17	—	189	—
Stampers, n. s.	19	13	17	13	190	136
Stampers app., n. s.....	1	—	1	—	12	—
Stamp and stencil makers..	6	1	6	1	66	12
Starch factory emp.....	13	—	13	—	134	—
Starch factory managers....	2	—	2	—	24	—
Stationery makers.....	3	5	2	5	24	60
Statuary makers.....	7	—	7	—	84	—
Stave factory emp.....	196	—	173	—	1,655	—
Stave factory foremen	5	—	5	—	60	—
Stereotypers.	1	—	1	—	12	—
Stove fitters and mounters..	285	2	273	2	2,940	24
Stove fitters and mounters app.....	3	—	3	—	31	—
Stove fitters and mounters foremen.	1	—	1	—	10	—
Stove fitters and mounters managers.....	1	—	1	—	12	—
Stove founders.....	34	—	32	—	330	—
Stove founders app.	1	—	1	—	10	—
Stove founders managers....	1	—	1	—	12	—
Stove polishers.	7	—	6	—	64	—
Straw workers.	1	2	1	1	5	12
Stucco workers.....	2	—	2	—	19	—
Sugar refinery emp.	200	8	195	8	2,180	85
Sugar refinery foremen.....	7	—	6	—	72	—
Sugar refinery managers . .	3	—	2	—	24	—
Superintendents, n. s.....	162	13	145	12	1,683	144
Surgical appliances makers..	5	—	5	—	60	—
Surgical instrument makers	5	—	5	—	59	—
Suspender factory emp.....	4	11	4	11	43	111
Suspender factory emp. app.	1	—	1	—	8	—
Sweeper makers.....	1	—	1	—	12	—
Syrup makers.	1	—	1	—	12	—

TABLEAU II. Salaires et gages des employés par classes et espèces d'occupations pour le Canada, 1901.

with time and earnings— temps et le montant des gages.						Classes d'occupations.
occupation— occupés.		Earnings at occupation— Montants gagnés aux occupations.				
Average— Moyenne.		Total.		Average— Moyenne.		
m.	f.	m.	f.	m.	f.	
		\$	\$	\$	\$	v. Classe industrielle—con.
12 00	6 00	1,060	100	530 00	100 00	Moulins à épices, contr.
10 50	—	1,150	—	573 33	—	Moulins à épices, gérants.
11 10	10 88	99,579	65,327	298 40	186 11	Fileurs, n.s.
12 00	—	1,050	—	131 25	—	Fileurs, app.
12 00	—	2,150	—	716 66	—	Fileurs, contr.
12 00	—	590	—	590 00	—	Faiseurs de moyeux.
11 50	10 60	2,461	8,342	307 62	138 52	Bobineurs, n. s.
10 00	—	195	—	195 00	—	Fab. de bobines, emp.
10 53	—	13,270	—	442 33	—	Fabricants de ressorts.
11 11	—	8,994	—	529 58	—	Constructeurs d'escaliers.
11 17	10 46	5,607	2,486	329 82	191 23	Etampeurs, n. s.
12 00	—	150	—	150 00	—	Etampeurs, app.
11 00	12 00	2,420	175	403 33	175 00	Fais. d'étampes et de patrons.
10 30	—	3,755	—	288 84	—	Fab. d'empois, emp.
12 00	—	3,000	—	1,500 00	—	Fab. d'empois, gérants.
12 00	12 00	1,700	925	850 00	185 00	Fabricants de papeterie.
12 00	—	2,940	—	420 00	—	Statuaires.
9 56	—	61,494	—	358 92	—	Fab. de douves, emp.
12 00	—	3,450	—	690 00	—	Fab. de douves, contr.
12 00	—	676	—	676 00	—	Stéréotypeurs.
10 76	12 00	106,602	300	381 58	150 00	Ajusteurs et monteurs de poêles.
10 33	—	450	—	150 00	—	Ajusteurs et monteurs de poêles, app.
10 00	—	500	—	500 00	—	Ajusteurs et monteurs de poêles, contr.
12 00	—	650	—	650 00	—	Ajusteurs et monteurs de poêles, gérants.
10 31	—	13,605	—	425 15	—	Fondeurs de poêles.
10 00	—	125	—	125 00	—	Fondeurs de poêles, app.
12 00	—	390	—	390 00	—	Fondeurs de poêles, gérants.
10 66	—	2,060	—	343 33	—	Polisseurs de poêles.
5 00	12 00	75	720	75 00	720 00	Travailleurs de paille.
9 50	—	750	—	375 00	—	Travailleurs de stuc.
11 17	10 62	84,834	870	435 46	108 75	Raffineurs de sucre.
12 00	—	5,420	—	903 33	—	Raffineurs de sucre, contr.
12 00	—	4,500	—	2,250 00	—	Raffineurs de sucre, gérants.
11 60	12 00	162,660	5,306	1,121 79	442 16	Surintendants, n. s.
12 00	—	974	—	194 80	—	Faiseurs d'appareils chirurgicaux.
11 80	—	2,015	—	403 00	—	Faiseurs d'instruments chirurgicaux.
10 75	10 90	835	2,089	208 75	189 00	Fab. de bretelles, employés.
8 00	—	90	—	90 00	—	Fab. de bretelles, emp., app.
12 00	—	384	—	384 00	—	Faiseurs de balayeuses.
12 00	—	300	—	300 00	—	Faiseurs de sirop.

TABLE II. Earnings of employees by classes and kinds of occupations for the Dominion, 1901.

Classes of occupations.	Aggregate wage-earners by occupations— Nombre d'employés à gages par occupations.		Wage-earners recorded Employés à gages inscrits avec le			
			At occupation— Occupés.		Months at Mois	
	m.	f.			Total.	
			m.	f.	m.	f.
v. Manufacturing class—con.						
Tailors and tailoresses	6,912	8,668	6,274	8,075	70,631	85,033
Tailors and tailoresses app. . .	591	212	500	180	5,547	1,820
Tailors and tailoresses foremen.	5	—	5	—	60	—
Tailors and tailoresses mgrs. . .	5	—	5	—	60	—
Tailors and tailoresses supts. . .	1	—	1	—	12	—
Tallow refiners.	2	—	2	—	24	—
Tanners and curriers.	2,526	1	2,401	1	27,201	12
Tanners and curriers app. . . .	39	1	36	1	375	4
Tanners and curriers foremen.	11	—	9	—	108	—
Tanners and curriers managers.	6	—	6	—	72	—
Tanners and curriers supts. . .	1	—	—	—	—	—
Tar distillers.	1	—	1	—	12	—
Tar works emp.	6	—	6	—	62	—
Telephone makers.	1	—	1	—	12	—
Temperers.	8	—	8	—	86	—
Terra cotta works foremen. . .	2	—	2	—	24	—
Thread factory operatives. . .	3	34	3	34	36	389
Tinners and tin plate workers. . .	70	35	69	34	739	394
Tinners and tin plate workers app.	3	—	3	—	33	—
Tinners and tin plate workers foremen.	3	—	3	—	31	—
Tinsmiths	3,429	3	3,153	3	34,096	36
Tinsmiths app.	219	—	193	—	2,205	—
Tinsmiths foremen.	11	—	11	—	132	—
Tire makers	6	—	6	—	72	—
Tobacco factory emp.	633	414	623	409	6,871	4,555
Tobacco factory emp. app. . . .	12	7	12	7	117	64
Tobacco factory foremen. . . .	9	—	9	—	106	—
Tobacco factory managers. . . .	3	—	2	—	24	—
Tobacco factory supts.	2	—	—	—	—	—
Tool dressers.	7	—	6	—	54	—
Tool makers.	180	—	170	—	1,918	—
Tool makers app.	13	—	13	—	156	—
Tool makers foreman.	1	—	1	—	12	—
Tool makers managers.	1	—	1	—	12	—
Trimmers, n.s.	95	15	94	15	988	170
Trunk and valise makers. . . .	215	23	206	23	2,290	256
Trunk and valise makers app. . .	12	—	12	—	133	—
Trunk and valise makers managers.	1	—	1	—	12	—

TABLEAU II. Salaires et gages des employés par classes et espèces d'occupations pour le Canada, 1901.

with time and earnings— temps et le montant des gages.						Classes d'occupations.
occupation— occupés.		Earnings at occupation— Montants gagnés aux occupations.				
Average— Moyenne.		Total.		Average— Moyenne.		
m.	f.	m.	f.	m.	f.	
		\$	\$	\$	\$	v. Classe industrielle—con.
11·25	10·53	2,715,948	1,581,462	432 88	195 84	Tailleurs et tailleuses.
11·09	10·11	56,464	13,858	207 71	76 98	Tailleurs et tailleuses, app.
12·00	—	3,472	—	694 50	—	Tailleurs et tailleuses, contr.
12·00	—	4,700	—	940 00	—	Tailleurs et tailleuses, gérants
12·00	—	1,000	—	1,000 00	—	Tailleurs et tailleuses, surint.
12·00	—	760	—	380 00	—	Raffineurs de suif.
11·37	12·00	867,428	150	361 27	150 00	Tanneurs et corroyeurs.
10·41	4·00	5,365	20	149 02	20 00	Tanneurs et corroyeurs, app.
12·00	—	5,070	—	563 33	—	Tanneurs et corroyeurs, contr.
12·00	—	11,870	—	1,978 33	—	Tanneurs et corroyeurs, gérant.
—	—	—	—	—	—	Tanneurs et corroyeurs, surint.
12·00	—	480	—	480 00	—	Distillateurs de goudron.
10·33	—	2,536	—	422 66	—	Etab. de goudron, emp.
12·00	—	150	—	150 00	—	Fabricants de téléphones.
10·75	—	3,715	—	464 37	—	Trempeurs.
12·00	—	1,700	—	850 00	—	Etab. de terre cuite, contr.
12·00	11·44	1,280	6,066	426 66	178 41	Fab. de fil, ouvriers.
10·71	11·58	23,937	6,214	346 91	182 76	Travailleurs de tôle,.
11·00	—	400	—	133 33	—	Travailleurs de tôle, app.
10·33	—	1,300	—	433 33	—	Travailleurs de tôle, contr.
10·81	12·00	1,220,258	744	387 01	248 00	Ferblantiers.
11·42	—	26,004	—	134 78	—	Ferblantiers, app.
12·00	—	7,735	—	703 18	—	Ferblantiers, contr.
12·00	—	3,140	—	523 33	—	Faiseurs de bandages de roues.
11·02	11·13	187,775	95,512	301 40	233 54	Fab. de tabac, emp.
9·75	9·14	1,358	442	113 16	63 14	Fab. de tabac, emp. app.
11·77	—	6,320	—	702 22	—	Fab. de tabac, contr.
12·00	—	1,542	—	771 00	—	Fab. de tabac, gérants.
—	—	—	—	—	—	Fab. de tabac, surint.
9·00	—	2,644	—	440 66	—	Apprêteurs d'outils.
11·22	—	93,650	—	550 88	—	Fab. d'outils.
12·00	—	2,508	—	116 00	—	Fab. d'outils, app.
12·00	—	938	—	938 00	—	Fab. d'outils, contr.
12·00	—	3,000	—	3,000 00	—	Fab. d'outils, gérants.
10·51	11·33	33,647	2,860	350 81	190 66	Garnisseurs, n.s.
11·11	11·13	77,255	3,931	374 97	170 91	Valisiers.
11·08	—	1,464	—	122 00	—	Valisiers, app.
12·00	—	1,200	—	1,200 00	—	Valisiers, gérants.

TABLE II. Earnings of employees by classes and kinds of occupations for the Dominion, 1901.

Classes of occupations.	Aggregate wage-earners by occupations— Nombre d'employés à gages par occupations.		Wage-earners recorded Employés à gages inscrits avec le			
			At occupation— Occupés.		Months at Mois	
	m.	f.			Total.	
	m.	f.	m.	f.	m.	f.
v. Manufacturing class—con.						
Trunk and valise makers supts.....	1	—	—	—	—	—
Tubers.....	2	—	2	—	24	—
Tuners, n.s.....	1	—	1	—	12	—
Tweed designers.....	1	—	1	—	7	—
Twiners.....	—	1	—	1	—	3
Twisters, n.s.....	1	1	1	1	12	12
Typefounders.....	3	—	3	—	35	—
Typefounders managers.....	1	—	1	—	12	—
Umbrella makers.....	20	29	19	29	218	331
Underwear makers.....	—	2	—	2	—	19
Upholsterers.....	881	21	837	20	9,467	230
Upholsterers app.....	51	—	51	—	559	—
Upholsterers foremen....	1	—	1	—	12	—
Upholsterers managers.....	1	—	1	—	12	—
Varnish makers.....	21	2	18	2	208	20
Vinegar makers.....	15	—	15	—	167	—
Vinegar works foremen....	2	—	2	—	24	—
Veneer factory employees...	9	—	4	—	39	—
Wall paper makers.....	11	—	11	—	124	—
Warpers, n.s.....	4	17	4	17	46	202
Washer makers.....	1	—	1	—	12	—
Washer and wringer makers.	3	—	2	—	24	—
Washer and wringer makers app.....	1	—	1	—	9	—
Waste factory emp.....	2	—	2	—	24	—
Watch case makers.....	45	3	44	3	500	36
Watch case makers app....	4	—	4	—	40	—
Watch makers and jewellers	1,409	41	1,270	40	14,462	468
Watch makers and jewellers app.....	200	5	171	4	1,942	33
Watch makers and jewellers managers.....	6	—	6	—	72	—
Waterproof makers.....	7	1	7	1	84	12
Wax figure makers.....	—	1	—	1	—	12
Wax workers.....	2	—	2	—	24	—
Weavers, n.s.....	1,007	1,265	973	1,215	10,704	13,242
Weavers app., n.s.....	8	—	8	—	82	—
Weavers foremen, n.s.....	3	—	3	—	35	—

TABLEAU II. Salaires et gages des employés par classes et espèces d'occupations pour le Canada, 1901.

with time and earnings— temps et le montant des gages.						Classes d'occupations.
occupation— occupés.		Earnings at occupation— Montants gagnés aux occupations.				
Average— Moyenne.		Total.		Average— Moyenne.		
m.	f.	m.	f.	m.	f.	
		\$	\$	\$	\$	v. Classe industrielle—con.
—	—	—	—	—	—	Valisiers, surint.
12 00	—	1,130	—	565 00	—	Tubers.
12 00	—	300	—	300 00	—	Accordeurs, n.s.
7 00	—	420	—	420 00	—	Dessinateurs pour tissus.
—	3 00	—	36	—	36 00	Twiners.
12 00	12 00	300	183	300 00	183 00	Tordeurs, n.s.
11 66	—	1,324	—	441 33	—	Fondeurs de caractères d'imprimerie.
12 00	—	1,800	—	1,800 00	—	Fondeurs de caractères d'imprimerie, gérants.
11 47	12 10	7,837	5,649	413 00	194 79	Fab. de parapluies, ouvriers.
—	9 50	—	215	—	107 50	Confectionneuses de sous-vêtements.
11 31	11 50	352,283	4,828	420 88	201 16	Tapissiers.
10 96	—	6,414	—	125 76	—	Tapissiers, app.
12 00	—	940	—	940 00	—	Tapissiers, contr.
12 00	—	725	—	725 00	—	Tapissiers, gérants.
11 55	10 00	8,741	260	485 61	130 00	Fabricants de vernis.
11 13	—	7,554	—	503 60	—	Fabricants de vinaigre.
12 00	—	1,060	—	530 00	—	Etab. de vinaigre, contr.
9 75	—	1,250	—	312 50	—	Fab. de placage, employés.
11 27	—	5,651	—	513 72	—	Fab. de tapisserie.
11 50	11 88	1,596	3,887	399 00	228 64	Ourdisseurs, n.s.
12 00	—	350	—	350 00	—	Faiseurs de rondelles.
12 00	—	1,175	—	587 50	—	Faiseurs de laveuses et tordeuses.
9 00	—	70	—	70 00	—	Faiseurs de laveuses et tordeuses, app.
12 00	—	510	—	255 00	—	Fab. de déchets de laine et coton, emp.
11 35	12 00	20,155	818	458 06	272 66	Faiseurs de boîtes de montres
10 00	—	442	—	110 50	—	Faiseurs de boîtes de montres, app.
11 39	11 70	576,045	9,559	453 65	238 97	Horlogers et bijoutiers.
11 35	8 25	21,816	352	127 61	88 00	Horlogers et bijoutiers, app.
12 00	—	5,516	—	788 00	—	Horlogers et bijoutiers, gérants.
12 00	12 00	3,820	150	545 71	150 00	Confectionneurs d'imperméables.
—	12 00	—	180	—	180 00	Faiseurs de figures en cire.
12 00	—	1,700	—	850 00	—	Travailleurs de cire.
11 00	10 89	285,470	268,301	293 39	220 82	Tisserands, n.s.
10 25	—	1,212	—	151 50	—	Tisserands, app, n.s.
11 66	—	1,980	—	660 00	—	Tisserands, contr, n.s.

TABLE II. Earnings of employees by classes and kinds of occupations for the Dominion, 1901.

Classes of occupations.	Aggregate wage-earners by occupations— Nombre d'employés à gages par occupations.		Wage-earners recorded Employés à gages inscrits avec le			
			At occupation— Occupés.		Months at Mois	
	m.	f.			Total.	
			m.	f.	m.	f.
v. Manufacturing class—con.						
Weavers inspectors, n.s.....	1	—	1	—	12	—
Weavers (linen)	10	12	10	12	108	138
Web drawers	—	6	—	6	—	65
Welders	2	—	2	—	24	—
Wharf builders.....	7	—	7	—	80	—
Wheel wrights.....	547	—	483	—	5,368	—
Wheel wrights app.....	39	—	33	—	350	—
Wheel wrights foremen.....	3	—	3	—	35	—
Whip makers.....	43	20	42	18	464	206
Whip makers app.....	1	—	1	—	12	—
Whitewear factory operatives	5	89	5	86	60	945
Whitewear factory foremen	—	3	—	3	—	36
Wick makers.....	1	—	1	—	12	—
Wig makers	1	—	1	—	8	—
Willow workers.	7	—	6	—	63	—
Winders, n.s.....	11	60	10	59	115	642
Windmill experts	1	—	1	—	9	—
Windmill factory emp.....	6	—	6	—	72	—
Windmill, factory supts.....	1	—	1	—	12	—
Window blind makers	37	13	36	13	318	133
Winery employees	14	1	14	1	153	12
Winery foremen.....	2	—	2	—	24	—
Winery managers	2	—	2	—	24	—
Wire fence makers	10	—	8	—	72	—
Wire workers	300	21	289	20	3,120	220
Wire workers app.....	7	—	6	—	56	—
Wire workers foremen.....	3	—	3	—	36	—
Wire workers managers.....	2	—	1	—	12	—
Wood rim makers	18	8	18	8	176	51
Wood rim makers managers..	1	—	1	—	12	—
Woodworkers and turners..	1,880	2	1,802	2	20,231	21
Woodworkers and turners app.....	35	—	32	—	354	—
Woodworkers and turners foremen	12	—	10	—	111	—
Woodworkers and turners inspectors.....	1	—	1	—	7	—
Woodworkers and turners managers.....	1	—	1	—	12	—
Woolen mill employees—						
Apprentices.....	1	—	—	—	—	—
Ballers.....	—	3	—	3	—	—
Beam hands	2	—	2	—	24	—
Binders.....	—	2	—	2	—	24

TABLEAU II. Salaires et gages des employés par classes et espèces d'occupations pour le Canada, 1901.

with time and earnings— temps et le montant des gages.						Classes d'occupations.
occupation-- occupés.		Earnings at occupation— Montants gagnés aux occupations.				
Average— Moyenne.		Total.		Average— Moyenne.		
m.	f.	m.	f.	m.	f.	
		\$	\$	\$	\$	v. Classe industrielle—con.
12·00	—	400	—	400 00	—	Tisserands, inspecteurs, n.s.
10·80	11·50	2,570	3,580	257 00	298 33	Tisserands (toile).
—	10·83	—	1,620	—	270 00	Web drawers.
12·00	—	775	—	387 50	—	Soudeurs.
11·45	—	2,664	—	380 57	—	Constructeurs de quais.
11·11	—	168,049	—	347 92	—	Constructeurs de moulins.
10·60	—	3,268	—	99 03	—	Construct. de moulins, app.
11·66	—	2,140	—	713 33	—	Construct. de moulins, contr.
11·04	11·44	13,889	3,657	330 69	203 16	Faiseurs de fouets.
12·00	—	215	—	215 00	—	Faiseurs de fouets, app.
12·00	10·98	2,054	17,314	410 80	201 32	Fab. de lingerie, ouvriers.
—	12·00	—	1,105	—	368 33	Fab. de lingerie, contr.
12·00	—	400	—	400 00	—	Faiseurs de mèches.
8·00	—	100	—	100 00	—	Perruquiers.
10·50	—	1,905	—	317 50	—	Travailleurs d'osier.
11·50	10·88	2,353	11,616	235 30	196 88	Dévideurs, n.s.
9·00	—	700	—	700 00	—	Moulins à vent, expert.
12·00	—	2,980	—	496 66	—	Fab. de moulins à vent, emp.
12·00	—	900	—	900 00	—	Fab. de moulins à vent, surint.
8·83	10·23	11,479	2,060	318 86	158 46	Faiseur de stores.
10·92	12·00	5,505	200	393 21	200 00	Fabrication de vins, emp.
12·00	—	1,920	—	960 00	—	Fabrication de vins, contr.
12·00	—	2,700	—	1,350 00	—	Fabrication de vins, gérants.
9·00	—	2,120	—	265 00	—	Faiseurs de clôture en fil de fer.
10·79	11·00	116,778	4,624	404 07	231 20	Travailleurs de fil de fer.
9·33	—	492	—	82 00	—	Travail. de fil de fer, app.
12·00	—	1,960	—	653 33	—	Travail. de fil de fer, contr.
12·00	—	900	—	900 00	—	Travail. de fil de fer, gérants.
9·77	6·37	4,727	717	232 22	89 62	Faiseurs de jantes en bois.
12·00	—	700	—	700 00	—	Fai. de jantes en bois, gérants.
11·22	10·50	731,311	258	405 83	129 00	Travail. de bois et tourneurs.
11·06	—	4,938	—	154 31	—	Travail. de bois et tour., app.
11·10	—	4,864	—	486 40	—	Travail. de bois et tour., contr.
7·00	—	600	—	600 00	—	Travail. de bois et tour., in- specteurs.
12·00	—	1,200	—	1,200 00	—	Travail. de bois et tour., gérants.
—	—	—	—	—	—	Fabriques de lainages—
—	—	—	—	—	—	Apprentis.
—	8·00	—	317	—	105 66	Pelotonneurs.
12·00	—	690	—	—	345 00	Ensoupleurs.
—	12·00	—	375	—	187 50	Lieurs.

TABLE II. Earnings of employees by classes and kinds of occupations for the Dominion, 1901.

Classes of occupations.	Aggregate wage- earners by occupa- tions— Nombre d'em- ployés à gages par occupations.		Wage-earners recorded Employés à gages inscrits avec le			
			At occupation— Occupés.		Months at Mois	
					Total.	
	m.	f.	m.	f.	m.	f.
v. Manufacturing class—con.						
Woolen mill employees—con.						
Bobbin winders	1	1	—	1	—	12
Burlers	—	6	—	6	—	72
Card cleaners	5	—	5	—	55	—
Carders	231	12	222	11	2,446	95
Carders app.	1	—	—	—	—	—
Carders foremen	6	—	6	—	63	—
Card room workers	5	—	5	—	60	—
Cleaners	1	—	1	—	12	—
Cloth finishers	8	—	7	—	79	—
Cloth inspectors	1	2	1	2	11	19
Combers	2	—	2	—	24	—
Cutters	1	—	1	—	12	—
Darners	—	7	—	7	—	81
Designers	9	—	9	—	108	—
Designers app.	1	—	1	—	11	—
Doffers	—	2	—	2	—	24
Drawers	2	4	2	4	24	48
Draw framers	1	2	1	2	12	24
Dressers	2	9	2	9	24	86
Driers	2	—	2	—	24	—
Dusters	1	—	1	—	12	—
Dyers, cleaners and scourers	57	3	57	2	656	24
Fillers	1	1	1	1	12	12
Finishers	131	36	126	36	1,442	407
Folders	—	3	—	3	—	28
Foremen	27	1	27	1	321	12
Fullers	19	—	19	—	222	—
Giggers	2	—	2	—	24	—
Hecklers	1	—	1	—	12	—
Inspectors	—	2	—	2	—	19
Knitters	2	2	2	2	21	24
Loom fixers	33	—	32	—	381	—
Loopers	1	5	1	5	12	47
Managers	18	—	16	—	179	—
Menders	—	1	—	1	—	12
Overseers	3	3	3	3	36	35
Pickers	27	5	27	5	300	54
Pullers	4	—	4	—	43	—
Reelers, n. s.	1	3	1	3	8	22
Ropers	2	1	2	1	19	12
Shearers	3	—	3	—	31	—
Slubbers	—	1	—	1	—	12
Sorters	23	—	22	—	264	—

TABLEAU II. Salaires et gages des employés par classes et espèces d'occupations pour le Canada, 1901.

with time and earnings— temps et le montant des gages.						Classes d'occupations.
occupation— occupés.		Earnings at occupation— Montants gagnés aux occupations.				
Average— Moyenne.		Total.		Average— Moyenne.		
m.	f.	m.	f.	m.	f.	
		\$	\$	\$	\$	v. Classe industrielle—con.
—	12·00	—	200	—	200 00	Fabriques de lainages—con.
—	12·00	—	1,185	—	197 50	Dévideurs de bobines.
11·00	—	1,388	—	277 60	—	Epingleurs.
11·03	8·63	72,169	1,163	325 08	105 72	Nettoyeurs de cardes.
—	—	—	—	—	—	Cardeurs.
10·50	—	3,950	—	658 33	—	Cardeurs, app.
12·00	—	1,080	—	216 00	—	Cardeurs, contremaîtres.
12·00	—	456	—	456 00	—	Chambre à cardes, ou-
11·28	—	2,968	—	424 00	—	vriers.
11·00	9·50	400	260	400 00	260 00	Nettoyeurs.
12·00	—	525	—	262 50	—	Finisseurs de drap.
12·00	—	165	—	165 00	—	Inspecteurs de drap.
—	11·57	—	1,435	—	205 00	Peigneurs.
12·00	—	6,299	—	699 88	—	Coupeurs.
11·00	—	78	—	78 00	—	Repriseurs.
—	12·00	—	275	—	137 50	Dessinateurs.
12·00	12·00	605	715	302 50	178 75	Dessinateurs, app.
12·00	12·00	150	350	150 00	175 00	Doffers.
12·00	9·55	1,065	1,679	532 50	186 55	Drawers.
12·00	—	550	—	275 00	—	Draw framers.
12·00	—	300	—	300 00	—	Apprêteurs.
11·50	12·00	26,084	490	457 61	245 00	Sécheurs.
12·00	12·00	120	250	120 00	250 00	Epoucetteurs.
11·44	11·30	45,540	7,298	361 42	202 72	Teinturiers et nettoyeurs.
—	9·33	—	335	—	111 66	Remplisseurs.
11·88	12·00	18,730	300	693 70	300 00	Finisseurs.
11·68	—	6,305	—	331 84	—	Plieurs.
12·00	—	800	—	400 00	—	Contremaîtres.
12·00	—	300	—	300 00	—	Foulons.
—	9·50	—	264	—	132 00	Giggers.
10·50	12·00	1,320	300	660 00	150 00	Séranceurs.
11·90	—	12,965	—	405 15	—	Inspecteurs.
12·00	9·40	200	881	200 00	176 20	Tricoteurs.
11·18	—	17,355	—	1,084 68	—	Arrangeurs de métiers.
—	12·00	—	250	—	250 00	Loopers.
12·00	11·66	2,250	881	750 00	293 66	Gérants.
11·11	10·80	6,283	953	232 70	190 60	Raccommodeurs.
10·75	—	1,368	—	342 00	—	Surveillants.
8·00	9·33	176	258	176 00	86 00	Eplucheurs.
9·50	12·00	265	219	132 50	219 00	Etireurs.
10·33	—	675	—	225 00	—	Dévideurs.
—	12·00	—	208	—	208 00	Cordiers.
12·00	—	8,769	—	398 59	—	Tondeurs.
						Boudineurs.
						Assortisseurs.

TABLE II. Earnings of employees by classes and kinds of occupations for the Dominion, 1901.

Classes of occupations.	Aggregate wage- earners by occupa- tions— Nombre d'em- ployés à gages par occupations.		Wage-earners recorded Employés à gages inscrits avec le			
			At occupation— Occupés.		Months at Mois	
	m.	f.			Total.	
			m.	f.	m.	f.
v. Manufacturing class --con.						
Woolen mill employees—con.						
Spare hands.....	—	2	—	1	—	12
Speckers.....	1	7	1	7	11	84
Spinners.....	319	198	308	195	3,481	2,073
Spinners app.....	8	—	8	—	81	—
Spinners foremen.....	8	—	8	—	83	—
Spool carriers.....	1	—	1	—	8	—
Spoolers.....	7	53	7	52	80	582
Stampers.....	—	1	—	1	—	12
Strippers	2	—	2	—	24	—
Superintendents.....	13	—	12	—	144	—
Twisters.....	4	13	4	12	48	118
Warpers	36	12	36	12	421	144
Washers	1	—	1	—	12	—
Waste dept.....	—	1	—	1	—	12
Weavers.....	254	445	234	430	2,593	4,764
Weavers app.....	1	—	1	—	12	—
Weavers foremen.....	6	—	6	—	72	—
Winders.....	8	83	8	82	90	924
Wool washers and workers	6	11	6	11	72	127
Not specified.....	852	839	820	798	9,077	8,549
Wrappers, n. s.	—	3	—	3	—	36
Yeast makers.....	5	8	5	8	60	88
Yeast makers managers.....	1	—	—	—	—	—
vi. Mining class	25,797	—	23,898	—	239,262	—
Drillers.....	60	—	53	—	553	—
Miners, asbestos.	1	—	1	—	12	—
Miners, asbestos, managers.	1	—	1	—	12	—
Miners, coal.....	7,856	—	7,615	—	81,817	—
Miners, coal, foremen	126	—	122	—	1,404	—
Miners, coal, inspectors.....	9	—	9	—	107	—
Miners, coal, labourers.....	1,780	—	1,736	—	18,162	—
Miners, coal, managers.....	26	—	20	—	237	—
Miners, coal, officials.....	46	—	41	—	469	—
Miners, coal, supts.....	2	—	2	—	24	—
Miners, copper.....	59	—	52	—	549	—
Miners, gold.....	3,863	—	3,288	—	29,188	—
Miners, gold, foremen.. ...	8	—	8	—	90	—
Miners, gold, labourers.....	16	—	15	—	170	—
Miners, gold, managers.....	4	—	3	—	33	—
Miners, gold, placer... ..	56	—	55	—	332	—
Miners, gold, quartz.....	323	—	299	—	3,588	—

TABLEAU II. Salaires et gages des employés par classes et espèces d'occupations pour le Canada, 1901.

with time and earnings— temps et le montant des gages.						Classes d'occupations.
Occupation— occupés.		Earnings at occupation— Montants gagnés aux occupations.				
Average— Moyenne.		Total.		Average— Moyenne.		
m.	f.	m.	f.	m.	f.	
		\$	\$	\$	\$	v. Classe industrielle—con.
—	12·00	—	130	—	130 00	Fabriques de lainages—con.
11·00	12·00	110	1,350	110 00	192 85	Ouvriers de relais.
11·30	10·63	92,752	35,984	301 14	184 53	<i>Speckers</i> .
10·12	—	736	—	92 60	—	Fileurs.
10·37	—	3,830	—	478 75	—	Fileurs, apprentis.
8·00	—	70	—	70 00	—	Fileurs, contremaîtres.
11·42	11·19	895	7,986	127 85	153 57	Porteurs de bobines.
—	12·00	—	150	—	150 00	Bobineurs.
12·00	—	600	—	300 00	—	Etampeurs.
12·00	—	12,746	—	1,062 16	—	<i>Strippers</i> .
12·00	9·83	895	1,541	223 75	128 41	Surintendants.
11·69	12·00	13,181	3,108	366 13	25 00	Tordeurs.
12·00	—	300	—	300 00	—	Ourdisseurs.
—	12·00	—	250	—	250 00	Laveurs.
11·08	11·07	72,119	90,855	308 20	211 29	Dép. des déchets, ouvriers.
12·00	—	156	—	156 00	—	Tisserands.
12·00	—	4,210	—	701 66	—	Tisserands, app.
11·25	11·26	1,745	14,793	218 12	180 40	Tisserands, contr.
12·00	11·54	1,750	1,740	291 66	158 18	Dévideurs.
11·06	10·71	213,846	146,056	260 78	183 02	Travail. et laveurs de laine.
—	12·00	—	512	—	170 66	Non-spécifiés.
12·00	11·00	2,830	2,068	566 00	258 50	Enveloppeurs, n. s.
—	—	—	—	—	—	Fabricants de levain.
—	—	—	—	—	—	Fab. de levain, gérants.
10·01	—	12,278,110	—	513 77	—	vi. Classe des mines.
10·43	—	27,380	—	516 60	—	Foreurs.
12·00	—	600	—	600 00	—	Mineurs, asbeste, (amianté).
12·00	—	2,000	—	2,000 00	—	Mineurs, asbeste, gérants.
10·74	—	3,560,795	—	467 60	—	Mineurs, charbon.
11·51	—	58,969	—	483 35	—	Mineurs, char. contremaître.
11·89	—	5,480	—	608 89	—	Mineurs, charbon, inspecteur
10·46	—	528,285	—	304 31	—	Mineurs, char. journaliers.
11·85	—	23,270	—	1,163 50	—	Mineurs, charbon, gérants.
11·43	—	19,923	—	485 93	—	Mineurs, char. emp. de bureaux.
12·00	—	3,600	—	1,800 00	—	Mineurs, charbon, surint.
10·56	—	21,070	—	405 20	—	Mineurs, cuivre.
8·88	—	2,050,772	—	623 71	—	Mineurs, or.
11·25	—	6,200	—	775 00	—	Mineurs, or, contremaître.
11·33	—	5,559	—	370 60	—	Mineurs, or, journaliers.
11·00	—	4,552	—	1,517 33	—	Mineurs, or, gérants.
6·04	—	13,851	—	251 84	—	Mineurs, <i>placer</i> , d'or.
12·00	—	344,409	—	1,151 87	—	Mineurs, quartz, d'or.

TABLE II. Earnings of employees by classes and kinds of occupations for the Dominion, 1901.

Classes of occupations.	Aggregate wage- earners by occupa- tions— Nombre d'em- ployés à gages par occupations.		Wage-earners recorded Employés à gages inscrits avec le			
			At occupation— Occupés.		Months at Mois	
					Total.	
	m.	f.	m.	f.	m.	f.
VI. Mining class—con.						
Miners, iron	18	—	16	—	169	—
Miners, iron, labourers	5	—	5	—	44	—
Miners, other metallic ores..	117	—	114	—	1,261	—
Miners, mica	2	—	2	—	24	—
Miners, nickel	3	—	3	—	34	—
Miners, peat	2	—	2	—	21	—
Miners, silver	1,591	—	1,382	—	9,774	—
Miners, n. s.	6,319	—	5,738	—	59,193	—
Miners, n. s. foremen.	143	—	140	—	1,137	—
Miners, n. s. inspectors	2	—	1	—	12	—
Miners, n. s. labourers	1,598	—	1,560	—	14,845	—
Miners, n. s. managers	53	—	40	—	455	—
Miners, n. s. officials	27	—	26	—	307	—
Miners, n. s. superintendents	50	—	43	—	516	—
Oil well borers and drillers . .	135	—	112	—	1,195	—
Oil well employees, n. s.	34	—	33	—	367	—
Oil well foremen	13	—	11	—	127	—
Ore sorters	31	—	31	—	272	—
Ore stampers	2	—	1	—	12	—
Prospectors and explorers . . .	132	—	124	—	1,116	—
Quarry engineers	1	—	1	—	12	—
Quarry foremen	14	—	14	—	139	—
Quarry managers	5	—	4	—	41	—
Quarry men	1,260	—	1,171	—	11,402	—
Quarry superintendents	2	—	2	—	24	—
Salt works labourers	2	—	2	—	16	—
VII. Miscellaneous class	828	—	523	—	5,493	—
Bailiffs	36	—	20	—	225	—
Base ball club managers	1	—	1	—	12	—
Base ball players	3	—	3	—	24	—
Bicycle trainers	1	—	1	—	10	—
Billiard room attendants	31	—	25	—	287	—
Bill posters	21	—	17	—	172	—
Cemetery superintendents . . .	6	—	6	—	69	—
Chimney sweeps	13	—	12	—	140	—
Club managers, n. s.	2	—	2	—	24	—
Divers	16	—	14	—	129	—
Guides	103	—	97	—	737	—
Grave-diggers	4	—	4	—	47	—
Lamplighters and cleaners . . .	22	—	22	—	253	—

TABLEAU II. Salaires et gages des employés par classes et espèces d'occupations pour le Canada, 1901.

with time and earnings— temps et le montant des gages.						Classes d'occupations.
occupation— occupés.		Earnings at occupation— Montants gagnés aux occupations.				
Average— Moyenne.		Total.		Average— Moyenne.		
m.	f.	m.	f.	m.	f.	
		\$	\$	\$	\$	VI. Classe des mines—con.
10·56	—	5,956	—	372 25	—	Mineurs, fer.
8·80	—	1,355	—	271 00	—	Mineurs, fer, journaliers.
11·06	—	111,565	—	978 64	—	Mineurs, métaux.
12·00	—	800	—	400 00	—	Mineurs, mica.
11·33	—	1,532	—	510 66	—	Mineurs, nickel.
10·50	—	800	—	400 00	—	Mineurs, tourbe.
7·07	—	919,222	—	665 14	—	Mineurs, argent.
10·31	—	3,183,491	—	554 81	—	Mineurs, non spécifiés.
8·12	—	104,029	—	743 06	—	Mineurs, n. s. contremaîtres.
12·00	—	900	—	900 00	—	Mineurs, n. s. inspecteurs.
9·51	—	527,550	—	338 17	—	Mineurs, n. s. journaliers.
11·37	—	62,325	—	1,558 12	—	Mineurs, n. s. gérants.
11·81	—	23,860	—	917 69	—	Mineurs, n. s. emp. de bu- reaux.
12·00	—	82,300	—	1,913 95	—	Mineurs, n. s. surintendants.
10·67	—	69,230	—	609 20	—	Puits d'huile de pétrole, per- ceurs.
11·12	—	12,785	—	387 42	—	Puits d'huile de pétrole, emp.
11·54	—	6,700	—	609 09	—	Puits d'huile de pétrole, contr.
8·77	—	10,210	—	329 36	—	Assortisseurs de minerais.
12·00	—	1,000	—	1,000 00	—	Bocardeurs.
9·00	—	74,875	—	603 83	—	Explorateurs.
12·00	—	450	—	450 00	—	Ingénieurs de carrières.
9·93	—	7,746	—	553 29	—	Contremaître de carrières.
10·25	—	4,250	—	1,062 50	—	Gérants de carrières.
9·74	—	385,564	—	329 26	—	Carriers.
12·00	—	2,400	—	1,200 00	—	Surintendants de carrières.
8·00	—	500	—	250 00	—	Sauneries, journaliers.
10·50	—	202,745	—	387 65	—	VII. Classe diverse.
11·25	—	7,179	—	358 95	—	Huissiers.
12·00	—	425	—	425 00	—	Gérants, club de <i>base ball</i> .
8·00	—	1,250	—	416 67	—	Joueurs de <i>base ball</i> .
10·00	—	250	—	250 00	—	Bicyclettes, dresseurs.
11·48	—	9,615	—	384 60	—	Garçons de salle de billard.
10·42	—	5,850	—	344 12	—	Afficheurs.
11·50	—	3,275	—	545 83	—	Ramoneurs.
11·67	—	4,272	—	356 00	—	Surintendants de cimetière.
12·00	—	2,400	—	1,200 00	—	Gérants de clubs, n. s.
9·21	—	6,532	—	466 57	—	Plongeurs.
7·60	—	25,613	—	264 05	—	Guides.
11·75	—	594	—	148 50	—	Fossoyeurs.
11·50	—	8,467	—	364 86	—	Nettoyeurs et allumeurs de lampes.

TABLE II. Earnings of employees by classes and kinds of occupations for the Dominion, 1901.

Classes of occupations.	Aggregate wage-earners by occupations— Nombre d'employés à gages par occupations.		Wage-earners recorded Employés à gages inscrits avec le			
			At occupation— Occupés.		Months at Mois	
					Total.	
	m.	f.	m.	f.	m.	f.
VII. Miscellaneous class—con.						
Managers of skating rinks..	1	—	1	—	6	—
Northwest Mounted Police..	377	—	136	—	1,625	—
Organizers I.O.F.	1	—	1	—	12	—
Park superintendents	1	—	1	—	7	—
Scavengers	19	—	18	—	210	—
Testers	6	—	4	—	38	—
Theatrical stage employees..	12	—	12	—	129	—
Well borers	152	—	126	—	1,337	—
VIII. Professional class	36,794	27,272	29,574	22,110	334,119	229,984
Actors	186	94	167	83	1,623	886
Architects	177	—	150	—	1,725	—
Architects apprentices.....	4	—	3	—	30	—
Artists and teachers of art..	191	58	171	51	1,950	539
Astronomers	1	—	—	—	—	—
Authors and literary men...	4	2	4	1	48	12
Botanists and naturalists...	3	—	1	—	11	—
Chemists, druggists, assayers and metallurgists.....	686	9	610	5	6,930	60
Chemists, druggists, etc., apprentices	22	—	19	—	213	—
Clergymen.....	6,949	84	4,007	40	47,254	462
Decorators.....	77	13	67	12	717	124
Dentists	36	1	32	1	358	12
Dentists assistants	29	10	25	10	282	120
Draughtsmen and designers..	366	15	333	14	3,863	163
Electricians.....	2,594	5	2,399	5	27,638	51
Electricians apprentices...	13	—	11	—	117	—
Engineers—						
Civil	819	—	648	—	7,528	—
Electrical.....	137	—	117	—	1,350	—
Electrical apprentices....	1	—	1	—	10	—
Hydraulic	1	—	1	—	12	—
Mechanical.....	240	—	209	—	2,346	—
Mechanical apprentices...	2	—	2	—	18	—
Mining.....	366	—	255	—	2,814	—
Not specified	8	—	8	—	96	—
Not specified app.	2	—	2	—	20	—
Engravers	255	7	237	7	2,754	83
Engravers superintendents..	1	—	1	—	12	—
Engravers apprentices.....	1	—	1	—	12	—
Engrossers	2	—	2	—	24	—
Government employees—						
Clerks	3,603	420	3,365	375	39,875	4,432
Officials	1,993	59	1,628	43	19,102	505
Others.....	3,721	290	3,088	194	35,205	2,176

TABLEAU II. Salaires et gages des employés par classes et espèces d'occupations pour le Canada, 1901.

with time and earnings— temps et le montant des gages.						Classes d'occupations.
occupation— occupés.		Earnings at occupation— Montants gagnés aux occupations.				
Average— Moyenne.		Total.		Average— Moyenne.		
m.	f.	m.	f.	m.	f.	
		\$	\$	\$	\$	VII. Classe divers—con.
6·00	—	230	—	230 00	—	Gérants de patinoirs.
11·95	—	54,905	—	405 71	—	Gendarmerie du nord-ouest.
12·00	—	1,500	—	1,500 00	—	Organisateurs I. O. F.
7·00	—	500	—	500 00	—	Surintendants de parcs.
11·67	—	7,780	—	432 22	—	Balayeurs.
9·50	—	1,464	—	291 00	—	Testers.
10·75	—	4,474	—	372 83	—	Employés de théâtres.
10·61	—	56,470	—	448 17	—	Perceurs de puits.
11·29	10·40	20,018,090	5,731,011	676 88	259 20	VIII. Classe professionnelle.
9·71	10 67	139,395	81,480	834 70	981 69	Acteurs.
11·50	—	108,162	—	921 08	—	Architectes.
10·00	—	407	—	135 67	—	Architectes, app.
11·40	10·57	96,759	15,545	565 84	304 80	Artistes et professeurs d'art.
—	—	—	—	—	—	Astronomes.
12·00	12·00	2,950	500	737 50	500 00	Auteurs et littérateurs.
11·00	—	440	—	440 00	—	Botanistes et naturalistes.
11·36	12·00	358,219	1,316	587 24	263 20	Chimistes, droguistes, essayeurs, métallurgistes.
11·21	—	4,001	—	210 58	—	Chimistes, droguistes, etc., app.
11·79	11·55	2,853,083	9,559	712 02	248 97	Ministres des cultes.
10·70	10·33	36,276	1,290	541 43	107 50	Décorateurs.
11·19	12·00	12,718	240	397 44	240 00	Dentistes.
11·28	12·00	6,035	1,938	241 40	193 80	Dentistes, assistants.
11·60	11·64	240,999	5,031	723 72	359 35	Dessinateurs.
11·52	10·20	1,242,970	1,020	513 12	204 00	Electriciens.
10·64	—	1,760	—	160 00	—	Electriciens, app.
11·62	—	852,968	—	1,316 31	—	Ingénieurs—
11·54	—	97,127	—	830 15	—	Civils.
10·00	—	150	—	150 00	—	Electriques.
12·00	—	1,500	—	1,500 00	—	Electriques, app.
11·22	—	177,132	—	847 52	—	Hydrauliques.
9·00	—	368	—	134 00	—	Mécaniciens.
11·04	—	351,086	—	1,376 81	—	Mécaniciens, app.
12·00	—	10,600	—	1,325 00	—	des mines.
10·00	—	1,360	—	680 00	—	Non-spécifiés.
11·62	11·86	133,214	1,720	562 08	245 71	Non-spécifiés, app.
12·00	—	2,200	—	2,200 00	—	Graveurs.
12·00	—	100	—	100 00	—	Graveurs, surintendants.
12·00	—	850	—	425 00	—	Graveurs, apprentis
11·85	11·82	2,846,498	153,428	845 91	409 14	Grossoyeurs.
11·73	11·74	2,173,953	8,927	1,335 35	207 60	Employés du gouvernement—
11·40	11·22	1,680,601	44,641	544 24	230 11	Commis.
						Fonctionnaires.
						Autres.

TABLE II. Earnings of employees by classes and kinds of occupations for the Dominion, 1901.

Classes of occupations.	Aggregate wage-earners by occupations— Nombre d'employés à gages par occupations.		Wage-earners recorded Employés à gages inscrits avec le			
			At occupation— Occupés.		Months at Mois	
	m.	f.			Total.	
			m.	f.	m.	f.
VIII. Professional class—con.						
Inspectors of schools.....	4	—	4	—	48	—
Interpreters.....	19	—	15	—	180	—
Inventors.....	4	—	3	—	36	—
Journalists and reporters...	1,067	58	874	54	10,237	621
Lawyers.....	10	—	8	—	90	—
Lawyers' clerks.....	286	5	258	4	2,959	48
Librarians.....	19	45	17	41	200	452
Lithographers..	18	—	15	—	172	—
Military officers.....	2	—	2	—	24	—
Municipal employees—						
Clerks.....	529	36	433	34	5,126	392
Officials.....	563	3	500	3	5,843	36
Others.....	960	30	858	29	9,882	333
Musicians and teachers of music.....	579	945	510	730	5,715	7,650
Notaries and conveyancers..	5	—	5	—	52	—
Opticians.....	39	—	38	—	448	—
Physicians and surgeons....	34	—	31	—	361	—
Professors.....	122	—	82	—	933	—
Salvation Army officers.	2	6	2	3	24	36
Sculptors.....	42	—	42	—	484	—
Sculptors' assistants.....	1	—	1	—	12	—
Stenographers and type-writers.....	965	3,444	880	3,160	10,162	36,260
Superintendents of hospitals	2	7	2	4	24	48
Surveyors.....	447	—	367	—	3,641	—
Surveyors timber.....	141	—	134	—	1,286	—
Surveyors apprentices.....	5	—	3	—	31	—
Teachers.....	8,380	21,626	6,876	17,207	71,655	174,485
Theatrical and stage managers ..	7	—	7	—	78	—
Veterinary surgeons.....	29	—	23	—	260	—
Other professional pursuits..	10	—	9	—	100	—
IX. Trade and transportation class.....						
Accountants.....	3,271	37	2,915	35	34,040	414
Agents—						
Advertising.....	121	2	99	2	1,149	24
Express and transfer.....	165	—	124	—	1,462	—
Insurance.....	1,780	7	1,377	5	16,055	60
Steamboat.....	54	—	43	—	487	—
Not specified.....	3,081	66	2,506	50	28,332	552
Auctioneers.....	50	—	44	—	506	—

TABLEAU II. Salaires et gages des employés par classes et espèces d'occupations pour le Canada, 1901.

with time and earnings— temps et le montant des gages.						Classes d'occupations.
occupation— occupés.		Earnings at occupation— Montants gagnés aux occupations.				
Average— Moyenne.		Total.		Average— Moyenne.		
m.	f.	m.	f.	m.	f.	
		\$	\$	\$	\$	VIII. Classe professionnelle-con
12 00	-	5,500	-	1,375 00	-	Inspecteurs d'écoles.
12 00	-	8,093	-	539 53	-	Interprètes.
12 00	-	4,750	-	1,583 33	-	Inventeurs.
11 71	11 50	697,786	18,449	798 38	341 65	Journalistes.
11 25	-	6,100	-	762 50	-	Avocats.
11 47	12 00	105,818	750	410 14	187 50	Avocats, clerks.
11 76	11 02	3,659	8,416	215 23	205 27	Bibliothécaires.
11 47	-	10,094	-	672 93	-	Lithographes.
12 00	-	826	-	413 00	-	Officiers militaires.
11 84	11 53	276,166	12,655	637 80	372 21	Employés municipaux—
11 69	12 00	487,674	1,110	975 35	370 00	Commis.
11 52	11 48	493,344	6,692	574 99	230 76	Fonctionnaires.
						Autres.
11 21	10 48	264,711	174,774	519 04	239 42	Musiciens et professeurs
10 40	-	2,500	-	500 00	-	de musique.
11 79	-	21,968	-	578 11	-	Notaires.
11 64	-	34,030	-	1,968 71	-	Opticiens.
11 38	-	55,306	-	674 46	-	Médecins et chirurgiens.
12 00	12 00	772	408	386 00	136 00	Professeurs.
11 52	-	22,178	-	528 05	-	Officiers de l'armée du salut.
12 00	-	60	-	60 00	-	Sculpteurs.
						Sculpteurs, assistants.
11 55	11 47	401,638	949,873	456 41	300 59	Sténographes et clavigraphes
12 00	12 00	3,300	2,400	1,650 00	600 00	Surintendants d'hôpitaux.
9 92	-	226,937	-	618 36	-	Arpenteurs.
9 60	-	60,879	-	454 32	-	Arpenteurs, bois de haute
10 33	-	1,085	-	361 67	-	futaie.
10 42	10 14	3,342,036	4,228,849	486 04	245 76	Arpenteurs, apprentis.
						Instituteurs et institutrices.
11 14	-	7,096	-	1,013 71	-	Gérants de théâtres.
11 30	-	15,189	-	660 39	-	Médecins vétérinaires.
11 11	-	16,420	-	1,824 44	-	Autres emplois profes'nels.
						IX. Classe du commerce et
11 15	11 43	72,466,667	3,296,776	503 22	238 29	transport.
11 67	11 82	2,434,367	12,975	835 11	370 71	Comptables.
11 60	12 00	74,911	600	756 67	300 00	Agents—
11 79	-	94,189	-	759 58	-	d'annonces.
11 65	12 00	1,100,910	2,060	799 49	412 00	de messageries.
11 32	-	36,505	-	848 95	-	d'assurances.
11 30	11 04	1,542,447	15,562	615 50	311 24	de bateaux.
11 50	-	30,439	-	691 79	-	non-spécifiés.
						Encanteurs.

TABLE II. Earnings of employees by classes and kinds of occupations for the Dominion, 1901.

Classes of occupations.	Aggregate wage-earners by occupations— Nombre d'employés à gages par occupations.		Wage-earners recorded Employés à gages inscrits avec le			
			At occupation— Occupés.		Months at Mois	
					Total.	
	m.	f.	m.	f.	m.	f.
IX. Trade and transportation class—con.						
Boatmen and canalmen.....	1,208	—	1,124	—	10,537	—
Bookkeepers.....	8,317	2,766	7,649	2,598	88,929	29,992
Buyers, general.....	71	—	65	—	694	—
Buyers, grain.....	302	—	286	—	3,069	—
Carpet-layers.....	35	—	32	—	352	—
Carters, draymen, truckmen and expressmen.....	4,551	—	4,151	—	47,078	—
Cashiers.....	24	48	21	46	246	519
Checkers, not specified.....	148	9	138	8	1,543	78
Clerks—						
Bank.....	2,915	9	2,636	7	30,879	84
Office.....	5,496	1,297	5,040	1,098	58,179	12,603
Not specified.....	22,291	4,778	20,265	4,422	232,104	50,471
Collectors of rents, etc.....	841	47	724	42	8,276	482
Commercial travellers.....	7,696	37	6,674	35	76,929	361
Dock labourers.....	898	—	853	—	7,561	—
Dock labourers foremen.....	2	—	2	—	24	—
Drivers not specified.....	12,999	—	12,101	—	134,675	—
Elevator (grain) employees..	78	—	76	—	790	—
Elevator (grain) employees foremen.....	5	—	4	—	43	—
Errand and office boys.....	2,297	—	2,145	—	23,159	—
Foremen, n. s.....	100	11	96	10	1,074	118
Inspectors—						
Bank.....	24	—	20	—	240	—
Commercial.....	15	—	14	—	160	—
Express.....	4	—	3	—	36	—
Gas.....	2	—	2	—	24	—
Insurance.....	95	—	84	—	1,002	—
Real estate.....	12	—	11	—	132	—
Steamboat.....	3	—	3	—	36	—
Telegraph and telephone.	60	—	59	—	702	—
Not specified.....	83	3	75	3	830	36
Lighter men.....	95	—	95	—	704	—
Lighthouse keepers.....	164	—	148	—	1,673	—
Linemen, n. s.....	156	—	150	—	1,678	—
Longshoremen and stevedores.....	679	—	595	—	5,486	—
Managers—						
Bank.....	899	—	709	—	8,348	—
Commercial.....	659	9	587	8	6,994	90
Express.....	12	—	11	—	122	—
General.....	3	—	3	—	36	—

TABLEAU II. Salaires et gages des employés par classes et espèces d'occupations pour le Canada, 1901.

with time and earnings— temps et le montant des gages.						Classes d'occupations.
occupation— occupés.		Earnings at occupation— Montants gagnés aux occupations.				
Average— Moyenne.		Total.		Average— Moyenne.		
m.	f.	m.	f.	m.	f.	
		\$	\$	\$	\$	IX. Classe du commerce et transport—con.
9·37	—	412,250	—	366 77	—	Bateliers et emp. de canaux.
11·62	11·54	4,468,511	732,850	584 19	282 08	Teneurs de livres.
10·67	—	36,443	—	560 66	—	Acheteurs généraux.
10·73	—	170,641	—	599 64	—	Acheteurs de grain.
11·00	—	12,107	—	378 34	—	Poseurs de tapis.
11·34	—	1,549,821	—	373 36	—	Charretiers, camionneurs, etc
11·71	11·28	13,540	10,004	644 76	217 47	Caissiers.
11·18	9·75	58,068	1,989	420 78	248 62	Contrôleurs, n.s.
11·71	12·00	1,500,081	2,974	569 07	424 85	Commis—
11·54	11·47	2,640,831	275,059	523 97	250 50	de banques.
11·45	11·41	7,830,474	967,667	386 40	218 83	de bureaux.
11·43	11·47	412,627	11,520	569 92	274 28	non-spécifiés.
11·52	10·31	5,717,084	15,261	856 62	436 02	Agents de collection.
8·86	—	267,894	—	314 06	—	Commis voyageurs.
12·00	—	1,860	—	930 00	—	Journaliers de dock.
11·12	—	4,618,141	—	381 63	—	Journaliers de dock, contr.
10·39	—	32,095	—	422 30	—	Conducteurs de voitures, n.s.
10·75	—	2,465	—	616 25	—	Entrepôts de grain, emp.
10·79	—	321,667	—	149 96	—	Entrepôts de grain, contr.
11·18	10·72	74,761	3,200	778 76	320 00	Commissionnaires et garçons de bureau.
12·00	—	43,550	—	2,177 50	—	Contremaîtres, non-spécifiés
11·42	—	10,080	—	720 00	—	Inspecteurs—
12·00	—	3,500	—	1,166 66	—	de banques.
12·00	—	1,020	—	510 00	—	commerciaux.
11·92	—	114,408	—	1,362 00	—	de messageries.
12·00	—	11,800	—	1,072 72	—	de gaz.
12·00	—	3,000	—	1,000 00	—	d'assurances.
11·80	—	34,889	—	591 33	—	de propriétés foncières.
11·06	12·00	54,196	608	722 61	202 66	de bateaux à vapeur.
7·41	—	19,590	—	206 21	—	de télégraphe et téléphone
11·30	—	54,689	—	369 52	—	non-spécifiés.
11·18	—	71,979	—	479 86	—	Gardiens de phares.
9·22	—	254,621	—	427 93	—	Lignes télégraphiques, ou- vriers.
11·77	—	1,265,123	—	1,784 37	—	Ouvriers de bord et arri- meurs.
11·91	11·25	664,055	4,036	1,131 26	504 50	Gérants—
11·09	—	7,294	—	663 09	—	de banques.
12·00	—	8,500	—	2,833 33	—	commerciaux.
						de messageries.
						généraux.

TABLE II. Earnings of employees by classes and kinds of occupations for the Dominion, 1901.

Classes of occupations.	Aggregate wage- earners by occupa- tions— Nombre d'em- ployés à gages par occupations.		Wage-earners recorded Employés à gages inscrits avec le			
			At occupation— Occupés.		Months at Mois	
	m.	f.	m.	f.	Total.	
IX. Trade and transportation class—con.						
Managers—con.						
Insurance	137	—	100	—	1,200	—
Newspaper	8	—	6	—	72	—
Real estate	17	—	13	—	156	—
Steamboat	14	—	8	—	95	—
Telegraph and telephone ..	62	1	52	1	616	12
Not specified.....	405	8	341	5	4,034	50
Messengers—						
Bank ..	98	—	92	—	1,095	—
Express and railway.....	164	—	156	—	1,856	—
Not specified.....	115	2	113	2	1,291	24
Newspaper carriers and news-boys	264	—	216	—	2,458	—
Packers and shippers.	1,779	108	1,715	105	18,868	1,180
Parcel boys and girls.....	122	25	112	22	1,219	222
Salesmen—						
Bicycles.....	47	—	38	—	418	—
Books and stationery.....	404	162	354	145	4,056	1,626
Boots and shoes.....	406	92	383	86	4,399	968
Carpets.....	17	1	16	1	180	12
Carriages.....	9	—	7	—	84	—
China, glass and crockery.	42	12	39	12	442	142
Cigar and tobacco.....	116	13	106	13	1,200	143
Clothing and gents' fur- nishing.....	193	8	182	7	2,165	72
Confectionery	73	143	70	138	802	1,542
Drugs	1,397	88	1,250	85	14,199	972
Dry goods	3,803	1,435	3,533	1,378	40,762	15,777
Electrical supplies.....	1	—	1	—	12	—
Fancy goods.	201	97	196	95	2,321	1,094
Florists ..	17	14	15	14	164	166
Fruits.....	113	8	106	8	1,191	79
Furniture.....	137	3	127	2	1,484	23
General	2,537	343	2,339	315	26,895	3,610
Groceries.....	3,406	182	3,176	163	34,823	1,817
Hardware	1,526	16	1,461	16	14,429	174
Hats, caps and furs.....	86	24	81	24	940	283
Implements.....	645	—	537	—	6,203	—
Jewelry	129	38	117	37	1,353	431
Leather, harness, etc.....	37	—	37	—	440	—
Liquors and beverages....	218	1	201	1	2,360	12
Lumber	93	—	86	—	1,002	—
Millinery.....	14	35	14	31	162	343
Musical instruments	125	16	118	16	1,378	182

TABLEAU II. Salaires et gages des employés par classes et espèces d'occupations pour le Canada, 1901.

with time and earnings— temps et le montant des gages.						Classes d'occupations.
occupation— occupés.		Earnings at occupation— Montants gagnés aux occupations.				
Average— Moyenne.		Total.		Average— Moyenne.		
m.	f.	m.	f.	m.	f.	
		\$	\$	\$	\$	ix. Classe du commerce et transport—con.
12·00	—	222,785	—	2,227 85	—	Gérants—con.
12·00	—	6,800	—	1,133 33	—	d'assurances.
12·00	—	23,900	—	1,838 46	—	de journaux.
11·87	—	13,500	—	1,687 50	—	de propriétés foncières.
11·84	12·00	63,612	240	1,223 30	240 00	de bateaux à vapeur.
11·82	10·00	458,694	1,347	1,345 14	269 40	télégraphe et téléphone.
						non-spécifiés.
11·90	—	59,520	—	646 95	—	Messagers—
11·89	—	99,268	—	636 33	—	de banques.
11·42	12·00	39,877	260	352 89	130 00	de mes. et ch. de fer.
						non-spécifiés.
11·37	—	82,692	—	382 83	—	Colporteurs de journaux.
11·00	11·23	767,746	18,626	447 66	177 39	Emballeurs et expéditeurs.
10·88	10·09	13,938	2,345	124 44	106 59	Porteurs de paquets.
						Commis aux ventes—
11·00	—	15,007	—	394 92	—	Bicyclettes.
11·45	11·21	149,044	31,158	421 02	214 88	Librairie et papeterie.
11·48	11·25	142,622	19,261	372 38	223 96	Chaussures.
11·25	12·00	8,815	250	550 93	250 00	Tapis.
12·00	—	4,330	—	618 57	—	Carrosserie.
						Porcelaine, verrerie et
11·33	11·83	14,486	2,788	371 43	232 33	faïence.
11·32	11·00	41,909	3,723	395 36	286 38	Cigares et tabacs.
						Vêtements d'hommes.
11·89	10·28	83,570	1,768	459 17	252 57	Confiserie.
11·45	11·17	22,005	25,863	314 35	187 41	Drogues.
11·35	11·43	406,337	16,212	325 06	190 72	Nouveautés.
11·53	11·44	1,478,487	309,911	418 47	224 89	Fournitures électriques.
12·00	—	240	—	240 00	—	Marchandises de fantaisie.
11·84	11·51	85,780	20,444	437 65	215 20	Fleuristes.
10·93	11·85	5,570	3,952	371 33	282 28	Fruits.
11·23	9·87	43,142	1,419	407 00	177 37	Meubles.
11·68	11·50	58,082	436	457 33	218 00	Marchandises générales.
11·49	11·46	887,447	61,176	379 41	194 20	Epicerie.
10·96	11·14	1,115,372	32,548	351 18	199 68	Quincaillerie.
9·87	10·87	520,727	3,321	356 41	207 56	Chapeaux et fourrures.
11·60	11·79	33,929	6,531	418 87	272 12	Instruments aratoires.
11·55	—	359,765	—	669 95	—	Bijouterie.
11·56	11·64	43,150	7,066	368 80	190 97	Cuir, sellerie, etc.
11·89	—	17,728	—	479 13	—	Liqueurs et breuvages.
11·74	12·00	95,716	260	476 19	260 00	Bois de construction.
11·65	—	87,143	—	1,013 29	—	Modistes.
11·57	11·06	6,304	7,343	450 28	236 87	Instruments de musique.
11·67	11·37	74,170	3,932	628 55	245 75	

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Classes of occupations.	Aggregate wage- earners by occupa- tions— Nombre d'em- ployés à gages par occupations.		Wage-earners recorded Employés à gages inscrits avec le			
			At occupation— Occupés.		Months at Mois	
					Total.	
	m.	f.	m.	f.	m.	f.
IX. Trade and transportation class—con.						
Salesmen—con.						
Optical goods.....	2	—	1	—	12	—
Paints, oils, etc.....	17	3	16	3	184	36
Photographers' supplies..	19	6	18	6	201	66
Produce and provisions...	311	23	294	23	3,278	232
Sewing machines.....	194	—	157	—	1,785	—
Tea and coffee.....	27	2	24	2	277	18
Not specified.....	4,022	1,750	3,711	1,641	42,949	18,742
Seamen, n.s.....	10,269	—	9,075	—	80,477	—
Steamboat employees, n.s...	1,128	—	992	—	8,737	—
Steamboat engineers and firemen.....	774	—	724	—	7,325	—
Steam railway employees:—						
Agents, n.s.....	1,057	3	973	2	11,549	24
Baggagemen.....	651	—	618	—	7,349	—
Brakemen.....	3,349	—	3,184	—	36,710	—
Call boys.....	75	—	73	—	823	—
Checkers.....	320	—	306	—	3,574	—
Cleaners and wipers.....	423	1	416	1	4,711	12
Clerks.....	1,714	30	1,626	26	19,018	308
Conductors...	2,044	—	1,959	—	22,236	—
Foremen, n.s.....	523	—	490	—	5,739	—
Freighters.....	174	—	139	—	1,528	—
Inspectors, n.s.....	405	—	387	—	4,514	—
Locomotive engineers....	3,191	—	3,075	—	35,614	—
Locomotive firemen....	2,110	—	2,050	—	23,542	—
Officials.....	454	—	414	—	4,886	—
Oilers.....	32	—	30	—	310	—
Porters.....	179	—	165	—	1,930	—
Section and trackmen....	8,909	—	8,382	—	89,518	—
Section and trackmen foremen ..	1,191	—	1,143	—	13,479	—
Station agents.....	856	2	803	2	9,465	24
Storekeepers.....	67	—	62	—	740	—
Switchmen, yardmen, etc.	894	—	869	—	9,640	—
Switchmen, yardmen, etc., foremen.....	32	—	32	—	368	—
Train despatchers.....	176	—	169	—	2,008	—
Watchmen.....	110	—	105	—	1,232	—
Not specified.....	2,374	3	2,209	3	25,132	34
Street railway employees—						
Agents.....	1	—	—	—	—	—
Clerks.....	15	3	14	3	152	36

TABLEAU II. Salaires et gages des employés par classes et espèces d'occupations pour le Canada, 1901.

with time and earnings— temps et le montant des gages.						Classes d'occupations.
occupation— occupés.		Earnings at occupation— Montants gagnés aux occupations.				
Average— Moyenne.		Total.		Average— Moyenne.		
m.	f.	m.	f.	m.	f.	
		\$	\$	\$	\$	IX. Classe du commerce et transport—con.
12·00	—	150	—	150 00	—	Commis aux ventes—con.
11·50	12·00	5,910	452	369 37	150 66	Objets d'optique.
11·16	11·00	6,760	1,114	375 55	186 00	Peintures, huiles, etc.
11·14	10·08	107,271	3,658	364 86	159 04	Objets photographiques.
11·36	—	86,102	—	548 42	—	Produits et provisions.
11·54	9·00	9,271	348	386 29	174 00	Machines à coudre.
11·57	11·42	1,682,093	382,899	453 27	233 33	Thés et cafés.
8·86	—	3,334,200	—	367 40	—	Non spécifiés.
8·80	—	525,677	—	529 91	—	Marins, n.s.
10·11	—	423,611	—	585 09	—	Employés de bateaux à vapeur.
11·86	12·00	691,235	780	710 41	390 00	Mécaniciens et chauffeurs de bateaux à vapeur.
11·89	—	328,680	—	531 84	—	Employés de ch. de fer—
11·52	—	1,784,860	—	560 57	—	Agents, n.s.
11·27	—	14,387	—	197 08	—	Préposés au bagage.
11·67	—	132,561	—	433 20	—	Serre-freins.
11·32	12·00	156,388	700	375 93	700 00	Avertisseurs.
11·69	11·84	842,731	8,920	518 28	343 07	Contrôleurs.
11·35	—	1,563,189	—	797 95	—	Nettoyeurs.
11·71	—	291,926	—	595 76	—	Commis.
10·99	—	63,762	—	458 71	—	Conducteurs.
11·66	—	225,141	—	581 75	—	Contremaîtres, n.s.
11·58	—	2,637,584	—	857 75	—	Préposés au fret.
11·48	—	1,203,307	—	586 97	—	Inspecteurs, n.s.
11·80	—	623,041	—	1,504 92	—	Ingénieurs mécaniciens.
10·33	—	11,345	—	378 16	—	Chauffeurs.
11·69	—	63,019	—	381 93	—	Employés de bureaux.
10·67	—	3,074,502	—	366 79	—	Graisseurs.
11·79	—	645,366	—	564 62	—	Porters.
11·78	12·00	471,977	730	587 76	365 00	Ouvriers de section.
11·93	—	24,760	—	399 35	—	Ouvriers de section, contre
11·09	—	441,195	—	507 70	—	Agents de gare.
11·50	—	20,645	—	645 15	—	Garde-magasins.
11·88	—	168,895	—	999 37	—	Aiguilleurs et ouvriers de cour.
11·73	—	71,810	—	683 90	—	Aiguilleurs et ouvriers de cour, contre.
11·37	11·33	1,026,289	705	464 59	235 00	Préposés au départ des convois.
—	—	—	—	—	—	Gardes de nuit.
10·85	12·00	7,386	660	527 57	220 00	Non spécifiés.
						Employés de tramways—
						Agents.
						Commis.

TABLE II. Earnings of employees by classes and kinds of occupations for the Dominion, 1901.

Classes of occupations.	Aggregate wage- earners by occupa- tions— Nombre d'em- ployés à gages par occupations.		Wage-earners recorded Employés à gages inscrits avec le			
			At occupation— Occupés.		Months at Mois	
					Total.	
	m.	f.	m.	f.	m.	f.
IX. Trade and transportation class—con.						
Street railway employees— con.						
Conductors	1,505	—	1,481	—	17,143	—
Foremen, n.s.	8	—	8	—	96	—
Inspectors	7	—	7	—	84	—
Labourers	40	—	38	—	439	—
Labourers foremen.	11	—	10	—	120	—
Linemen	3	—	3	—	36	—
Motormen	1,364	—	1,326	—	15,411	—
Officials	31	—	28	—	336	—
Not specified	177	—	176	—	2,050	—
Superintendents—						
Commercial	20	—	16	—	192	—
Express	4	—	3	—	36	—
Insurance	36	—	33	—	396	—
Real estate	2	—	2	—	24	—
Steamboat	3	—	3	—	34	—
Telegraph and telephone..	12	—	11	—	125	—
Not specified	49	5	46	4	529	48
Telegraph and telephone foremen	1	—	1	—	12	—
Telegraph and telephone linemen	586	—	572	—	6,515	—
Telegraph and telephone operators	3,103	1,076	2,780	1,001	32,266	11,504
Telegraph and telephone employees, n.s.	71	—	70	—	801	—
Timekeepers	162	5	153	4	1,732	48
Tollgate keepers	39	4	36	3	417	36
Watermen and icemen ...	90	—	81	—	802	—
Weighers, gaugers and measurers	85	—	78	—	859	—
Weighers, gaugers and measurers inspectors....	1	—	1	—	12	—
Weighers, gaugers and measurers managers.....	1	—	1	—	12	—
Window dressers	27	4	27	4	310	48
Wholesale trade—						
Buyers	2	—	2	—	24	—
Clerks	250	5	242	5	2,824	60
Managers	22	—	22	—	264	—
Shipping clerks	522	6	493	5	5,745	54
Warehousemen	289	—	277	—	3,197	—

TABLEAU II. Salaires et gages des employés par classes et espèces d'occupations pour le Canada, 1901.

with time and earnings— temps et le montant des gages.						Classes d'occupations.
occupation— occupés.		Earnings at occupation— Montants gagnés aux occupations.				
Average— Moyenne.		Total.		Average— Moyenne.		
m.	f.	m.	f.	m.	f.	
		\$	\$	\$	\$	IX. Classe du commerce et transport--con.
11·57	-	664,911	-	448 96	-	Employés de tramways--con.
12·00	-	4,676	-	584 50	-	Conducteurs.
12·00	-	4,130	-	590 00	-	Contremaîtres, n.s.
11·55	-	15,154	-	398 78	-	Inspecteurs.
12·00	-	6,320	-	632 00	-	Journaliers.
12·00	-	2,966	-	988 66	-	Journaliers, contre.
11·62	-	599,502	-	452 11	-	Ouvriers de ligne.
12·00	-	30,411	-	1,086 10	-	Conducteurs électriciens.
11·64	-	92,125	-	523 43	-	Fonctionnaires.
						Non spécifiés.
12·00	-	16,620	-	1,038 75	-	Surintendants—
12·00	-	3,500	-	1,166 66	-	commerciaux.
12·00	-	43,612	-	1,321 57	-	de messageries.
12·00	-	1,074	-	537 00	-	d'assurances.
11·33	-	4,100	-	1,366 66	-	de propriétés foncières.
11·36	-	14,640	-	1,330 90	-	de bateaux à vapeur.
11·50	12·00	53,757	1,580	1,168 63	395 00	de télégraphe et téléphone non spécifiés.
12·00	-	600	-	600 00	-	Télégraphe et téléphone, contre.
11·38	-	278,235	-	486 42	-	Télégraphe et téléphone, ouvriers de ligne.
11·60	11·49	1,423,215	250,863	511 94	250 61	Télégraphe et téléphone, opérateurs.
11·44	-	40,926	-	584 65	-	Télégraphe et téléphone, employés.
11·32	12·00	77,935	1,025	509 37	256 25	Pointeurs.
11·58	12·00	9,520	549	264 44	183 00	Gardiens de barrières de péage.
9·90	-	29,430	-	363 33	-	Charroyeurs d'eau et de glace.
11·01	-	42,172	-	540 66	-	Peseurs et mesureurs.
12·00	-	600	-	600 00	-	Peseurs et mesureurs, in- spect.
12·00	-	200	-	200 00	-	Peseurs et mesureurs, gérants.
11·48	12·00	15,420	830	571 11	207 50	Etalagistes de vitrines.
12·00	-	3,350	-	1,675 00	-	Commerce de gros—
11·66	12·00	122,442	1,446	505 95	289 20	Acheteurs.
12·00	-	23,330	-	1,060 45	-	Commis.
11·65	10·80	217,569	972	441 31	194 40	Gérants.
11·54	-	126,567	-	456 92	-	Commis expéditeurs.
						Garde-magasins

TABLE III. Extra earnings of employees by classes for Provinces.

Classes of occupations.	No. at extra work.		Earnings at extra work.			
			Total.		Average.	
	m.	f.	m.	f.	m.	f.
	NO.	NO.	\$	\$	\$	\$
CANADA.....	19,399	952	2,442,393	63,472	125 35	66 67
Agricultural class.....	1,766	—	144,471	—	81 81	—
Domestic and personal class ..	2,387	310	224,122	17,230	93 92	55 58
Fisheries and fishing class....	1,003	—	101,706	—	101 40	—
Forestry and lumbering class .	547	—	57,804	—	105 67	—
Manufacturing class.....	7,606	289	876,273	17,858	115 20	61 79
Mining class.....	311	—	68,108	—	219 00	—
Miscellaneous class.....	40	—	5,216	—	130 40	—
Professional class	1,757	288	355,194	21,614	202 16	75 05
Trade and transportation class	3,982	65	609,499	6,770	153 06	104 15
British Columbia....	914	9	231,719	1,485	253 52	153 88
Agricultural class.....	36	—	7,007	—	194 64	—
Domestic and personal class ..	146	3	18,804	260	128 80	86 66
Fisheries and fishing class....	33	—	24,293	—	736 15	—
Forestry and lumbering class .	15	—	3,626	—	241 73	—
Manufacturing class	354	—	63,615	—	179 70	—
Mining class.....	81	—	39,023	—	481 77	—
Miscellaneous class	—	—	—	—	—	—
Professional class	82	4	27,781	425	338 79	106 25
Trade and transportation class	167	2	47,570	800	284 85	400 00
Manitoba.....	816	33	137,157	2,491	168 08	78 51
Agricultural class	117	—	13,246	—	113 21	—
Domestic and personal class ..	81	13	10,291	919	127 04	70 69
Fisheries and fishing class....	20	—	2,927	—	146 35	—
Forestry and lumbering class .	2	—	350	—	175 00	—
Manufacturing class.....	237	11	34,233	840	144 44	76 27
Mining class.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Miscellaneous class	3	—	450	—	150 00	—
Professional class ...	129	7	27,882	542	216 14	77 43
Trade and transportation class	227	2	47,778	190	210 47	95 00

TABLE III. Extra earnings of employees by classes for Provinces—con.

Classes of occupations.	No. at extra work.		Earnings at extra work.			
			Total.		Average.	
	m.	f.	m.	f.	m.	f.
	NO.	NO.	\$	\$	\$	\$
New Brunswick.....	1,996	67	196,644	4,294	99 67	64 08
Agricultural class.	67	—	6	—	93 15	—
Domestic and personal class ..	329	22	24	1,149	73 49	52 22
Fisheries and fishing class....	195	—	16,200	—	83 41	—
Forestry and lumbering class.	64	—	5,768	—	90 12	—
Manufacturing class.....	842	16	82,531	1,025	97 95	64 06
Mining class.....	10	—	1,100	—	110 00	—
Miscellaneous class.....	17	—	1,201	—	70 64	—
Professional class	124	24	21,771	1,598	175 57	66 58
Trade and transportation class	348	5	37,586	522	108 01	104 40
Nova Scotia.....	2,387	110	237,984	6,087	99 70	55 33
Agricultural class.....	161	—	13,373	—	83 06	—
Domestic and personal class ..	282	51	26,969	2,663	95 63	52 21
Fisheries and fishing class....	495	—	37,763	—	76 30	—
Forestry and lumbering class.	188	—	15,590	—	82 92	—
Manufacturing class	612	25	59,908	1,058	97 88	42 32
Mining class.	100	—	12,289	—	122 89	—
Miscellaneous class	1	—	100	—	160 00	—
Professional class	133	29	22,042	1,987	165 73	68 52
Trade and transportation class	415	5	49,950	379	120 36	74 80
Ontario.....	6,842	374	807,237	24,820	117 10	66 36
Agricultural class.....	967	—	68,705	—	71 05	—
Domestic and personal class ..	741	122	62,600	5,739	84 48	47 04
Fisheries and fishing class....	107	—	8,918	—	83 34	—
Forestry and lumbering class.	180	—	20,944	—	116 35	—
Manufacturing class.....	2,751	128	317,721	7,825	115 49	61 13
Mining class	73	—	9,434	—	129 22	—
Miscellaneous class.....	13	—	1,535	—	118 08	—
Professional class	728	91	128,022	8,147	175 85	89 52
Trade and transportation class	1,282	33	189,358	3,109	147 70	94 21

TABLE III. Extra earnings of employees by classes for Provinces—con.

Classes of occupations.	No. at extra work.		Earnings at extra work.			
			Total.		Average.	
	m.	f.	m.	f.	m.	f.
	NO.	NO.	\$	\$	\$	\$
Prince Edward Island..	374	16	28,241	786	75 51	49 12
Agricultural class.....	44	—	2,013	—	45 75	—
Domestic and personal class...	23	6	1,510	176	65 65	29 33
Fisheries and fishing class....	123	—	6,326	—	51 43	—
Forestry and lumbering class.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Manufacturing class.....	97	4	8,714	120	89 83	30 00
Mining class.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Miscellaneous class.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Professional class.....	24	3	4,100	160	170 83	53 33
Trade and transportation class	63	3	5,578	330	88 53	110 00
Quebec.....	5,706	329	733,144	21,757	128 48	66 13
Agricultural class.....	311	—	26,144	—	84 06	—
Domestic and personal class...	733	82	73,444	4,702	100 19	57 34
Fisheries and fishing class....	30	—	5,213	—	173 43	—
Forestry and lumbering class.	96	—	11,406	—	118 81	—
Manufacturing class.....	2,625	105	293,695	6,990	111 18	66 57
Mining class.....	35	—	3,422	—	97 77	—
Miscellaneous class.....	3	—	1,050	—	316 67	—
Professional class.....	482	128	111,847	8,635	232 05	67 46
Trade and transportation class	1,391	14	206,923	1,430	148 75	102 14
The Territories.....	364	14	70,267	1,752	193 04	125 14
Agricultural class.....	63	—	7,742	—	122 89	—
Domestic and personal class...	52	11	6,324	1,622	121 61	147 45
Fisheries and fishing class....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Forestry and lumbering class.	2	—	120	—	60 00	—
Manufacturing class.....	88	—	15,856	—	180 18	—
Mining class.....	12	—	2,840	—	236 66	—
Miscellaneous class.....	3	—	880	—	293 33	—
Professional class.....	55	2	11,749	120	213 62	60 00
Trade and transportation class	89	1	24,756	10	278 15	10 00

TABLE IV. Extra earnings of employees by occupations for the Dominion.

Classes of occupations.	No. at extra work.		Earnings at extra work.			
			Total.		Average.	
	m.	f.	m.	f.	m.	f.
CANADA.	NO.	NO.	\$	\$	\$	\$
I. Agricultural class.....	1,766	—	144,471	—	81 81	—
Dairymen	11	—	1,539	—	139 91	—
Ditchers and drainers	1	—	30	—	30 00	—
Farm labourers	1,588	—	125,029	—	78 10	—
Farm managers.....	4	—	620	—	130 00	—
Gardeners, florists and nur-						
serymen.....	110	—	10,775	—	97 95	—
Garden and nursery lab ..	8	—	880	—	110 00	—
Hay pressers.....	1	—	150	—	150 00	—
Herders and drovers.....	8	—	730	—	91 25	—
Ranchers.....	7	—	830	—	118 57	—
Ranch foremen.....	4	—	1,250	—	312 50	—
Stock inspectors.....	1	—	100	—	100 00	—
Threshers.....	23	—	2,538	—	110 34	—
II. Domestic and personal class	2,387	310	224,122	17,230	93 92	55 58
Barbers and hairdressers....	36	—	4,708	—	130 78	—
Bartenders.....	30	—	3,641	—	121 37	—
Butlers.....	1	—	135	—	135 00	—
Char-and washer-woman....	—	22	—	1,003	—	45 59
Coachmen and hostlers.....	23	—	2,382	—	103 56	—
Companions and governesses	—	4	—	157	—	39 25
Cooks	150	13	12,689	951	84 59	73 15
Elevator and bell boys.....	2	—	132	—	66 00	—
Fire and furnacemen.....	2	—	172	—	86 00	—
Horse trainers and jockeys..	3	—	465	—	155 00	—
Housekeepers and stewards.	4	18	320	1,027	80 00	57 05
Janitors.....	48	—	4,701	—	97 94	—
Labourers, n.s.	1,539	6	128,531	365	83 52	60 83
Labourers foremen.....	2	—	75	—	37 50	—
Launderers	3	4	160	170	53 33	42 50
Liverymen.....	1	—	200	—	200 00	—
Matrons ..	—	2	—	250	—	125 00
Nurses and midwives.....	—	19	—	1,549	—	81 53
Managers, hotel.....	1	—	1,000	—	1,000 00	—
Policemen and detectives....	95	—	15,699	—	165 25	—
Porters.....	31	1	4,792	50	154 58	50 00
Servants	115	188	7,811	9,537	67 92	50 73
Sextons.....	106	—	10,953	—	103 33	—
Undertakers	4	—	302	—	75 50	—
Waiters	33	27	4,678	1,746	141 75	64 67
Wardens and guards (prison)	3	—	704	—	234 67	—
Watchmen and caretakers ..	130	6	15,715	425	120 88	70 83
Yard and stablemen.....	25	—	4,157	—	166 28	—
III. Fisheries class.....	1,003	—	101,706	—	101 40	—
Fishermen.	997	—	100,328	—	100 63	—
Fishermen foremen.....	2	—	150	—	75 00	—
Seal hunters	4	—	1,228	—	307 00	—

TABLE IV. Extra earnings of employees by occupations for the Dominion—con.

Classes of occupations.	No. at extra work.		Earnings at extra work.			
			Total.		Average.	
	m.	f.	m.	f.	m.	f.
iv. Forestry and lumbering class.....	NO.	NO.	\$	\$	\$	\$
	547	—	57,804	—	105 67	—
Bush rangers.....	3	—	315	—	105 00	—
Lumbermen.....	485	—	49,371	—	101 80	—
Lumbermen foremen....	10	—	1,280	—	128 00	—
Lumbermen managers.....	1	—	500	—	500 00	—
Lumber cullers.....	3	—	446	—	148 66	—
Lumber inspectors.....	2	—	275	—	137 50	—
Lumber scalers.....	3	—	420	—	140 00	—
Raftsmen.....	2	—	180	—	90 00	—
River drivers.....	8	—	505	—	63 12	—
Wood choppers.....	24	—	3,072	—	128 00	—
Wood labourers.....	2	—	100	—	50 00	—
Wood measurers.....	4	—	1,340	—	335 00	—
v. Manufacturing class.....	7,606	289	876,273	17,858	115 20	61 79
Aluminium factory emp....	3	1	215	40	71 66	40 00
Amalgamators.....	2	—	250	—	125 00	—
Apprentices, n. s.	2	—	30	—	15 00	—
Axe makers.....	2	—	100	—	50 00	—
Bakers.....	66	—	8,833	—	133 83	—
Bakers app.	3	—	261	—	87 00	—
Bank note factory emp....	—	1	—	50	—	50 00
Bark extract works mgrs....	1	—	500	—	500 00	—
Basket makers.....	9	—	614	—	68 22	—
Belt makers.....	2	—	550	—	275 00	—
Bicycle factory emp.....	3	—	255	—	85 00	—
Bicycle repairers.....	2	—	220	—	110 00	—
Billiard table makers.....	1	—	100	—	100 00	—
Blacksmiths.....	258	—	30,938	—	119 91	—
Blacksmiths app....	2	—	34	—	17 00	—
Boat builders.....	19	—	1,900	—	100 00	—
Boat builders foremen.....	1	—	50	—	50 00	—
Boiler makers.....	14	—	2,006	—	143 28	—
Bolt and nut makers..	1	—	150	—	150 00	—
Book binders.....	6	—	1,026	—	171 00	—
Book binders managers.....	1	—	200	—	200 00	—
Boot and shoe makers....	194	1	22,869	50	117 87	50 00
Boot and shoe makers app...	4	—	701	—	175 25	—
Boot and shoe makers foremen.	1	—	300	—	300 00	—
Bottlers, beer, etc.....	2	—	120	—	60 00	—
Box makers, n. s.	4	1	352	65	88 00	65 00
Brass founders.....	1	—	40	—	40 00	—
Brewers and malsters.....	14	—	3,400	—	242 85	—
Brewers and malsters mgrs..	1	—	100	—	100 00	—
Brick and tile makers.....	302	—	24,310	—	80 49	—
Brick and tile makers foremen.	3	—	275	—	91 66	—
Bridge builders.....	12	—	1,248	—	104 00	—

TABLE IV. Extra earnings of employees by occupations for the Dominion—con.

Classes of occupations.	No. at extra work.		Earnings at extra work.			
			Total.		Average.	
	m.	f.	m.	f.	m.	f.
v. Manufacturing class—con.	NO.	NO.	\$	\$	\$	\$
Broom makers.....	4	—	430	—	107 50	—
Brush makers.....	5	—	312	—	62 40	—
Butchers.....	89	—	11,541	—	129 67	—
Butchers app.....	1	—	60	—	60 00	—
Butter and cheese makers..	468	—	42,122	—	90 00	—
Butter and cheese makers app.	3	—	149	—	49 66	—
Butter and cheese makers foremen.	2	—	410	—	205 00	—
Butter and cheese makers inspectors.	3	—	580	—	193 33	—
Butter and cheese makers managers.	1	—	25	—	25 00	—
Cabinet and furniture makers.	49	—	6,746	—	137 67	—
Cabinet and furniture makers app.	1	—	60	—	60 00	—
Calkers.....	22	—	1,593	—	72 40	—
Car builders and repairers..	6	—	1,700	—	283 33	—
Carders, n. s.....	6	—	385	—	64 16	—
Carpenters and joiners.....	1,567	—	178,406	—	113 85	—
Carpenters and joiners app..	6	—	1,064	—	177 33	—
Carpenters and joiners foremen.	1	—	50	—	50 00	—
Carpet factory operatives....	1	—	25	—	25 00	—
Carriage and wagon makers.	40	—	4,442	—	111 05	—
Carriage and wagon makers app.	1	—	50	—	50 00	—
Carriage and wagon makers foremen.	1	—	600	—	600 00	—
Carriage trimmers.....	6	—	775	—	129 16	—
Carvers and gilders.....	6	—	756	—	126 00	—
Cement workers..	2	—	475	—	237 50	—
Cement works emp.....	6	—	960	—	160 00	—
Churn makers.....	1	—	96	—	96 00	—
Cider makers.....	1	—	200	—	200 00	—
Cigar and cigarette makers.	16	—	2,031	—	126 93	—
Cigar and cigarette makers foremen.	1	—	52	—	52 00	—
Confectioners...	12	2	2,035	155	169 58	77 50
Coopers.....	81	—	8,355	—	103 14	—
Core makers.....	4	—	450	—	112 50	—
Corset makers.....	—	1	—	15	—	15 00
Cotton factory operatives—						
Carders.....	1	—	200	—	200 00	—
Cloth finishers.....	1	—	30	—	30 00	—
Dyers, cleaners and scourers...	2	—	152	—	76 00	—
Foremen.....	1	—	60	—	60 00	—
Managers.....	1	—	204	—	204 00	—
Ropers.....	1	—	25	—	25 00	—

TABLE IV. Extra earnings of employees by occupations for the Dominion—con.

Classes of occupations.	No. at extra work.		Earnings at extra work.			
			Total.		Average.	
	m.	f.	m.	f.	m.	f.
v. Manufacturing class—con.	NO.	NO.	\$	\$	\$	\$
Cotton factory operatives— con.						
Spinners...	5	1	175	30	35 00	30 00
Weavers...	7	7	751	718	107 28	102 57
Weavers foremen...	1	—	80	—	80 00	—
Not specified...	4	3	269	95	67 25	31 66
Cranemen...	1	—	75	—	75 00	—
Cullers...	1	—	150	—	150 00	—
Distillery employees...	1	—	220	—	220 00	—
Dressmakers...	—	74	—	5,015	—	67 77
Dressmakers app...	—	3	—	140	—	46 66
Dressmakers forewomen...	—	1	—	312	—	312 00
Drillers...	1	—	50	—	50 00	—
Dyers, cleaners and scourers.	1	—	50	—	50 00	—
Dyers, cleaners and scourers app...	—	1	—	84	—	84 00
Dyers, n.s...	1	—	120	—	120 00	—
Electric light emp...	2	1	94	16	47 00	16 00
Electric works emp...	1	—	91	—	91 00	—
Embossers...	1	—	100	—	100 00	—
Engineers, stationery...	279	—	38,152	—	136 74	—
Factory foremen, n.s...	6	—	710	—	118 33	—
Factory managers, n.s...	3	—	390	—	130 00	—
Factory operatives, n.s...	211	13	16,072	589	77 17	45 30
Factory operatives app., n.s.	1	—	10	—	10 00	—
Factory supts., n.s...	1	—	128	—	128 00	—
Felt makers...	1	—	32	—	32 00	—
Fence builders...	1	—	50	—	50 00	—
Filers...	38	—	5,316	—	132 00	—
Finishers, n.s...	6	—	613	—	102 16	—
Firemen, n.s...	67	—	6,495	—	96 94	—
Fish canners and curers...	96	4	7,153	92	74 51	23 00
Fish canners and curers fore- men...	9	—	1,295	—	143 88	—
Fish canners and curers managers...	1	—	50	—	50 00	—
Fitters, engines and ma- chines...	4	—	325	—	81 25	—
Flax dressers...	4	—	285	—	71 25	—
Flax mill operatives...	4	—	285	—	71 25	—
Foremen, n.s...	73	—	11,589	—	158 75	—
Foundry employees...	8	—	2,005	—	250 62	—
Foundry managers...	2	—	725	—	367 50	—
Fruit and vegetable canners.	17	14	1,049	707	61 70	50 50
Furriers...	17	7	1,943	380	114 29	54 28
Furriers, app...	—	1	—	100	—	100 00
Gas works emp...	1	—	100	—	100 00	—
Gas works foremen...	1	—	80	—	80 00	—
Gas works managers...	1	—	36	—	36 00	—
Glass blowers and workers...	21	1	2,390	50	113 33	50 00
Glass blowers and workers app...	2	—	40	—	20 00	—

TABLE IV. Extra earnings of employees by occupations for the Dominion—con.

Classes of occupations.	No. at extra work.		Earnings at extra work.			
			Total.		Average.	
	m.	f.	m.	f.	m.	f.
	NO.	NO.	\$	\$	\$	\$
v. Manufacturing class—con.						
Glove makers.....	4	3	575	175	143 75	58 33
Glue makers.....	1	—	150	—	150 00	—
Gold and silversmiths.....	7	—	401	—	57 28	—
Grinders, n.s.	3	—	930	—	310 00	—
Gunsmiths.....	1	—	200	—	200 00	—
Harness and saddle makers.	48	—	6,389	—	133 10	—
Hat and cap makers.....	—	1	—	150	—	150 00
Hoop makers	1	—	75	—	75 00	—
Inspectors, n.s.....	3	—	650	—	216 66	—
Iron and steel workers.....	14	—	1,550	—	110 71	—
Iron and steel workers app..	1	—	40	—	40 00	—
Iron and steel workers foremen.	1	—	240	—	240 00	—
Japanners.....	1	—	60	—	60 00	—
Knitting factory inspectors.	1	—	250	—	250 00	—
Knitting factory operatives.	3	—	205	—	68 33	—
Lathers and plasterers.....	64	—	8,196	—	128 06	—
Lathers and plasterers app..	1	—	75	—	75 00	—
Leather workers.....	19	4	2,050	157	107 94	39 25
Lime burners ..	5	—	250	—	50 00	—
Machine operatives, n.s....	2	2	212	80	106 00	40 00
Machinists	161	—	24,729	—	153 59	—
Machinists app.....	8	—	1,061	—	132 62	—
Managers, n.s.....	15	—	4,707	—	313 80	—
Marble and stonecutters....	113	—	11,627	—	102 87	—
Marble and stonecutters app.	1	—	60	—	60 00	—
Masons, brick and stone....	559	—	63,356	—	113 35	—
Masons, brick and stone app.	6	—	471	—	78 50	—
Mast and spar makers.....	3	—	300	—	100 00	—
Match makers.....	1	—	50	—	50 00	—
Mattress makers.....	1	—	104	—	104 00	—
Mechanics, n.s.....	82	—	10,088	—	123 02	—
Melters.....	1	—	50	—	50 00	—
Metal workers.....	1	—	230	—	230 00	—
Milk condensing fact. emp..	1	1	20	20	20 00	20 00
Millers, flour	57	—	6,587	—	115 56	—
Millers, flour app.	2	—	290	—	145 00	—
Millers, flour managers.....	1	—	1,500	—	1,500 00	—
Mill foremen, n.s.	5	—	760	—	152 00	—
Milliners	—	24	—	2,025	—	84 37
Millmen, n.s.....	76	—	6,471	—	85 14	—
Mill operatives, n.s.....	409	—	41,052	—	100 37	—
Mill operatives foremen.....	2	—	300	—	150 00	—
Millwrights.....	42	—	6,320	—	150 47	—
Model and pattern makers..	9	—	1,620	—	180 00	—
Model and pattern makers app.	1	—	60	—	60 00	—
Moulders.....	53	—	7,341	—	137 56	—
Moulders app.....	2	—	250	—	125 00	—
Nail and tack makers	7	—	680	—	97 14	—

TABLE IV. Extra earnings of employees by occupations for the Dominion—con.

Classes of occupations.	No. at extra work.		Earnings at extra work.			
			Total.		Average.	
	m.	f.	m.	f.	m.	f.
v. Manufacturing class—con.	NO.	NO.	\$	\$	\$	\$
Net makers and repairers...	1	—	400	—	400 00	—
Nickel platers.....	1	—	100	—	100 00	—
Oilers.....	1	—	200	—	200 00	—
Oil works emp., n.s.....	2	—	232	—	116 00	—
Organ factory operatives—						
Polishers.....	1	—	36	—	36 00	—
Tuners.....	1	—	12	—	12 00	—
Painters and glaziers. . .	300	—	38,835	—	129 45	—
Painters and glaziers app. . .	4	—	335	—	83 75	—
Paint works emp.	1	—	150	—	150 00	—
Paper bag and box makers .	—	2	—	60	—	30 00
Paper mill operatives.....	13	—	1,068	—	82 15	—
Paper makers.....	1	—	20	—	20 00	—
Paper rulers.....	1	—	100	—	100 00	—
Photographers.....	8	1	1,260	200	157 50	200 00
Piano factory employees—						
Action makers.....	1	—	300	—	300 00	—
Finishers.....	1	—	100	—	100 00	—
Keyboard makers . . .	1	—	150	—	150 00	—
Key makers.....	1	—	25	—	25 00	—
Managers.....	1	—	100	—	100 00	—
Tuners.....	2	—	300	—	150 00	—
Not specified . . .	4	—	792	—	198 00	—
Piano tuners.....	4	—	638	—	159 50	—
Picture framers . . .	1	—	150	—	150 00	—
Planing mill emp.	3	—	420	—	140 00	—
Plaster mill emp.	1	—	100	—	100 00	—
Platers, n.s.	2	—	280	—	140 00	—
Plumbers, gas and steam-fitters . . .	36	—	4,578	—	127 16	—
Plumbers, gas and steam-fitters app.....	2	—	120	—	60 00	—
Polishers, n. s.	6	—	595	—	99 16	—
Pork packers . . .	4	—	475	—	118 75	—
Pork packers foremen . . .	1	—	200	—	200 00	—
Pottery makers . . .	5	—	1,446	—	289 20	—
Powder makers . . .	2	—	200	—	100 00	—
Powder mill foremen.....	1	—	500	—	500 00	—
Powder mill managers.....	1	—	400	—	400 00	—
Printers, compositors and pressmen.....	72	—	10,396	—	144 38	—
Printers, compositors and pressmen app. . .	6	—	1,046	—	174 33	—
Printers, compositors and pressmen foremen.....	1	—	150	—	150 00	—
Printers, compositors and pressmen managers.....	1	—	1,800	—	1,800 00	—
Processors (canning fact.)...	1	—	120	—	120 00	—
Pulp mill emp.	28	—	2,664	—	95 14	—
Pump makers.....	4	—	575	—	143 75	—

TABLE IV. Extra earnings of employees by occupations for the Dominion—con.

Classes by occupations.	No. at extra work.		Earnings at extra work.			
			Total.		Average.	
	m.	f.	m.	f.	m.	f.
v. Manufacturing class—con.	NO.	NO.	\$	\$	\$	\$
Repairers, n. s.....	2	—	600	—	300 00	—
Riggers.....	3	—	690	—	230 00	—
Rolling mill emp.....	9	—	1,694	—	188 22	—
Rolling mill managers.....	1	—	44	—	44 00	—
Roofers and slaters.....	7	—	1,035	—	147 85	—
Rope and twine makers ...	2	—	275	—	137 50	—
Rubber works emp.....	16	1	1,000	12	62 50	12 00
Rubber works emp app.....	1	—	224	—	224 00	—
Sail, awning and tent makers	13	1	1,933	100	148 69	100 00
Salt works employees.....	1	—	100	—	100 00	—
Sash and door makers.....	3	—	247	—	82 33	—
Saw hammerers.....	2	—	330	—	165 00	—
Saw makers.....	1	—	125	—	125 00	—
Saw mill emp.....	257	—	28,828	—	112 17	—
Saw mill foremen.....	5	—	1,187	—	257 40	—
Saw mill managers.....	5	—	1,540	—	308 00	—
Sawyers.....	134	—	18,216	—	135 94	—
Screw factory emp.....	1	—	250	—	250 00	—
Seamstresses.....	—	32	—	1,666	—	50 50
Shingle makers.....	1	—	50	—	50 00	—
Shipwrights.....	62	—	6,306	—	101 79	—
Shirt and collar factory emp..	2	8	100	245	50 00	30 62
Shroud makers.....	—	1	—	150	—	150 00
Smelters, emp.....	2	—	350	—	175 00	—
Snowshoe makers.....	1	—	60	—	60 00	—
Soap makers.....	4	—	390	—	97 50	—
Spice mill emp.....	2	—	190	—	95 00	—
Spinners, n. s.....	6	1	417	154	69 50	154 00
Spoolers, n. s.....	1	—	25	—	25 00	—
Starch factory emp.....	1	—	300	—	300 00	—
Starch factory managers.....	1	—	1,000	—	1,000 00	—
Stave factory emp.....	13	—	1,300	—	100 00	—
Stove fitters and mounters..	2	—	262	—	131 00	—
Stove founders.....	3	—	315	—	105 00	—
Sugar refinery emp.....	1	—	72	—	72 00	—
Sugar refinery foremen.....	1	—	50	—	50 00	—
Superintendents, n. s.....	3	1	648	200	216 00	200 00
Tailors and tailoresses.....	96	40	12,507	2,581	130 82	64 52
Tailors and tailoresses app..	5	1	336	30	67 20	30 00
Tallow refiners.....	1	—	72	—	72 00	—
Tanners and curriers.....	52	—	5,111	—	98 28	—
Tinsmiths ..	115	—	10,487	—	91 19	—
Tinsmiths app.....	1	—	400	—	400 00	—
Tobacco factory emp.....	10	4	1,652	155	165 20	38 75
Tool makers.....	4	—	215	—	53 75	—
Trunk and valise makers...	2	—	200	—	100 00	—
Tweed designers.....	1	—	120	—	120 00	—
Umbrella makers.....	1	—	900	—	900 00	—
Upholsterers.....	24	—	2,714	—	113 08	—
Varnish makers.....	2	—	620	—	310 00	—

TABLE IV. Extra earnings of employees by occupations for the Dominion—con.

Classes of occupations.	No. at extra work.		Earnings at extra work.			
			Total.		Average.	
	m.	f.	m.	f.	m.	f.
v. Manufacturing class—con.	NO.	NO.	\$	\$	\$	\$
Vinegar makers....	2	—	200	—	100 00	—
Vinegar works foremen....	1	—	30	—	30 00	—
Watch makers and jewellers	25	—	4,700	—	188 00	—
Weavers, n.s.....	12	16	1,739	599	144 91	37 43
Wheel wrights.....	20	—	2,664	—	133 20	—
White wear factory oper....	—	1	—	12	—	12 00
Winders, n.s.....	1	—	120	—	120 00	—
Window blind makers.....	1	—	80	—	80 00	—
Wire workers.....	4	—	540	—	135 00	—
Wood rim makers..	5	2	338	75	67 20	37 50
Wood workers and turners..	38	—	4,686	—	123 31	—
Wood workers and turners app.....	1	—	10	—	10 00	—
Wood workers and turners foremen.....	1	—	25	—	25 00	—
Woolen mill employees—						
Carders.....	3	1	280	9	93 33	9 00
Dyers, cleaners and scour- ers.....	2	—	72	—	36 00	—
Finishers.....	1	—	156	—	156 00	—
Foremen ..	1	—	100	—	100 00	—
Spinners.....	5	—	288	—	55 60	—
Superintendents ..	1	—	75	—	75 00	—
Weavers.....	4	1	600	50	150 00	50 00
Not specified	10	2	1,037	250	103 70	125 00
VI. Mining class.....	311	—	68,108	—	219 00	—
Drillers.....	3	—	250	—	83 33	—
Miners, coal.	23	—	3,448	—	149 91	—
Miners, coal, foremen	1	—	20	—	20 00	—
Miners, coal, labourers.....	9	—	1,594	—	177 11	—
Miners, copper.....	3	—	465	—	155 00	—
Miners, gold ..	64	—	14,360	—	224 37	—
Miners, iron	2	—	95	—	47 50	—
Miners, metal.....	1	—	200	—	200 00	—
Miners, nickel.....	2	—	125	—	64 50	—
Miners, placer..	1	—	45	—	45 00	—
Miners, quartz	2	—	600	—	300 00	—
Miners, silver.....	9	—	6,995	—	777 22	—
Miners, n.s.....	110	—	30,118	—	273 80	—
Miners, n.s., foremen ..	1	—	500	—	500 00	—
Miners, n.s., labourers	14	—	1,401	—	100 07	—
Miners, n.s., officials.	1	—	300	—	300 00	—
Miners, n.s., superintendents	1	—	500	—	500 00	—
Oil well borers and drillers..	2	—	625	—	312 50	—
Prospectors and explorers ..	7	—	1,760	—	251 43	—
Quarry foremen.....	2	—	200	—	100 00	—
Quarry managers.....	1	—	700	—	700 00	—
Quarry men.....	52	—	3,807	—	73 21	—

TABLE IV. Extra earnings of employees by occupations for the Dominion—con.

Classes of occupations.	No. at extra work.		Earnings at extra work.			
			Total.		Average.	
	m.	f.	m.	f.	m.	f.
	NO.	NO.	\$	\$	\$	\$
VII. Miscellaneous class	40	—	5,216	—	130 40	—
Bailiffs	3	—	1,125	—	375 00	—
Billiard room attendants . . .	3	—	540	—	180 00	—
Chimney sweeps	1	—	100	—	100 00	—
Guides	23	—	2,201	—	95 69	—
Lamplighters and cleaners . .	1	—	25	—	25 00	—
Managers of skating rinks . .	1	—	100	—	100 00	—
Park superintendents	1	—	300	—	300 00	—
Well borers	7	—	825	—	117 86	—
VIII. Professional class	1,757	288	355,194	21,614	202 16	75 05
Actors	5	—	928	—	185 60	—
Architects	8	—	3,000	—	375 00	—
Artists and teachers of art . .	6	2	1,425	125	237 50	62 50
Authors and literary pur- suits	2	—	1,900	—	950 00	—
Chemists, druggists, assay- ers and metallurgists	8	—	1,180	—	147 50	—
Clergymen	211	—	30,383	—	144 00	—
Decorators	1	—	50	—	50 00	—
Draughtsmen and designers . .	6	—	1,180	—	196 67	—
Electricians	37	—	6,602	—	178 43	—
Engineers—						
Civil	22	—	7,920	—	360 00	—
Electrical	1	—	700	—	700 00	—
Mechanical	13	—	2,635	—	202 69	—
Mining	6	—	2,275	—	379 17	—
Engravers	7	—	1,731	—	247 28	—
Government employees—						
Clerks	114	3	26,275	80	230 48	26 67
Officials	157	2	52,799	145	336 30	72 50
Others	342	15	63,099	2,212	184 50	147 47
Inventors	1	—	100	—	100 00	—
Journalists and reporters . . .	52	2	16,700	200	321 15	100 00
Lawyers' clerks	9	—	1,625	—	180 55	—
Librarians	—	1	—	20	—	20 00
Military officers	1	—	120	—	120 00	—
Municipal employees—						
Clerks	90	1	26,077	200	289 74	200 00
Officials	38	—	14,732	—	387 68	—
Others	56	—	10,823	—	193 27	—
Musicians and teachers of music	44	27	11,153	2,294	253 48	84 96
Notaries and conveyancers . .	1	—	120	—	120 00	—
Opticians	2	—	350	—	175 00	—
Physicians and surgeons . . .	1	—	200	—	200 00	—
Stenographers and type- writers	22	15	4,220	1,195	191 82	79 67
Surveyors	23	—	5,470	—	237 83	—

TABLE IV. Extra earnings of employees by occupations for the Dominion—con.

Occupations.	No. at extra work.		Earnings at extra work.			
			Total.		Average.	
	m.	f.	m.	f.	m.	f.
VIII. Professional class—con.	NO.	NO.	\$	\$	\$	\$
Surveyors, timber.. . . .	20	—	3,005	—	150 25	—
Teachers.. . . .	442	220	53,817	15,143	121 76	68 83
Teachers—professors.. . . .	6	—	1,950	—	325 00	—
Theatrical and stage managers	1	—	50	—	50 00	—
Veterinary surgeons.. . . .	2	—	600	—	300-00	—
IX. Trade and transportation class.	3,982	65	609,499	6,770	153 06	104 15
Accountants	133	—	31,904	—	239 87	—
Agents—						
Advertising	1	—	200	—	200 00	—
Express and transfer.. . . .	3	—	2,000	—	666 66	—
Insurance	54	—	13,191	—	244 27	—
Steamboat	4	—	440	—	110 00	—
Not specified	116	1	25,441	10	219 31	10 00
Auctioneers	2	—	520	—	104 00	—
Boatmen and canalmen	80	—	10,232	—	127 90	—
Bookkeepers	207	11	40,410	1,280	195 21	116 36
Buyers, general	4	—	488	—	122 00	—
Buyers, grain	33	—	7,380	—	223 63	—
Carpet layers	2	—	246	—	123 00	—
Carters, draymen, truckmen and expressmen	102	—	11,781	—	115 50	—
Clerks—						
Bank	43	—	8,862	—	206 09	—
Office	128	7	25,474	859	199 01	122 71
Not specified	228	22	34,654	2,360	151 99	107 27
Collectors for rents, etc.	28	—	5,297	—	189 17	—
Commercial travellers	160	2	32,913	480	205 70	240 00
Dock labourers	100	—	5,031	—	50 31	—
Drivers, n. s.	211	—	21,727	—	102 97	—
Elevator (grain) emp., n. s.	2	—	325	—	162 50	—
Errand and office boys	12	—	610	—	50 83	—
Foremen, n. s.	2	—	555	—	277 50	—
Inspectors—						
Bank	2	—	900	—	450 00	—
Commercial	1	—	125	—	125 00	—
Insurance	5	—	1,285	—	257 00	—
Telegraph and telephone.. . . .	2	—	40	—	20 00	—
Not specified	2	—	375	—	187 50	—
Lightermen	4	—	202	—	50 50	—
Lighthouse keepers.	28	—	4,244	—	151 57	—
Longshoremen and stevedores	46	—	5,134	—	111 60	—
Managers—						
Bank	40	—	17,092	—	427 30	—
Commercial	22	—	10,039	—	456 31	—
Express	2	—	350	—	175 00	—
Insurance	4	—	1,825	—	456 25	—

TABLE IV. Extra earnings of employees by occupations for the Dominion—con.

Classes of occupations	No. at extra work.		Earnings at extra work.			
			Total.		Average.	
	m.	f.	m.	f.	m.	f.
IX. Trade and transportation class—con.	NO.	NO.	\$	\$	\$	\$
Managers—con.						
Steamboat	1	—	500	—	500 00	—
Telegraph and telephone..	2	—	200	—	100 00	—
Not specified.....	20	—	10,930	—	546 50	—
Messengers—						
Bank.....	6	—	1,580	—	263 33	—
Express and railway.....	2	—	180	—	90 00	—
Not specified.....	4	1	638	125	159 50	125 00
Newspaper carriers and newsboys.....	3	—	575	—	191 66	—
Packers and shippers.....	41	—	4,408	—	107 51	—
Parcel boys and girls.	1	—	100	—	100 00	—
Salesmen and saleswomen—						
Bicycles.....	2	—	180	—	90 00	—
Books and stationery.....	9	—	1,848	—	205 33	—
Boots and shoes.....	4	2	885	85	221 25	42 50
China, glass and crockery..	1	—	135	—	135 00	—
Drugs.....	14	—	2,379	—	169 92	—
Dry goods	53	3	7,289	127	137 52	42 33
Fancy goods.....	6	—	1,325	—	220 83	—
Florists	2	—	208	—	104 00	—
Fruits.....	2	—	175	—	87 50	—
Furniture.....	2	—	86	—	43 00	—
General	64	1	8,321	80	130 01	80 00
Groceries	47	—	7,132	—	151 74	—
Hardware	19	—	1,775	—	93 42	—
Hats, caps and furs.	2	—	550	—	275 00	—
Implements.....	36	—	11,735	—	325 97	—
Jewelry	2	—	320	—	160 00	—
Leather, harness, etc.. ...	1	—	450	—	450 00	—
Liquors and beverages....	2	—	400	—	200 00	—
Lumber	3	—	1,000	—	333 33	—
Produce and provisions...	8	1	896	125	112 00	125 00
Sewing machines.....	4	—	550	—	137 50	—
Not specified.....	62	2	9,113	54	146 98	27 00
Seamen, n. s.....	843	—	87,032	—	103 24	—
Steamboat employees, n. s..	97	—	15,505	—	159 84	—
Steamboat engineers and firemen.....	53	—	7,858	—	148 26	—
Steam railway employees—						
Agents, n. s.....	98	—	14,707	—	150 07	—
Baggagemen.....	7	—	389	—	55 57	—
Brakemen	35	—	6,037	—	172 48	—
Checkers	6	—	940	—	156 66	—
Cleaners and wipers....	2	—	115	—	57 50	—
Clerks	29	—	6,078	—	209 58	—
Conductors	14	—	2,390	—	170 71	—
Foremen, n. s.....	11	—	1,872	—	170 18	—
Freightmen	10	—	1,641	—	164 10	—
Inspectors, n. s.....	5	—	310	—	62 00	—

TABLE IV. Extra earnings of employees by occupations for the Dominion—con.

Classes of occupations.	No. at extra work.		Earnings at extra work.			
			Total.		Average.	
	m.	f.	m.	f.	m.	f.
ix. Trade and transportation class—con.	NO.	NO.	\$	\$	\$	\$
Steam railway employees—con.						
Locomotive engineers....	41	—	5,010	—	122 19	—
Locomotive firemen.	16	—	2,680	—	167 50	—
Officials	7	—	2,344	—	334 85	—
Porters	2	—	600	—	300 00	—
Sectionmen and trackmen	149	—	13,359	—	89 65	—
Sectionmen and trackmen foremen	16	—	2,337	—	146 06	—
Station agents	87	—	14,195	—	163 16	—
Storekeepers	1	—	200	—	200 00	—
Switchmen, yardmen, etc.	15	—	2,516	—	167 73	—
Train despatchers	2	—	150	—	75 00	—
Watchmen	1	—	90	—	90 00	—
Not specified	33	—	3,002	—	90 96	—
Street railway employees—						
Conductors	21	—	3,132	—	149 14	—
Motormen	15	—	2,089	—	139 26	—
Not specified	2	—	115	—	57 50	—
Superintendents—						
Insurance	1	—	150	—	150 00	—
Not specified	1	—	100	—	100 00	—
Telegraph and telephone linemen	13	—	1,024	—	78 76	—
Telegraph and telephone operators	81	11	11,888	1,010	146 76	91 81
Telegraph and telephone employees, n. s.	2	—	155	—	77 50	—
Timekeepers	2	—	125	—	62 50	—
Toll-gate keepers.	5	—	590	—	118 00	—
Watermen and icemen	2	—	35	—	17 50	—
Weighers, gaugers and measurers	5	—	785	—	157 00	—
Weighers, gaugers and measurers inspectors	1	—	150	—	150 00	—
Window dressers	—	1	—	175	—	175 00
Wholesale trade—						
Clerks	1	—	52	—	52 00	—
Shipping clerks	5	—	332	—	66 40	—
Warehousemen	4	—	265	—	66 25	—

RECENSEMENT ET STATISTIQUES

BULLETIN I

EMPLOYÉS À GAGES PAR OCCUPATIONS



OTTAWA

IMPRIMÉ PAR S. E. DAWSON, IMPRIMEUR DE SA TRÈS EXCELLENTE
MAJESTÉ LE ROI

1907

BULLETIN I

EMPLOYÉS À GAGES DU CANADA

A l'Honorable SYDNEY FISHER,
Ministre de l'Agriculture.

Monsieur,

J'ai l'honneur de vous présenter ci-joint pour être publié le bulletin I du Bureau du recensement et des statistiques, avec un rapport sur la statistique des employés à gages au Canada, par occupations, extrait des données du recensement de 1901.

J'ai l'honneur d'être,

Monsieur,

Votre obéissant serviteur,

ARCHIBALD BLUE,

Officier en Chef.

Ottawa, novembre 1906.

EMPLOYÉS À GAGES PAR OCCUPATIONS

Les données sur lesquelles ce bulletin des employés à gages a été préparé ont été recueillies dans le recensement de 1901, et sont présentées ici par occupations pour le Canada. Données des employés à gages.

Les entrées ayant rapport aux employés à gages ont été faites pour chaque personne ayant une occupation quelconque, soit industrielle, professionnelle ou autre, et recevant un salaire ou des gages, ou tout autre rémunération pour ses services, cette personne fût-elle employée à la pièce, ou autrement, dans une fabrique, à la maison ou ailleurs.

Le tableau ou cahier de recensement demandait (1) la profession, l'occupation, le métier ou autre moyen d'existence de la personne inscrite, (2) le nombre de mois employée à son métier dans la fabrique, (3) le nombre de mois employée à son métier à la maison, (4) le nombre de mois employée à d'autres occupations que son métier dans la fabrique ou à la maison, (5) les salaires et gages provenant de l'occupation ou du métier, et (6) les gages ou salaires extra provenant d'autres occupations que celle du métier principal.

Selon les instructions données aux recenseurs, le nom de toute personne recevant un salaire ou des gages devait être inscrit dans le tableau ou cahier d'énumération ; et, pour les fins du recensement, le terme salaire ou gages était ainsi décrit dans les instructions : " le montant ou la somme d'argent qu'une personne employée par une autre reçoit pour ses services, quelle que soit la nature de son travail, professionnel, littéraire ou manuel."

Les statistiques des employés à gages, telles que recueillies par les recenseurs, seraient trop volumineuses pour être publiées dans un bulletin, par districts ou sous-districts, ou même par provinces, et pour toute fin utile ou pratique un état donnant les détails par occupations et classes d'occupations, pour tout le Canada, devrait suffire. Mais pour indiquer la différence des salaires ou des gages payés dans les différentes parties du Canada, un tableau est donné montrant le nombre d'employés, le temps employé au travail et le montant des salaires et des gages par

classes d'occupations, pour chacune des provinces et pour le Canada. Un tableau des salaires et des gages extra est aussi donné de la même manière. Les statistiques de ces tableaux représentent les employés à gages de seize ans et au-dessus, excepté dans la classe manufacturière où elles sont données pour les employés de quinze ans et au-dessus.

Un tableau est donné dans ce bulletin montrant par classes, pour le Canada et chacune des provinces, la totalité des espèces d'occupations, celles qui emploient des hommes et celles qui emploient des femmes, à un emploi régulier et à un emploi extra respectivement, durant l'année du recensement.

NOMBRE D'OCCUPATIONS DES EMPLOYÉS À GAGES PAR CLASSES.

Classes d'occupations.	Aux emplois réguliers.			Aux emplois extra.		
	Total des espèces d'occupations.	Occupations employant des hommes.	Occupations employant des femmes.	Total des espèces d'occupations.	Occupations employant des hommes.	Occupations employant des femmes.
	NO.	NO.	NO.	NO.	NO.	NO.
CANADA.	1,621	1,494	487	506	484	79
Classe agricole.....	23	22	5	12	12	-
Classe domestique et personnelle.....	42	39	21	28	24	12
Classe des pêcheries.....	4	4	-	3	3	-
Classe des forêts et des bois.....	19	19	-	12	12	-
Classe manufacturière.....	1,256	1,135	377	277	261	44
Classe des mines.....	43	43	-	22	22	-
Classe diverse.....	21	21	-	8	8	-
Classe professionnelle.....	61	60	25	36	35	10
Classe du commerce et transport.....	152	151	59	108	107	13
Colombie Britannique.	425	404	54	137	136	4
Classe agricole.....	9	9	-	3	3	-
Classe domestique et personnelle.....	36	33	11	16	15	3
Classe des pêcheries.....	3	3	-	2	2	-
Classe des forêts et des bois.....	6	6	-	1	1	-
Classe manufacturière.....	210	195	20	40	40	-
Classe des mines.....	18	18	-	12	12	-
Classe diverse.....	4	4	-	-	-	-
Classe professionnelle.....	42	41	9	20	20	-
Classe du commerce et transport.....	97	95	14	43	43	1

NOMBRE D'OCCUPATIONS DES EMPLOYÉS À GAGES PAR CLASSES.

Classes d'occupations.	Aux emplois réguliers.			Aux emplois extra.		
	Total des espèces d'occupations.	Occupations employant des hommes	Occupations employant des femmes.	Total des espèces d'occupations.	Occupations employant des hommes	Occupations employant des femmes.
	NO.	NO.	NO.	NO.	NO.	NO.
Manitoba.	352	338	74	124	118	15
Classe agricole	12	12	1	7	7	-
Classe domestique et personnelle.....	32	29	14	11	10	4
Classe des pêcheries.....	1	1	-	1	1	-
Classe des forêts et des bois.....	3	3	-	2	2	-
Classe manufacturière.....	170	161	23	40	37	4
Classe des mines.....	2	2	-	-	-	-
Classe diverse.....	4	4	-	1	1	-
Classe professionnelle.....	35	35	12	18	16	5
Classe du commerce et transport.....	93	91	24	44	44	2
Nouveau Brunswick.	448	424	103	163	158	18
Classe agricole.....	6	6	1	3	3	-
Classe domestique et personnelle.....	28	24	12	15	12	5
Classe des pêcheries.....	1	1	-	1	1	-
Classe des forêts et des bois.....	6	6	-	4	4	-
Classe manufacturière.....	267	249	58	77	75	7
Classe des mines.....	6	5	-	3	3	-
Classe diverse.....	3	3	-	1	1	-
Classe professionnelle.....	31	30	9	16	16	4
Classe du commerce et transport.....	100	100	23	43	43	2
Nouvelle-Ecosse.	479	456	92	153	143	21
Classe agricole.....	7	7	-	3	3	-
Classe domestique et personnelle.....	28	24	11	17	14	7
Classe des pêcheries.....	2	2	-	1	1	-
Classe des forêts et des bois.....	6	6	-	3	3	-
Classe manufacturière.....	282	264	51	62	57	8
Classe des mines.....	21	21	-	8	8	-
Classe diverse.....	4	4	-	1	1	-
Classe professionnelle.....	31	31	10	18	17	3
Classe du commerce et transport.....	98	97	20	40	39	3
Ontario.	1,320	1,229	398	375	359	53
Classe agricole.....	20	18	3	9	9	-
Classe domestique et personnelle.....	37	33	19	21	17	8
Classe des pêcheries.....	2	2	-	1	1	-
Classe des forêts et des bois.....	11	11	-	9	9	-
Classe manufacturière.....	1,013	933	298	202	192	26
Classe des mines.....	28	25	-	10	10	-

NOMBRE D'OCCUPATIONS DES EMPLOYÉS À GAGES PAR CLASSES.

Classes d'occupations.	Aux emplois réguliers.			Aux emplois extra.		
	Total des espèces d'occupations.	Occupations employant des hommes	Occupations employant des femmes.	Total des espèces d'occupations.	Occupations employant des hommes	Occupations employant des femmes.
Ontario—con.	NO.	NO.	NO.	NO.	NO.	NO.
Classe diverse	17	17	—	6	6	—
Classe professionnellé	51	49	25	28	27	8
Classe du commerce et transport	141	141	53	89	88	11
Ile du Prince-Edouard.	228	200	44	58	54	10
Classe agricole	5	5	—	2	2	—
Classe domestique et personnelle	25	22	11	6	5	2
Classe des pêcheries	1	1	—	1	1	—
Classe des forêts et des bois	1	1	—	—	—	—
Classe manufacturière	100	82	14	26	24	3
Classe des mines	2	2	—	—	—	—
Classe diverse	1	1	—	—	—	—
Classe professionnelle	23	21	6	5	5	2
Classe du commerce et transport	70	65	13	18	17	3
Québec.	863	809	286	301	286	45
Classe agricole	9	9	2	4	4	—
Classe domestique et personnelle	32	27	17	21	17	10
Classe des pêcheries	3	3	—	2	2	—
Classe des forêts et des bois	17	17	—	8	8	—
Classe manufacturière	608	561	208	152	142	24
Classe des mines	11	10	—	5	5	—
Classe diverse	9	9	—	3	3	—
Classe professionnelle	42	42	16	22	22	5
Classe du commerce et transport	132	131	43	84	83	6
Les Territoires.	233	205	38	89	87	6
Classe agricole	11	10	1	6	6	—
Classe domestique et personnelle	24	19	10	12	10	4
Classe des pêcheries	1	1	—	—	—	—
Classe des forêts et des bois	5	4	—	1	1	—
Classe manufacturière	80	68	8	26	26	—
Classe des mines	8	8	—	2	2	—
Classe diverse	5	5	—	2	2	—
Classe professionnelle	28	22	7	12	12	1
Classe du commerce et transport	71	68	12	28	28	1

- Ce tableau contient les statistiques de deux classes d'employés à gages, dont la première représente les personnes employées à leur métier ou occupation régulière, et la deuxième les personnes employées à d'autres emplois que l'occupation régulière. Il y a en tout au Canada 1,621 espèces d'occupations fournissant du travail aux employés à gages à leur métier ou occupation régulière, dont 1,494 donnent de l'emploi aux hommes et 487 aux femmes. Les hommes ont trouvé du travail extra dans 484 et les femmes dans 79 espèces d'occupations durant l'année du recensement.
- Les espèces d'occupations de la classe manufacturière sont les plus nombreuses de toutes les classes, s'élevant à 1,256, et le chiffre le plus bas appartient à la classe des pêcheries, où il n'est que de quatre. La classe du commerce et transport est la seconde en nombre, ayant 152 différentes espèces d'occupations. Dans quatre classes, à savoir : les pêcheries, les forêts et les bois, les mines et la classe diverse, il n'y a pas d'occupation donnant de l'emploi aux femmes. Sur un total de 42 espèces d'occupations dans la classe personnelle et domestique, 21 donnent de l'emploi aux femmes, et dans la classe du commerce et transport 59 espèces d'occupations sur 152 emploient des femmes ; dans la classe manufacturière elles sont employées dans 377 occupations sur un total de 1,256 espèces et les hommes dans 1,135. Comparativement au total des espèces d'occupations pour employés à gages, les femmes sont employées dans 33 pour cent et les hommes dans 92 pour cent des espèces d'occupation du Canada. Le tableau suivant donne le pourcentage des deux sexes employés dans les différentes provinces, relativement au total des occupations :

PERCENTAGES DES OCCUPATIONS PAR SEXES POUR CHAQUE PROVINCE.

Provinces.	Hommes.	Femmes.
	p.c.	p.c.
Colombie-Britannique.....	95 00	12 70
Manitoba	96 00	21 00
Nouveau-Brunswick.....	94 64	23 00
Nouvelle-Ecosse	95 20	19 21
Ontario.....	93 10	30 15
Ile du Prince-Edouard... ..	87 72	19 29
Québec.....	93 74	33 14
Les Territoires.....	88 00	16 30

Percentages
des occupa-
tions par sexes.

Sur les 506 espèces d'occupations donnant de l'emploi extra aux employés à gages au Canada, 19,399 hommes et 952 femmes ont trouvé de l'emploi extra à d'autres occupations que leur occupation régulière, les hommes dans 484 et les femmes dans 79 espèces d'occupation. Mais dans les classes agricole, des pêcheries, des forêts et des bois, des mines, et diverse, les femmes n'ont pas trouvé d'emploi extra.

Ainsi, il est évident que la compétition des sexes chez les employés à gages n'est pas générale au Canada. Dans les classes de travail manuel et de travail du dehors, elle ne semble presque pas exister, étant limitée à cinq occupations de la classe agricole. La plus grande proportion de l'emploi féminin se trouve naturellement dans la classe domestique et personnelle; mais les classes manufacturière, professionnelle et commerciale y sont aussi bien représentées.

Division du
travail.

Mais le point important des statistiques concernant les espèces d'occupations, c'est la preuve qu'elles fournissent du développement qu'a pris la division du travail, particulièrement dans la classe manufacturière et dans celle du transport. Les classes des pêcheries et des forêts, de même que la classe agricole, n'admettent que peu d'espèces d'emploi. Dans la principale d'elles, l'agriculture, les opérations se limitent à des périodes spéciales de l'année, et le temps d'un journalier ne peut pas être pleinement employé à une seule occupation. Un laboureur, par exemple serait inoccupé une grande partie de l'année s'il n'était également capable de semer, de moissonner et de battre, de cultiver la terre, de prendre soin du bétail, d'émonder les arbres fruitiers et cueillir les fruits, et en général de pouvoir s'acquitter de la variété du travail que requiert l'entretien d'une ferme d'une saison à l'autre; quoique dans le cas des grandes fermes la division du travail et l'emploi permanent soient praticables jusqu'à un certain point. La pauvreté aux Indes est due en grande partie à l'état primitif et à l'infériorité de la division du travail dans les industries du pays, ce qui forme un contraste perpétuel avec la situation des pays Européens, où, le capital aidant, les industries et le commerce donnent de l'emploi à des millions d'hommes et de femmes.

Dans les pays de vastes étendues comme le Canada et les Etats-Unis l'expansion n'est devenue possible que par le développement des manufactures et les moyens de transport. Les Etats-Unis comptaient peu de villes il y a cent vingt ans passés,

la masse des populations appartenait à la classe agricole, et le trafic d'Etat à Etat était presque inconnu. Deux diligences suffisaient alors pour le transport des passagers et des marchandises entre Boston et New-York, et le voyage d'une ville à l'autre prenait une semaine de temps. Maintenant, la même distance est franchie tous les jours par des convois de chemin de fer portant des milliers de passagers et d'énormes quantités de marchandises, et les villes, séparées les unes des autres par des centaines de milles de distance, se touchent pour ainsi dire. Même lorsqu'il y a soixante ans passés, l'Angleterre et les Etats-Unis se disputaient la suprématie des côtes du Pacifique, il a été dit dans le sénat des Etats-Unis que les membres de ce corps, lorsqu'ils seraient nommés pour l'Orégon, seraient occupés durant dix mois de l'année à se transporter d'Orégon à Washington et de retour chez eux encore. Aujourd'hui cette distance est franchie en moins d'une semaine, le chemin de fer et le télégraphe ayant anéanti la distance et le temps. Le même chose se réalise ici au Canada, où depuis quelques semaines un convoi faisant le service des passagers et des malles, à travers les forêts, les plaines et les montagnes, entre Québec et Vancouver, en moins de quatre-vingts heures, met en communication une ligne rapide de steamers sur l'Atlantique avec une autre ligne sur le Pacifique, et amène ainsi Yokohama à vingt-deux jours de Londres.

Division du travail.

Unis se disputaient la suprématie des côtes du Pacifique, il a été dit dans le sénat des Etats-Unis que les membres de ce corps, lorsqu'ils seraient nommés pour l'Orégon, seraient occupés durant dix mois de l'année à se transporter d'Orégon à Washington et de retour chez eux encore. Aujourd'hui cette distance est franchie en moins d'une semaine, le chemin de fer et le télégraphe ayant anéanti la distance et le temps. Le même chose se réalise ici au Canada, où depuis quelques semaines un convoi faisant le service des passagers et des malles, à travers les forêts, les plaines et les montagnes, entre Québec et Vancouver, en moins de quatre-vingts heures, met en communication une ligne rapide de steamers sur l'Atlantique avec une autre ligne sur le Pacifique, et amène ainsi Yokohama à vingt-deux jours de Londres.

Dans le commerce et le transport il y a au Canada 152 espèces d'occupations et dans les manufactures 1,256 ; et avec le service économique qu'implique la division du travail, des opérations plus expéditives sont obtenues, de nouveaux territoires sont ouverts, des marchés plus étendus sont atteints, un transport à meilleur marché et plus rapide est assuré, une capacité additionnelle de production est ajoutée au travail, et les richesses générales du monde sont ainsi multipliées. ¹

¹ Depuis que ce bulletin a été écrit, John Beattie Crosier, un écrivain canadien éminent, résidant à Londres, a publié un livre qui contient le passage suivant sur les conditions actuelles, qui mérite d'être cité : " Lorsque Adam Smith écrivit son " *Wealth of Nations*," le caractère de l'industrie moderne, auquel doit s'adapter—pour être utile en politique comme en législation—toute science d'économie politique, n'était pas encore en existence, mais déjà des voix annonçaient sa venue à l'horizon. Aucune des grandes inventions n'était encore apparue, ou si elles étaient connues, n'avaient pas encore été appliquées aux manufactures. Les métiers, les tours à bras, les fournaies primitives étaient encore à l'ordre du jour et étaient en quelque sorte le modèle des industries manufacturières en général ; et ce n'était seulement que lors-

Statistiques
sommaires
pour le Cana-
da et les pro-
vinces.

Le tableau 1 (pp. 1-6) est un résumé des statistiques des employés à gages, aux emplois réguliers, par classes d'occupation, pour le Canada et les provinces. Ce tableau montre qu'il y a eu 922,591 personnes énumérées par occupations dans le Canada, dont 736,549 hommes et 186,042 femmes. Mais de ces chiffres les entrées pour 75,064 hommes et 32,597 femmes étaient incomplètes. Les statistiques complètes ont été extraites des cahiers des énumérateurs pour 661,485 hommes et 153,445 et plus de 99 pour cent de ces chiffres sont en dessous de 65 ans. En 1901 la population de 15 à 64 ans inclusivement se composait de 1,652,990 hommes et de 1,560,637 femmes, et conséquemment environ 40 pour cent des premiers et 10 pour cent des dernières ont été entrés comme employés à gages.

qu'un produit particulier demandait plusieurs opérations distinctes et que le travail pouvait être organisé de manière à grouper un certain nombre d'ouvriers sous un même toit, et en gardant chacun à une tâche particulière où la pratique menait au perfectionnement—par la division du travail en un mot—que le montant du produit excédait de beaucoup la simple force physique et l'habileté de l'ouvrier par lui-même; non pas comme aujourd'hui où les forces de la nature incorporées aux machines ajoutent gratuitement des milliers d'unités de produits pour chaque unité ajoutée par l'ouvrier. La richesse de l'Angleterre était due alors bien plus à son commerce de transport et à l'étendue de ses marchés étrangers qu'à son commerce intérieur ou au surplus actuel de ses manufactures. C'était plutôt au monopole de ses manufactures qu'à leur montant actuel que pouvait être alors attribuée la richesse de l'Angleterre.

De la même manière que le monopole de quelques mines de Potosi et ailleurs fit la fortune de l'Espagne au seizième siècle, et que le monopole des manufactures des soies et des vins firent celle de France. En d'autres termes la richesse des nations du dix huitième siècle était virtuellement due—en autant que les manufactures étaient concernées—au monopole plutôt qu'au montant actuel des forces naturelles qu'elles avaient réussi à enrôler à leur service. La seule source de richesse dans laquelle les forces naturelles pouvaient se prêter et se dépenser libéralement, en dehors du travail physique et de l'habileté de l'homme, était l'agriculture. Mais comme cette augmentation naturelle, due au don libéral de la nature, s'en allait aux propriétaires agraires en loyers, les autres membres de la communauté—excepté le marchand qui écrémait les profits accrus du monopole des manufactures et du commerce étranger—étaient à peine capables de remplacer par leur travail plus de richesse réelle (dans le sens de "valeur en usage" comme distincte de "valeur en échange") qu'il n'en résultait de leurs efforts physiques; d'autant plus que chacun de leurs métiers à bras et autres machines brutes au lieu de produire autant par homme dans une journée que le requéraient les besoins de mille familles, comme la chose arrive avec l'outillage d'aujourd'hui, produisait comparative-ment un peu plus que ne requéraient les besoins de l'homme lui-même et sa famille qui s'en servait.

Les conséquences de ceci étaient que, comme l'agriculture était la source principale de l'augmentation naturelle de la richesse, au-dessus de celle du travail manuel ordinaire, et comme cette richesse tombait entièrement entre

La proportion la moins élevée des femmes par rapport, au nombre d'employés à gages se trouve dans la Colombie-Britannique, où elle est comme 1 à 16.61, et la proportion la plus élevée dans Québec où elle est comme 1 à 3.77. Dans Manitoba elle est comme 1 à 4.30; dans le Nouveau-Brunswick comme 1 à 4.85, dans la Nouvelle-Ecosse comme 1 à 6, dans Ontario comme 1 à 3.84, dans l'Ile du Prince-Edouard comme 1 à 3.90, dans les Territoires comme 1 à 7.10, et pour le Canada comme 1 à 4.30.

Comparée par classes la proportion des femmes par rapport au nombre d'employés à gages au Canada est comme 1 à 790 dans la classe agricole, comme 1 à 2.08 dans la classe domestique et personnelle, comme 1 à 4.55 dans la classe manufacturière, Proportions et comparaisons.

les mains des propriétaires agraires, et comme, de plus, les moyens de transport des pays étrangers étaient à la fois lents et imparfaits, ce que les nations avaient de plus à craindre était une série de mauvaises récoltes chez soi et à l'étranger, mais particulièrement chez les deux ensemble. Car dans cette malheureuse conjonction les masses de la population, comme aux Indes de nos jours, entrevoyaient ni plus ni moins que la famine. Mais aujourd'hui tout ceci est renversé. Au lieu des forces de la nature prêtant leur aide seulement ou en grande partie à l'homme des champs, elles aident mille fois plus le manufacturier; la récolte du maïs, au lieu d'être comme alors sa principale source d'inquiétude, est maintenant son moindre souci; les épargnes qui constituent l'augmentation de la richesse nationale, au lieu de venir principalement de l'agriculture et du monopole viennent maintenant du produit normal des industries manufacturières; et finalement au lieu du produit consistant en matière première d'alimentation ou de vêtement pouvant être emmagasinés et conservés pendant quelque temps—comme dans le cas du maïs, du bétail, des vins, du bois, etc.,—il consiste maintenant encore plus en effets manufacturés qui ne se conservent pas, et qui, s'ils ne sont pas consommés immédiatement commencent vite à se détériorer. Mais le fait le plus important pour la science de l'économie politique, c'est que du temps d'Adam Smith, et avant l'âge de l'industrie mécanique, l'augmentation de la richesse était d'un caractère intermittent et se produisait comme par jaillissements. Le maïs par exemple qui prenait six mois, de la semence à la récolte, avait à approvisionner les populations pour les prochains six mois, le bétail et les moutons ne se produisaient aussi que d'une manière intermittente, ayant leurs saisons de reproduction et d'augmentation; et tout ceci, du moins superficiellement, nous apparaît entièrement différent de l'augmentation de la richesse telle qu'elle s'opère de nos jours, où le maïs et le bétail de toutes les parties du globe, entre nous et les antipodes, nous arrivent en abondance, en tous temps et en toutes saisons, et sont consommés ou expédiés aussi rapidement sur un point du globe qu'ils sont produits sur l'autre. Et ceci est encore plus vrai des effets d'alimentation ou de vêtements manufacturés, ou autres effets qui ne se gardent pas, et qui sont consommés aussi vite qu'ils sont produits et produits aussi vite qu'ils sont consommés."—The Wheel of Wealth, pages 121-123.

comme 1 à 1·34 dans la classe professionnelle, et comme 1 à 10·41 dans la classe du commerce et transport. La compétition entre les deux sexes semble ainsi être plus active dans la classe professionnelle, et non pas comme on pourrait le supposer dans la classe domestique et personnelle. Dans l'Ile du Prince-Edouard, la proportion dans la classe domestique et personnelle est comme 1 à 1·13; et dans Québec dans la classe professionnelle elle est comme 1 à 1·02.

Du total des employés à gages, 814,930, les hommes constituent 81·17 pour cent et les femmes 18·83 pour cent; et en comparant par classes les totaux des employés à gages des deux sexes on trouve que la classe agricole donne de l'emploi à 8·93 pour cent, la classe domestique et personnelle à 25·61, la classe des pêcheries à 0·91, la classe des forêts et des bois à 2·02, la classe des manufactures à 33·83, la classe des mines à 2·93, la classe diverse à 0·06, la classe professionnelle à 6·34 et la classe du commerce et transport à 19·37 pour cent.

Temps employé aux occupations régulières.

Si des rapports complets eussent été obtenus, pour les 922,591 employés à gages énumérés par occupations, ils montreraient pour l'année un total de 9,762,000 mois de travail et un montant de \$321,500,000 pour salaires et gages, computés sur les moyennes du temps de travail et le montant des gages des 814,930 personnes pour lesquelles des rapports complets ont été obtenus. Le tableau donne comme temps de travail 6,967,256 mois pour les hommes, 1,656,665 mois pour les femmes, avec une moyenne de 10·53 mois dans l'année pour les premiers et de 10·79 mois pour les dernières, ce qui serait égal à 661,658 années du temps d'un seul homme et 153,537 années du temps d'une seule femme.

Le nombre de personnes employées à leurs occupations régulières, avec le montant et la moyenne de leurs gages, est donné par classes et par sexes dans le tableau suivant :

MONTANT DES GAGES AU TRAVAIL RÉGULIER PAR CLASSES D'OCCUPATIONS.

Classes.	Nombre au travail régulier.		Montant des gages au travail régulier.				Total et moyenne des gages
	Hommes.	Femmes.	Total.		Moyenne.		
			Hommes.	Femmes.	Hommes.	Femmes.	
	No.	No.	\$	\$	\$	\$	
Agricole	72,696	92	15,088,523	13,453	207.55	146.23	
Domestique et personnelle....	140,978	67,752	38,411,472	9,285,169	272.46	137.05	
Des pêcheries ...	7,372	—	1,513,931	—	205.36	—	
Des forêts et des bois	16,438	—	5,014,821	—	305.07	—	
Manufacturière...	226,001	49,662	91,110,433	9,597,784	403.14	193.26	
Des mines.	23,898	—	12,278,110	—	513.77	—	
Diverse.	523	—	202,745	—	387.65	—	
Professionnelle .	29,574	22,110	20,018,090	5,731,011	676.88	259.20	
Commerce et transport....	144,005	13,829	72,466,667	3,296,776	503.22	238.39	
Total	661,485	153,445	256,104,792	27,924,193	387.16	181.98	

Le plus grand nombre d'hommes est employé dans les classes manufacturière, agricole et commerciale, et le plus grand nombre de femmes dans les classes domestique et personnelle, manufacturière et professionnelle. Le montant le plus élevé des gages pour les hommes a été gagné dans les classes manufacturière, commerciale et domestique, et celui des femmes dans les classes manufacturière, professionnelle et domestique. La plus haute moyenne des gages pour les hommes est obtenue dans la classe professionnelle et dans celles des mines et du commerce et transport, et la plus haute moyenne pour les femmes dans les classes professionnelle, commerciale et manufacturière. Mais il est assez naturel que dans un pays comme le nôtre, où la femme est traitée avec toute la considération due à son sexe, elle n'obtienne aucun emploi dans des espèces d'occupations qui demandent un travail pénible comme dans les pêcheries, les forêts et les mines; ces classes d'occupations difficiles sont réservées à l'homme.

Les pourcentages du temps et des gages pour les hommes et les femmes à des emplois réguliers sont donnés par provinces dans le tableau suivant:

PÉRCENTAGE DU TEMPS ET DES GAGES PAR SEXES POUR CHAQUE PROVINCE.

Percentage du
temps et des
gages.

Provinces.	Percentage du temps.		Percentage des gages.	
	Hommes.	Femmes.	Hommes.	Femmes.
Colombie-Britannique..	7.45	2.03	11.27	3.87
Manitoba.....	4.02	3.87	4.64	5.10
Nouveau-Brunswick....	5.05	4.59	4.59	4.54
Nouvelle-Ecosse	7.50	5.39	7.14	5.26
Ontario.....	44.83	50.14	43.28	51.08
Ile du Prince-Edouard..	1.00	1.12	0.62	0.77
Québec.....	28.53	31.86	26.71	28.15
Les territoires.....	1.62	1.00	1.75	1.23

Par sexes et
provinces.

Le temps et les gages, des deux sexes sont comparés dans le tableau précédent. Dans Ontario et Québec la part des femmes y est remarquablement plus élevée que celle des hommes, tandis qu'elle est moins grande dans la Colombie-Britannique et la Nouvelle-Ecosse. On remarquera aussi que la proportion du temps par rapport aux gages est beaucoup plus basse dans la Colombie-Britannique que dans Ontario et Québec, ce qui indique que les gages y sont plus élevés, tel que le démontre la colonne des moyennes. Dans le Manitoba et le Nouveau-Brunswick les proportions du temps et des gages y sont presque égales pour les deux sexes. Mais naturellement il y a une grande disproportion entre les deux sexes si l'on compare le volume du temps et des gages,—le pourcentage du temps collectif étant de 80.79 pour les hommes et de 19.21 pour les femmes, et le pourcentage du total des gages de 90.17 pour les hommes contre 9.83 pour les femmes. Quoique la compétition des femmes ait pour effet de réduire l'échelle des gages sinon d'augmenter chez les hommes la difficulté d'obtenir et de garder des situations, il n'y a aucun doute qu'une distinction existe dans les proportions du temps et des gages dans l'emploi des deux sexes aux différentes occupations, en supposant les services égaux.

Le tableau suivant donne les pourcentages du temps et des gages pour chaque classe d'occupation par sexes :

PERCENTAGES DU TEMPS ET DES GAGES PAR CLASSES D'OCCUPATIONS.

Percentages
du temps et
des gages.

Classes.	Pourcentage du temps.		Pourcentage des gages.	
	h.	f.	h.	f.
Agricole.....	10.43	0.05	5.89	0.05
Domestique, personnelle.	20.64	44.58	15.00	33.25
Des pêcheries.....	0.80	-	0.59	-
Des forêts et des bois..	2.19	-	1.95	-
Manufacturière.....	34.57	31.94	35.58	34.57
Des mines.....	3.43	-	4.80	-
Diverse.....	0.08	-	0.08	-
Professionnelle.....	4.80	13.88	7.82	20.52
Commerce et transport..	23.06	9.55	28.29	11.81

Sur un temps collectif de 6,967,256 mois de travail et un total de \$256,104,792 pour salaires et gages chez les hommes, la classe agricole indique une part moyenne de 10.43 pour cent du temps, mais seulement de 5.89 pour cent des gages, et dans la classe domestique et personnelle la part moyenne du temps est de 20.64 pour cent et celle des gages de 15 pour cent. D'un autre côté la classe manufacturière montre une part de 34.57 pour cent du temps de travail et de 35.58 pour cent du montant des gages ; la classe des mines, 3.43 pour cent du temps et 4.80 des gages ; la classe professionnelle, 4.80 pour cent du temps et 7.82 des gages ; la classe du commerce et transport, 23.06 pour cent du temps et 28.29 pour cent des gages. Et ainsi du temps collectif de 1,656,665 mois de travail et du total de \$27,924,193 pour salaires et gages chez les femmes, la classe domestique et personnelle montre une part moyenne de 44.58 pour cent du temps de travail et seulement de 33.25 pour cent du montant des gages ; tandis que dans la classe manufacturière les pourcentages du temps et des gages sont de 31.94 et 34.37, dans la classe professionnelle de 13.88 et 20.52, et dans la classe du commerce et transport de 9.55 et 11.81. Dans quatre classes d'occupations les femmes ne sont pas représentées. Les occupations principales pour les deux sexes sont celles des classes domestique et personnelle, manufacturière et commerciales, mais celles dans lesquelles les gages les plus élevés sont obtenus sont les classes professionnelle et commerciale et celles des mines et des manufactures. La moyenne des gages la plus basse pour les hommes se trouve dans la classe

Par sexes et
classes d'occu-
pations.

des pêcheries, étant de \$205.36 pour une moyenne de 7.55 mois de travail, et la plus élevée se trouve dans la classe professionnelle, étant de \$676.88 pour une moyenne de 11.9 mois de travail. La moyenne des gages la plus basse pour les femmes est dans la classe domestique et personnelle et la plus élevée dans la classe professionnelle, la première était de \$137.05 pour une moyenne de 10.90 mois de travail et la dernière de \$259.20 pour une moyenne de 10.40 mois.

Détails des
statistiques
pour le
Canada.

Le tableau II (pages 7-91) donne les statistiques des employés à gages pour chaque classe et chaque espèce d'occupation dans le Canada, montrant, par sexes, le nombre d'employés, le temps qu'ils ont été employés durant l'année, la moyenne du temps en mois, le montant et la moyenne des gages pour chaque espèce d'occupation. Ce tableau doit être étudié dans ses détails, chaque classe et chaque espèce d'occupation séparément, mais on peut attirer l'attention sur ses points principaux.

Classe agricole

Dans la classe agricole tous, excepté 92 des 72,788 employés, sont des hommes, et leur moyenne de temps de travail durant l'année était de dix mois. La moyenne du temps de travail des femmes était de 9.24 mois, étant principalement employées dans les jardins, les pépinières ou à cueillir des pois et des fèves. Les journaliers de ferme forment la masse des employés à gages de la classe agricole, étant 68,426 sur un total de 72,788. Les jardiniers, fleuriste et pépiniéristes viennent ensuite avec 2,663, les ranchers troisièmes avec 508, les gardeurs de troupeaux et bouviers quatrièmes avec 332, et les laitiers cinquièmes avec 268, et les gages pour ces cinq espèces d'occupations s'élèvent à \$14,879,055 sur un total de \$15,101,976 pour toute la classe. La plus haute moyenne des gages dans ces occupations est obtenu par les laitiers, étant de \$403.20 pour une année de 10.85 mois. Viennent ensuite les ranchers avec \$357.50 pour 10.85 mois, les gardeurs de troupeaux et bouviers avec \$344.88 pour 10.57 mois, les jardiniers, fleuristes et pépiniéristes avec \$307.91 pour 9.52 mois et les journaliers de ferme avec \$199.83 pour 10 mois. Les femmes employées comme jardinières, fleuristes et pépiniéristes reçoivent en moyenne \$162.52 pour une année de 9.94 mois et comme journaliers une moyenne de \$65 pour une année de 6.75 mois. Dans l'occupation des laitiers les femmes reçoivent en moyenne \$175.83 pour une année de 11.33 mois.

● Dans la classe domestique et personnelle, les hommes et les femmes sont employés dans la proportion d'à peu près 2 à 1. ^{Classe domestique et personnelle.} Dans les occupations telles que barbiers et coiffeurs, garçons de comptoir, cochers et palefreniers, concierges, journaliers, agents de police, portiers, gardes de nuit et gardiens, hommes de cour et d'écurie, le nombre d'hommes dépasse de beaucoup celui des femmes, tel que l'indique la nature de ces emplois. Les journaliers seuls comptent 107,698 des 140,978 hommes employés, et leurs gages s'élèvent à \$27,601,806 des \$38,411,472 obtenus par leur sexe. Même dans les occupations domestiques de cuisiniers le nombre des hommes est presque double de celui des femmes, ainsi que leur moyenne des gages pour une année plus courte. Le nombre des femmes dépasse de beaucoup celui des hommes dans les occupations telles que ménagères et *stewards*, garde-malades et sages-femmes, domestiques, *waiters*, et dans les occupations telles que matrones, garde-malades et sages-femmes elle sont pratiquement seules. Dans six occupations la moyenne des gages chez les femmes est de \$200 à \$300, dans dix de \$150 à \$200, et dans trois seulement elle est de \$300. La faible moyenne de \$120.13 pour les domestiques, qui comprennent 52,320 du total des 67,752 femmes employées, ramène la moyenne pour toutes les occupations de cette classe à \$137.05 pour une année de 10.90 mois. De la même manière la moyenne de \$272.53 pour tous les employés du sexe masculin est réduite par la moyenne de \$256.29 pour les journaliers, qui forment 76 pour cent de tous les employés à gages de leur sexe. Dans dix-sept occupations la moyenne des gages chez les hommes dépasse \$400, dans dix elle est de \$300 à \$400, dans cinq de \$200 à \$300 et dans sept elle est au-dessous de \$200. Dans une seule occupation chez les femmes, celle de gérants d'hôtel, la moyenne est de plus de \$500, dans huit elle est de \$200 à \$400 et dans onze elle est au-dessous de \$200.

La classe des pêcheries ne contient pas d'autres entrées que celles des hommes qui sont tous pratiquement pêcheurs ou chasseurs. ^{Classe des pêcheries.} Les personnes employées dans cette classe d'occupation ont une courte année de travail, la moyenne étant de 7.55 mois, et la moyenne des gages de \$205.36 seulement. Les chasseurs de loupes marins avec une année de 8.30 mois de travail ont des gages de \$561.66.

Classe des forêts et des bois
 La classe des forêts et des bois, comme la classe précédente, ne contient que des hommes. Les gages de 16.438 employés s'élèvent à \$5,014,821, ce qui fait une moyenne de \$305,07 pour une année de 9.29 mois de travail. Les deux occupations d'ouvriers forestiers et de bûcherons représentent 94 pour cent de tous les travailleurs de cette classe et 91½ pour cent du total des gages ; la moyenne des gages chez les premiers étant de \$229.40 pour une année de 9.23 mois, et chez les derniers de \$254.90 pour une année de 9.25 mois.

Classe des manufactures.
 La classe des manufactures comprend 34 pour cent du nombre, 35 pour cent du temps et 36 pour cent du montant des gages des hommes et des femmes pour toutes les classes d'occupations énumérées. Cette classe comprend 1,256 espèces d'occupation, dont 1,136 emploient des hommes et 377 des femmes. Il y a 45 espèces d'occupation dans ce tableau qui fournissent de l'emploi à plus de 1,000 employés chacune, soit un total de 193,061 personnes et un montant de \$73,094,936 en gages, laissant 82,602 personnes et \$27,613,281 pour le reste des 1,211 espèces d'occupations. Mais ces dernières comprennent de grandes industries telles que les filatures de coton, les établissements de tailleurs, les confections de chemises et cols, dans lesquelles il y a plus de 150 espèces d'occupations, employant 24.000 ouvriers à des gages de \$6,-724,000. Il y a huit occupations principales, à savoir : confection d'habillements de femmes, conducteur de machines à coudre, modistes et couturières, confection de chemises et cols, filage, tailleurs et tissage, dans lesquelles les femmes sont employées en plus grand nombre que les hommes,—7,576 de ces derniers contre 28,774 des premières. Mais le montant collectif des gages chez les hommes est de \$3,145,000 et chez les femmes de \$5,718,000, avec une moyenne pour les gages de \$415 et \$199 respectivement, bien que dans les occupations plus haut nommées les femmes soient considérées comme étant supérieurement qualifiées. La moyenne du temps de travail par année est la même pour toutes les occupations : 10.65 mois, mais la moyenne des gages chez les hommes est de \$403.14 et chez les femmes de \$193.26. Dans Ontario où le montant des gages est près de 46 pour cent du total des gages pour tout le Canada, la moyenne pour les hommes est de \$393,91, et celle des femmes de \$196,64.

● Dans la classe des mines, les hommes seulement sont employés. Classe des mines.
Les statistiques pour 23,898 employés à gages sont données, dont la grande majorité est employée dans les mines de charbon et dans les carrières, mais 7,500 sont entrés comme mineurs non spécifiés. Le montant collectif des gages des employés de cette classe est de \$12,278.110 avec une moyenne de \$513.77 pour gages et 10 mois de travail par année. La moitié des mineurs à peu près est employée dans la Colombie-Britannique, et quoique le temps d'occupation dans cette province ne soit pas tout à fait de 40 pour cent du temps complet pour tous les mineurs du Canada, leurs gages s'élèvent à plus de la moitié du total payé en gages et salaires. La moyenne des gages des mineurs dans la province durant l'année est de \$644.81, soit \$131.04 de plus que la moyenne de cette classe pour tout le Canada.

● La classe diverse se compose aussi d'hommes seulement, au Classe diverse.
nombré de 523. La moyenne du temps de travail est de 10½ mois et la moyenne des gages de \$387.65.

● La classe professionnelle, comme toutes les autres classes, ne Classe professionnelle.
fournit les statistiques que pour les personnes salariées dans chaque espèce d'occupation, et non pas pour les personnes travaillant à leur compte. Cette classe comprend 61 espèces d'occupations, dont 60 emploient des hommes et 25 des femmes. Le nombre d'hommes employés dans cette classe est de 29,574 et celui des femmes de 22,110, avec une moyenne de 11.29 mois de travail pour les premiers et de 10.40 pour les dernières. Le montant des gages pour les hommes est de \$20,018,090 et pour les femmes de \$5,731,011, avec une moyenne pour les premiers de \$676.88 et pour les dernières de \$259.20. Les statistiques des occupations principales sont données dans le tableau suivant :

EMPLOYÉS ET SALAIRES PAR OCCUPATIONS PRINCIPALES POUR LA CLASSE PROFESSIONNELLE.

Occupations.	Employés.		Salaires.	
	Hommes.	Femmes.	Hommes.	Femmes.
	No.	No.	\$	\$
Ministres des cultes.....	4,007	40	2,853,083	9,559
Electriciens.....	2,399	5	1,242,970	1,020
Ingénieurs.....	1,143	-	1,492,291	-
Employés du gouvernement...	8,081	612	6,701,052	206,996
Employés municipaux.....	1,791	66	1,257,184	20,457
Musiciens et professeurs de musique.....	510	730	264,711	174,774
Sténographes et clavigraphes..	880	3,160	401,638	949,873
Instituteurs et institutrices...	6,876	17,207	3,342,036	4,228,849
Totaux.....	25,687	21,820	17,554,965	5,591,528

Employés de
la classe pro-
fessionnelle.

Ces occupations comprennent 92 pour cent de tous les employés à gages de la classe et 90 pour cent du total des gages, et la moyenne des gages est de \$683.42 pour les hommes et de \$256.25 pour les femmes. Dans une occupation seulement, celle des acteurs, la moyenne des salaires chez les femmes est plus élevée que chez les hommes, la première étant de \$981.69 et la dernière de \$834.70. Mais chez les artistes et les instituteurs, les salaires des hommes sont plus élevés de \$261, ceux des musiciens et les professeurs de musique plus élevés de \$279.22, et ceux des instituteurs plus élevés de \$240,28. Beaucoup sont d'opinion que le taux peu élevé des salaires payés aux instituteurs des vieilles provinces est dû en grande partie aux salaires plus élevés qui sont payés dans la Colombie-Britannique et dans les provinces de l'Ouest, un fait qui y attirerait une meilleure classe d'instituteurs ; mais le chiffre relativement bas des instituteurs employés dans les provinces de l'Ouest contredit cette opinion. Le fait est que les gages dans presque toutes les occupations sont plus élevés dans l'ouest que dans l'est, et il n'y a aucune raison de croire que le service est plus efficace là qu'ici. Le tableau suivant donne le nombre des instituteurs ainsi que la moyenne de salaires, par sexes, pour les provinces et le Canada :

Salaires des
nstituteurs.

NOMBRE D'INSTITUTEURS ET MOYENNE DES SALAIRES PAR SEXES POUR
CHAQUE PROVINCE.

Provinces.	Nombre d'instituteurs.		Moyenne des salaires.	
	Hommes.	Femmes.	Hommes.	Femmes.
	No.	No.	\$	\$
Canada	6,876	17,207	486.04	245.76
Colombie-Britannique.....	259	366	676.84	553.08
Manitoba.....	582	937	487.00	410.22
Nouveau-Brunswick	476	1,319	412.52	227.61
Nouvelle-Ecosse.....	639	1,575	384.03	237.66
Ontario.....	3,244	6,449	537.85	307.75
Ile du Prince-Edouard.....	338	272	246.15	180.03
Québec.....	1,103	6,071	450.13	138.44
Les territoires.....	235	218	498.12	428.32

Le nombre d'instituteurs dans les provinces de l'ouest pour lesquels les statistiques ont été données est de 2,597, dont 1,076 hommes et 1,521 femmes, et il n'est pas probable que ce chiffre ait épuisé l'est de tous ses meilleurs instituteurs. Dans 43 occupations sur 61 employant des hommes, la moyenne des gages est plus élevée que la moyenne des salaires des instituteurs, et dans 12 occupations sur 25 employant des femmes, la moyenne des gages est plus élevée que la moyenne des salaires des institutrices. Dans l'Ile du Prince-Edouard les femmes employées comme barbiers, garçon de comptoir, (bar tenders) dames de compagnie et gouvernantes, cuisinières, concierges et journaliers reçoivent des gages plus élevés que le salaire des institutrices ; dans Québec les ménagères, les blanchisseuses, les garde-malades, les laveuses et les sacristines sont mieux rémunérées que les institutrices ; tandis que dans Ontario les contremaîtres de ranches, les surintendants de ferme, les gérants de jardins et pépinières, les employés d'hôtel et les contremaîtres de plusieurs métiers sont mieux rétribués que les instituteurs.

Salaires des instituteurs.

La classe du commerce et transport comprend 152 espèces d'occupations, pour les hommes avec 144,005 employés et 59 pour les femmes avec 13,829 employées. Les comptables, les agents, les teneurs de livres, les commis, les inspecteurs, les gérants, les commis aux ventes, les employés de chemins de fer, les employés et opérateurs de télégraphe et téléphone, et les employés du commerce de gros constituent la plus forte proportion des personnes dont les statistiques ont été données dans

Classe du commerce et transport.

cette classe, et dans l'ordre général des occupations plusieurs personnes sont données comme "non spécifiées." Le manque de description définie est un des points faibles dans l'énumération des différentes classes ; mais comme les statistiques des employés à gages ne sont encore qu'à leur commencement dans le travail du recensement il n'est pas surprenant qu'elles ne soient pas encore parfaites. Sous l'en-tête d'employés du gouvernement dans la classe VIII, par exemple, il est évident que le nombre de femmes y est beaucoup trop bas, et il est probable que plusieurs ont été mises avec les sténographes et clavigraphes. La moyenne des gages des femmes employées dans la classe du commerce et transport est moindre d'une moitié de celle des hommes. De fait ce n'est que dans les classes agricole, personnelle et domestique que les gages des femmes employées sont plus que la moitié de celle des hommes.

Gages des employés considérés.

Pourquoi, peut-on se demander, les gages des femmes employées sont-ils ainsi moins élevés que ceux des hommes dans presque toutes les espèces d'occupations pour lesquelles les statistiques sont données, et pourquoi, plus particulièrement, sont-ils moins élevés dans les occupations pour lesquelles les femmes sont spécialement qualifiées ?

Les données du recensement ne nous permettent pas de répondre à ces questions, et dans bien des cas il n'est pas probable qu'une réponse puisse être donnée, si ce n'est que les femmes, si longtemps proscrites comme employées à gages, n'ont pas encore été reconnues comme les égales des hommes aux yeux des patrons. Dans bien des occupations, à venir jusqu'à un certain temps dont plusieurs se souviennent encore, on ne leur permettait pas d'entrer en concurrence avec les hommes. Aux Etats-Unis elle commencèrent à trouver de l'emploi dans les bureaux seulement durant les années de la guerre civile, alors que les hommes étaient appelés par centaines de mille à entrer dans l'armée, et ce n'est que vingt ans plus tard qu'elles furent admises dans des positions du gouvernement et dans les bureaux d'affaires au Canada. On peut donc dire que leur degré de capacité ou d'habileté n'a pas encore été consacré par l'épreuve du temps. Dans les occupations comme celles de filatures de coton et de laine où les femmes ont été employées depuis au-delà de cent ans, leur inhabileté, représentée par l'échelle des gages, continue encore d'exister, mais à un degré moindre qu'ailleurs. Dans les fabriques de coton la moyenne des gages de 3,165

hommes est de \$320, et celle de 2,718 femmes de \$206 ; et dans les fabriques de lainages la moyenne de 2,165 hommes est de \$306, et celle de 1,782 femmes de \$182 ; et pour les Gages¹ des employés de fabriques " non spécifiés " la moyenne de 8,667 employés considérés. hommes est de \$309, et celle de 4,083 femmes de \$174. Dans plusieurs autres occupations les contrastes sont encore plus grands, bien que, d'après l'apparence des choses, le travail de l'homme ne soit pas supérieur à celui de la femme. ¹

On se plaint à dire que la vocation naturelle de la femme est celle de femme de ménage ou de mère de famille, et que par conséquent elle ne devrait pas être encouragée à entrer en concurrence avec l'homme dans le domaine des autres occupations, et ainsi réduire par son travail inférieur et à meilleur marché, les chances de celui-ci de se procurer de l'emploi à des gages qui lui permettent de vivre. La situation est assez difficile et le déplacement dans les salaires et les gages causé par l'entrée de la femme dans cette sphère d'action n'a pas encore été réduit ni même ajusté. Mais est-elle moins capable que la plupart des hommes de s'acquitter d'un travail qui ne demande aucune force physique, comme lorsqu'il s'agit de manier la hache, la pelle, le marteau, le tours, ou le crochet de l'arrimeur, ou dans des

¹ Mais la question de l'emploi des femmes aux occupations industrielles comporte d'autres intérêts que celui du gain, comme l'a démontré un économiste contemporain. " Lorsque l'industrie ne se bornait en grande partie qu'au travail manuel domestique, dit John A. Hobson, les exigences de la vie domestique s'opposaient aux exigences de la vie industrielle. L'accroissement du travail de fabrique chez les femmes a amené avec lui, la chose est inévitable, l'affaiblissement des intérêts domestiques en même temps qu'un relâchement dans les devoirs du foyer. Le foyer a perdu ce que la fabrique a gagné. Le raccourcissement même des heures de travail dans la fabrique, accompagné tel qu'il l'a été d'un labeur plus intense durant les heures plus courtes, ne laisse pas à la femme le temps libre de régler l'ordre voulu au foyer domestique. Le travail du ménage est mis de côté comme étant secondaire ou inférieur, parce qu'il ne rapporte rien, et s'il n'est pas négligé il est du moins fait d'une manière indifférente qui lui enlève sa grâce et sa valeur. Ce rapetissement du foyer en un lieu de repos et de repas à la hâte est un des pires maux que l'industrie moderne nous ait infligés, et il est difficile de voir comment il peut être compensé par aucune augmentation de produits matériels.

La vie de fabrique pour les femmes, excepté les cas extrêmement rares, détruit la santé physique et morale de la famille. " Les exigences de la vie de fabrique sont incompatibles avec la position d'une bonne mère, d'une bonne femme ou de toute personne capable de créer une famille. Excepté dans extrêmes circonstances, aucune augmentation du revenu de la famille ne peut balancer ces pertes dont la valeur repose sur un niveau beaucoup plus élevé " *Evolution of modern capitalism*, p. 320.

emplois tels que la fonte des métaux, le flottage du bois sur les rivières, les lignes de chemins de fer et de bateaux à vapeur, les mines ou le travail au laminoir? Est-elle en quelque manière inférieure à l'homme dans un emploi où une main instruite et un esprit renseigné assurent l'expédition et l'exactitude dans le travail à accomplir? Elle est prompte à saisir, elle est pratique, et elle possède à un très haut degré le tempérament fort et nerveux qui ne se fatigue que le travail fini ou l'épreuve passée. On peut donc dire que la femme possède des qualités spéciales qui la recommande à la considération dans un système tendant au rajustement des gages. Mais des problèmes de cette nature ne sont pas faciles à résoudre. Ils appartiennent à un ordre d'expérience complexe dans lequel la volonté humaine compte pour beaucoup, et, par conséquent, les conditions dans une certaine mesure sont plus ou moins changeantes. Sans l'atteindre on peut cependant approcher d'une solution en vue de laquelle peu de données sont plus utiles que les statistiques et les observations embrassant une série d'années et couvrant une vaste étendue de territoire.

Problème de
mécontente-
ment univer-
sel.

Il n'entre aucunement dans le but de ce Bulletin de découvrir une théorie praticable pour la solution d'un problème de mécontentement universel, dans son effet comme dans son opération. Les chiffres publiés dans les tableaux montrent, pour la première fois dans aucun pays, quels sont les faits pour chaque espèce d'occupation, par rapport au nombre et au sexe des employés, leur temps de travail et leur gages, et patrons et employés peuvent faire des études comparatives en plusieurs endroits.

Les patrons peuvent juger que le montant des gages est suffisant quoique peut-être non également distribué; les hommes employés peuvent penser que le moyen le plus sûr de surmonter la concurrence du travail à bon marché c'est de payer des gages suivant l'efficacité du travail, sans égard au sexe ni à la nature du travail; et les femmes employées sentiront sans doute que la seule incapacité du sexe ne devrait plus prévaloir contre elles mais que si elles sont capables de faire le travail d'un homme elles devraient aussi en recevoir les gages.

A part l'efficacité des gages et le contentement général, il a aussi l'intérêt public à considérer, car, pour se servir d'une vieille figure, "Meanness towards the ox that treadeth out the corn is a thing abhorred."

Mais il y a aussi des cas dans lesquels l'intérêt public est plus spécialement concerné, comme par exemple dans la rér

mération des personnes employées dans les bureaux publics aux affaires du pays, ou des personnes employées dans les écoles publiques à instruire les garçons et les filles qui seront les hommes et les femmes de la génération prochaine.

Il y avait en Angleterre, au commencement du règne de la reine Victoria, des districts où les instituteurs se recrutaient parmi les mineurs invalides et les revendeurs cassés, ou parmi les vieilles femmes, recevant des salaires de dix schillings par semaine. Macaulay, de son siège à la chambre des Communes du Parlement anglais, disait que les registres des mariages montraient que le tiers des hommes et la moitié des femmes, à peu près, ne pouvaient écrire leurs propres noms. "Nous savons" disait-il aussi, "ce qu'est souvent cette école; une chambre sale, sans lumière, sans air, avec un tas de combustible dans un coin et une couvée de poulets dans un autre; pour seul engin d'instruction un vieux livre d'épellation et une ardoise cassée; pour maîtres le refus des autres emplois, des laquais renvoyés, des colporteurs, des hommes incapables de faire une règle de trois, des hommes incapables d'écrire une lettre sans fautes grossières, des hommes ne sachant pas si la terre est une sphère ou un cube, des hommes ne sachant pas si Jérusalem est en Asie ou en Amérique. Et à de tels hommes, hommes auxquels aucun d'entre nous voudrait confier la clef de sa cour, nous avons confié l'esprit de la génération naissante, et, avec l'esprit de la génération naissante, la liberté, le bonheur, la gloire de notre pays."

Illustration
anglaise du
dix-neuvième
siècle.

C'est dans un pareil langage que Macaulay jugeait à propos de s'adresser au Parlement anglais, pour appuyer un projet d'éducation nationale proposant, entr'autres choses, d'accorder un subside pour aider à payer le salaire du maître d'école, parce que, disait-il, "il est évident que ses services ne seront pas raisonnablement rémunérés, si son salaire doit être payé par ceux à qui il enseigne ou par les contributions volontaires de personnes charitables."

La situation est sans doute plus brillante à l'heure présente dans chacune des provinces du Canada qu'elle ne l'était en Angleterre il y a soixante ans; mais en examinant les salaires payés aujourd'hui aux instituteurs et aux institutrices des provinces du Canada, et en les comparant aux gages d'hommes et de femmes employés à des occupations d'un caractère moins élevé, comment peut-on prétendre, dans un pays civilisé et chrétien, que les services du maître et de la maîtresse d'école sont suffisamment rémunérés?

Les statistiques des gages extra sont données par provinces dans le tableau III et par classes d'occupation dans le tableau IV (pp. 92-106).

Salaires extra
des employés.

Hommes.

Femmes.

Le nombre de personnes s'étant procurer du travail extra à un emploi autre que leur occupation régulière s'élève à 20,351, dont 19,399 hommes et 952 femmes. On remarquera que les femmes employées dans les classes agricole, des pêcheries, des forêts et des bois, des mines et diverse, n'ont pas eu de travail extra. Ce sont seulement les femmes qui appartiennent aux classes domestique et personnelle, manufacturière, professionnelle, et à celle du commerce et transport qui ont été employées une partie du temps autrement, et le montant total ainsi gagné par elles s'élève à \$63,472, ou une moyenne de \$66.97. Elles appartiennent entièrement à 79 des 487 espèces d'occupations pour leur sexe, et le total de leurs gages extra est moins d'un quart de un pour cent du total des gages des femmes employées aux occupations régulières. Les hommes qui ont fait du travail extra sont représentés dans 484 des 1,494 espèces d'occupations dans lesquelles ils sont employés. Leur nombre s'élève à 19,399 sur un total de 661,485 et leurs gages sont de moins de un pour cent du montant total payé en gages aux occupations régulières. Le tableau suivant donne le nombre d'employés et le montant des gages extra par occupations :

GAGES EXTRA PAR CLASSES D'OCCUPATIONS.

Classes.	Nombre au travail extra.		Gages au travail extra.			
	Hommes.	Femmes.	Totaux.		Moyennes.	
			Hommes.	Femmes.	Hommes.	Femmes.
	No.	No.	\$	\$	\$	\$
Agricole.....	1,766	—	144,471	—	81.80	—
Domestique et personnelle.....	2,387	310	224,122	17,230	93.92	55.58
Des pêcheries.....	1,003	—	101,706	—	101.40	—
Des forêts et des bois.....	547	—	57,804	—	105.67	—
Manufacturière....	7,606	289	876,273	17,858	115.20	61.79
Des Mines.....	311	—	68,108	—	219.00	—
Diverse.....	40	—	5,216	—	130.40	—
Professionnelle....	1,757	288	355,124	21,614	202.16	75.05
Commerce et transport.....	3,982	65	609,499	6,770	153.06	104.15
Totaux.....	19,399	952	2,442,393	63,472	125.95	66.67

Les employés dans les classes manufacturière, professionnelle et commerciale constituent 86 pour cent de tous les employés au travail extra; et leurs gages sont de 85 pour cent. des gages extra de toutes les classes. Dans tout le Canada un sur chaque 40 employés aux occupations régulières a gagné de l'extra à d'autres emplois, dans la Colombie-Britannique un sur 60, dans le Manitoba un sur 38, dans le Nouveau-Brunswick un sur 26, dans la Nouvelle-Ecosse un sur 25, dans l'Ontario un sur 51, dans l'Ile du Prince-Edouard un sur 21, dans Québec un sur 38, et dans les Territoires du Nord-Ouest un sur 34.

Proportions
par classes et
provinces.

Le nombre de personnes ayant fait du travail extra est petit comparé au total des employés, et leurs gages sont seulement d'un peu plus de \$1 pour chaque \$100 de la moyenne des gages aux occupations régulières. Mais dans le cas des employés à gages il arrive souvent que même une petite somme transforme un déficit en surplus dans le balancement du gain et du coût à la fin de l'année.

Le montant total des gages gagnés durant l'année du recensement aux emplois régulier et extra, par les 814,930 personnes de quinze ans et au-dessus dont les entrées dans les cahiers des recenseurs étaient complètes, était de \$286,526,556, ce qui est à peu près \$20,000,000 de plus que la dette du Canada à la fin de la dernière année fiscale; et en appliquant la même moyenne des gages aux 107,661 personnes dont les entrées dans les cahiers des recenseurs n'étaient pas complètes, le montant collectif des gages pour les 922,591 personnes énumérées par occupations comme employés à gages, s'élèverait à \$321,500,000, ou \$55,000,000 de plus que la dette nationale.

Montant collectif des gages aux emplois réguliers et extra.

Les statistiques des employés de la classe industrielle dans ce bulletin, tirées du tableau du recensement de la population, suggèrent une comparaison avec les statistiques des salaires et des gages tirées du tableau des manufactures du même recensement. Mais il ne peut y avoir de comparaison entre les statistiques de ces deux tableaux, vu que les données qu'ils contiennent sont tout à fait différentes. En premier lieu, les rapports des manufactures sont pour des établissements employant cinq personnes et plus, classifiés par espèces d'industries; tandis que les rapports du tableau de la population sont classifiés par espèces d'occupations. En second lieu, les rapports des manufactures comprennent les propriétaires, les enfants au-dessous de quinze ans, et les travailleurs à la pièce, tandis que ceux de la population ne

Statistiques des tableaux de la population et des manufactures examinées.

Statistiques
des tableaux
de la popula-
tion et des ma-
nufactures ex-
aminées.

contiennent que les employés à gages, proprement dits âgés de plus de quinze ans. En troisième lieu, les gages des personnes employées à des métiers manuels dans des boutiques ou de petits établissements, sont plus élevés que les gages de personnes aux mêmes occupations dans des moulins ou des manufactures. En quatrième lieu, la proportion des femmes employées à gages n'est pas aussi élevée dans le tableau de la population que dans celui des manufactures. Ces diverses causes affectent également les résultats quant au nombre d'employés à gages, au temps employé et au montant gagné. Dans le cas des forgerons, par exemple, les statistiques extraites du tableau de la population donnent le nombre des employés à gages comme étant de 9,152 avec des gages s'élevant à \$3,837,854 ou une moyenne de \$419.34, tandis que les statistiques extraites du tableau des manufactures indiquent qu'il n'y avait que 75 forgerons recevant des gages au montant de \$41.152, soit une moyenne de \$548.70. Un autre cas exceptionnel est celui des charpentiers et menuisiers qui se trouvent représentés dans le tableau des manufactures, par 232 employés à gages, avec des gages au montant de \$101,208 et une moyenne de \$436, tandis que dans le tableau de la population le nombre des employés à gages s'élève à 31,869, avec des gages au montant de \$12,941,212 et une moyenne de \$409.

En éliminant des statistiques du tableau des manufactures les propriétaires, les enfants et les travailleurs à la pièce, le nombre des hommes employés à gages est de 241,976, avec des gages au montant de \$88,389,600 et une moyenne de \$365, et le nombre des femmes employées à gages de 63,371, avec des gages au montant de \$11,439,162 et une moyenne de \$180. D'après le tableau de la population le nombre des hommes employés à gages se trouve être de 226,001 avec des gages au montant de \$91,110,433 et une moyenne de \$403, et le nombre des femmes employées à gages de 49,662 avec des gages au montant de \$9,597,784 et une moyenne de \$193. Il est donc évident que le nombre d'employés à gages inscrits au tableau de la population par les énumérateurs est non-seulement trop bas mais que le nombre des employés des classes supérieures a aussi été exagéré.

A. B.

CENSUS AND STATISTICS

BULLETIN II

MANUFACTURES OF CANADA



OTTAWA
PRINTED BY S. E. DAWSON, PRINTER TO THE KING'S
MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1907

BULLETIN II

MANUFACTURES OF CANADA

To the Honourable SYDNEY FISHER,
Minister of Agriculture.

Sir,—

I have the honour to present herewith for publication Bulletin II of the Census and Statistics Office, being a Census of the Manufactures of Canada taken in the year 1906 for the calendar year 1905. The collection of records was made through the medium of the Post Office, and the statistics are compiled for 15,796 establishments.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

ARCHIBALD BLUE,
Chief Officer.

Ottawa, September, 1907.

MANUFACTURES OF CANADA

The Census and Statistics Act of 1905 provides that the next decennial census of Canada shall be taken in the year 1911, and that, subject to the approval of the Governor in Council and under the direction of the Minister of Agriculture, the Census and Statistics Office shall collect and issue manufacturing and other statistics in the intercensal years of each decade. Scope of inquiry.

An intercensal inquiry into the statistics of manufactures for the Dominion of Canada was accordingly determined upon for the year 1905, and a schedule which received the approval of the Governor in Council on January 22, 1906, was mailed to manufacturers throughout the Dominion for the purpose of collecting the necessary information.

The results of this inquiry, which is the first attempt in Canada to collect manufacturing statistics through the post, have proved generally satisfactory. In nearly all cases the manufacturers co-operated willingly with the Office by supplying the particulars required, and the information now tabulated, although necessarily in less detail than that obtained by means of the decennial census, is trustworthy and complete.

The inquiries on the schedule had reference to the description and location of the works, the capital employed, the number of employees, their salaries or wages, and the class and value of the products. The terms employed have the same meanings attached to them as in the glossary in the Report on Manufactures for the census of 1901 (Census of Canada, 1901, vol. III, Manufactures, p. viii). As in the case of the census of 1901, assurance was given that the information obtained should be treated as strictly confidential, and should only be used in com- Inquiries on the schedule.

piling tables for publication in total numbers or quantities. In cases where less than three industries of a kind were returned for a district or province, or for the Dominion, the statistics have been again included under the heading of "All other industries," in order to avoid the possibility of identification.

Limitations of the census. In the census of 1901 the statistics of manufactures were collected only from industrial establishments having five employees and over, and the reasons for this limitation were explained in the Report (Census of Canada, 1901, vol. III, Manufactures, pp. v. and vi). In the intercensal inquiry of 1905 no such limitation was made, and the statistics were collected from all manufacturing establishments, irrespective of the number of persons employed, although many of the smaller ones were not used in the compilation. In order therefore to present true comparisons between the years 1900 and 1905, it has been necessary to deduct from the returns of 1905 those that relate to establishments having less than five employees. It is important to note carefully throughout this Bulletin the distinction between the two sets of figures.

Description of tables. The information collected is presented in the tables printed on pp. 1-75. Table I (pp. 1-42) relates to all the manufacturing establishments of Canada and the provinces by kinds of industries for 1905, with separate totals for all establishments and for establishments employing five persons and over in 1900 and 1905. Table II (pp. 43-52) presents similar information but in slightly less detail for Canada by kinds of industries for establishments employing five persons and over, and the totals for provinces, in 1900 and 1905. Table III (pp. 53-69) presents statistics of the manufactures of cities, towns and villages, with the totals for Canada and the provinces, for establishments employing five persons and over in 1900 and 1905, and also for all establishments in 1905 irrespective of the number of persons employed. Table IV (pp. 70-75) presents the manufacturing statistics of Canada for 1905 by groups of allied industries for establishments employing five hands and over.

Summary statistics of manufactures for Canada and the provinces. The principal statistics of manufactures for all establishments in the Dominion and in each of the provinces are summarized in table 1. It will be noticed that Alberta and Saskatchewan appear as separate provinces instead of being included together under the designation of 'the territories' as in 1900.

1. PRINCIPAL STATISTICS OF MANUFACTURES FOR ALL ESTABLISHMENTS IN 1905.

Provinces.	Estab- lish- ments.	Capital.	Em- ployees.	Salaries and wages.	Value of products.
	No.	\$	No.	\$	\$
Canada.....	15,796	846,585,023	392,530	165,100,011	718,352,603
Alberta.....	120	5,545,821	2,045	1,167,107	5,116,782
British Columbia	459	53,022,033	23,748	11,413,315	38,288,378
Manitoba	354	27,517,297	10,333	5,909,791	28,155,732
New Brunswick.	628	26,792,698	19,426	6,581,411	22,133,951
Nova Scotia.....	909	75,089,191	24,237	9,284,864	32,574,323
Ontario.....	7,996	397,484,705	189,370	82,415,520	367,350,002
Prince Edward I.	285	1,680,541	2,919	445,676	1,851,615
Quebec.....	4,965	255,479,662	119,008	47,160,452	219,861,648
Saskatchewan...	80	3,973,075	1,444	721,875	2,520,172

There thus existed in 1905 throughout the Dominion 15,796 industrial establishments, which possessed an aggregate capital of \$846,585,023, employed 392,530 persons at a cost for salaries and wages of \$165,100,011, and turned out products to the value of \$718,352,603.

The total number of establishments employing five hands and over is for the Dominion 12,547 as against 14,650 in 1900, an apparent decrease of 2,103. Doubtless the amalgamation of small industries into larger concerns under one management, in continuance of the movement noted in the Report on the census of 1901 (vol. III, Manufactures, p. lx), is partly responsible for the diminution; but there are other reasons why in this respect the two years are not fairly comparable. In certain large establishments carrying on several kinds of industries one return has been made for 1905, whereas for 1900 separate returns were made for each. In numerous industries, through misconception of the mailed instructions, owners of establishments in receipt of stated salaries or allowances who in 1900 were counted as employees, have not been so returned in 1905; consequently such returns have dropped into the category of establishments employing under five persons. As shown in table II (pp. 51-2) the decrease applies to every province except Alberta and Saskatchewan, which together have 47 more establishments than were in the territories in 1900. The decrease is most marked in the provinces of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, where to some extent it may have been due to special conditions affecting the lumbering and fish-preserving industries.

Number of kinds of industries.

As in the census of 1900, the different productions of an establishment are not counted as separate industries, but its principal manufacture is taken as representing all. Thus computed, the total number of kinds of industries in 1905 was 292 as compared with 264 in 1900. Amongst the new industries of three or more works established during the last five years are the manufacture of aluminium and aluminium ware, with three establishments, a capital value of \$745,510, and products of the value of \$815,993 ; asbestos, with 12 establishments, a capital value of \$8,621,683, and products of the value of \$1,533,819 ; and cement blocks and tiles, with 26 establishments, a capital value of \$202,975 and products of the value of \$407,587.

Value of capital per establishment, 1905.

The value of the total capital invested in the manufacturing industries of Canada was in 1905 for all establishments, \$846,585,023, representing an average per establishment of \$53,594. The corresponding provincial averages per establishment in 1905 were : British Columbia, \$115,516 ; Nova Scotia, \$82,496 ; Manitoba, \$77,732 ; Quebec, \$51,456 ; Saskatchewan, \$49,663 ; Ontario, \$49,710 ; Alberta, \$46,215 ; New Brunswick, \$42,663 ; and Prince Edward Island, \$5,896.

Comparative value of capital in 1900 and 1905.

Comparing the value of capital in 1905 with 1900, and therefore including only establishments of five employees and over, the figures given in table 2 are sufficiently eloquent as to the extraordinary industrial expansion of Canada during the first five years of the present century. The capital employed includes land, buildings, plant and working capital.

2. COMPARATIVE VALUE OF CAPITAL IN 1900 AND 1905.

Provinces.	1900.	1905.	Increase.
	\$	\$	\$
Canada	446,916,487	833,916,155	386,999,668
British Columbia .	22,901,892	52,403,379	29,501,487
Manitoba	7,539,691	27,070,665	19,530,974
New Brunswick . .	20,741,170	26,461,664	5,720,494
Nova Scotia	34,586,416	74,599,538	40,013,122
Ontario	214,972,275	390,875,465	175,903,190
Prince Edward I. .	2,081,766	1,553,916	527,850 ¹
Quebec	142,403,407	251,730,182	109,326,775
Alberta	} 1,689,870	{ 5,400,371	} 7 31,476
Saskatchewan . . .		{ 3,820,975	

¹ Decrease.

Ontario and Quebec, as indicated by the value of the capital employed in 1905, absorb more than three-fourths of the manufacturing activities of Canada. Compared with 1900, the value of the capital for Canada has increased in the ratio of 86 per cent. In Ontario and Quebec the increase represents nearly the same proportion, viz., 82 per cent in the former and 77 per cent in the latter province. In the western provinces the value of the capital employed, though small relatively to the rest of Canada, has grown in a very much larger ratio. The increase per cent in Manitoba is as high as 259. The development of the two new provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan has given to each an industrial importance far beyond that enjoyed by both provinces when known in 1900 as the territories. They then possessed manufacturing capital to the value of little more than \$1,500,000; its value now is more than \$7,500,000.

Not less striking is the growth in the value of capital per establishment as shown by table 3, which compares 1900 with 1905 for establishments of five employees and over. But here it should be remembered that the averages for 1905 are affected by the considerations already mentioned with regard to the number of establishments. The averages for 1905 would be somewhat less were there more establishments employing five hands and over, as would have been the case if in all the returns salaried owners had been reckoned as employees.

3. AVERAGE CAPITAL PER ESTABLISHMENT, 1900 AND 1905.

Provinces.	1900.	1905.	Increase.
	\$	\$	\$
Canada.....	30,506	66,463	35,957
British Columbia....	58,423	144,362	85,939
Manitoba.....	23,270	96,681	73,411
New Brunswick.....	22,569	49,834	27,265
Nova Scotia.....	29,113	103,610	74,497
Ontario.....	32,855	63,423	30,568
Prince Edward I.....	6,232	6,968	736
Quebec.....	29,392	61,174	31,782
Alberta.....	16,094	55,674	109,052
Saskatchewan.....		69,472	

Obviously the amount of capital per establishment varies with the nature of the industry, and therefore the smelting, lumber-

ing and fish preserving industries of the two maritime provinces of British Columbia and Nova Scotia, with their relatively expensive installations of plant, account largely for the high average of capital per establishment in those provinces.

Relative proportions of fixed and working capital.

The relationship between fixed and working capital depends likewise upon the character of the industries carried on; and an examination of table 1 reveals the great differences which exist in this respect, some manufacturers having the larger proportion of their capital locked up in land, buildings and plant, whilst in others the working capital is the larger of the two items. The relative proportions of fixed and working capital for all establishments in Canada and the provinces is shown in table 4.

4. RELATIVE PROPORTIONS OF FIXED AND WORKING CAPITAL, 1905.

Provinces.	Land, buildings and plant.	Percent- age of total.	Working capital.	Percent- age of total.
	\$	p. c.	\$	p. c.
Canada	467,274,905	55·19	379,310,118	44·81
Alberta	3,087,966	55·68	2,457,855	44·32
British Columbia.	38,831,204	73·23	14,190,829	26·77
Manitoba	14,506,070	52·72	13,011,227	47·28
New Brunswick..	17,099,539	63·82	9,693,159	36·18
Nova Scotia.....	59,263,568	78·93	15,825,623	21·07
Ontario.....	194,674,799	48·98	202,809,906	51·02
Prince Edward I..	906,977	53·96	773,564	46·04
Quebec.	136,943,637	53·60	118,536,025	46·40
Saskatchewan....	1,961,145	49·36	2,011,930	50·64

Here, counting the totals of all industries, a marked preponderance lies with fixed capital; although for Canada and for six of the provinces the range between the two does not exceed 5 or 6 per cent. For the three provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and British Columbia the excess of fixed over working capital is much more marked,—Nova Scotia having the proportion of 78·93 to 21·07 per cent, New Brunswick 63·82 to 36·18 per cent, and British Columbia 73·23 to 26·77 per cent. The reason for the large disproportion in these provinces becomes easily apparent when we remember the character of their industries. For example, two of the industries in which the largest amount of capital is invested, viz., smelting and the production of electric light and power, require for Canada in the

former case fixed capital amounting to \$65,445,257 as against working capital of \$22,037,572, and in the latter case fixed capital of \$58,326,660 as against working capital of \$22,066,785.

In this intercensal inquiry no separate statistics have been collected as to the value of land and buildings. Probably a considerable proportion of the increase in value under the heading of land, buildings and plant is due to appreciation in the value of previously existing property and not alone to the acquisition of additional land and the erection of new buildings.

The conditions affecting industrial labour may be studied from two points of view: (1) that of the manufacturing capitalist and employer, and (2) that of the employee himself. In a large and partially developed country like Canada, the conditions which determine the relations between these two vary greatly in different provinces. The results of the present inquiry show the extent to which differences prevail, especially as reflected in the number of employees and the amounts paid to them in salaries or wages.

As in the census of 1901, employees are divisible into two categories, viz., those on salaries and those on wages. The former constitute the administrative force of each establishment and consist of partners or firm members in receipt of salaries, managers, clerks and other officials, whilst employees on wages constitute the actual working force engaged for the most part in manual labour.

For all establishments the total number of industrial employees in 1905 was 392,530 persons (table I). Of these, 308,378, or 78 per cent, were in Ontario and Quebec. British Columbia and Nova Scotia employ over 20,000, and New Brunswick employs just under this number. Manitoba employs nearly 10,500; but the other three provinces have each less than 3,000. Salaries and wages for all establishments totaled, in 1905, \$165,100,011. Of this sum \$129,575,972, or again 78 per cent, was paid by Ontario and Quebec. Only British Columbia of the remaining provinces paid more than \$10,000,000. Nova Scotia, with 24,237 employees, paid \$9,284,864 in salaries and wages; but British Columbia, with 23,748 employees, or 489 less, paid \$11,413,315, or \$2,128,451 more, so great is the difference in the rate of payment for labour between the Atlantic and Pacific maritime provinces.

Employees on salaries for all establishments in Canada number 36,496, of whom 31,545 are males and 4,951 are females. By far the largest proportion are in Ontario (16,330 males, 3,295 females) and Quebec (9,015 males, 1,075 females). Nova Scotia has over 2,000 (1,869 males, 233 females). British Columbia, Manitoba and New Brunswick have each between 1,000 and 1,500 salaried employees. Alberta, Prince Edward Island and Saskatchewan have each about 250 or less. Salaries for Canada total \$30,724,086, of which males receive \$28,938,637 and females \$1,785,449. Ontario and Quebec pay in salaries respectively \$16,413,499 and \$8,456,689. In British Columbia, Manitoba, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia total salaries range from about \$1,000,000 to \$1,500,000 for each province. In Alberta, Saskatchewan and Prince Edward Island the respective salaries total \$240,379, \$133,482, and \$96,324. Employees on salaries constitute 9 per cent of the total number of industrial employees in Canada. The corresponding proportion of salaried employees to total employees in each province ranges from the lowest of 6 per cent in British Columbia to the highest of 12 per cent in Alberta,—the intermediate percentages being Manitoba 11, Ontario 10, Saskatchewan 9, Quebec, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island 8 each, and New Brunswick 7. The proportion of salaries per cent of the total labour bill is for Canada 18; and in each province it is for Prince Edward Island 22, Ontario and Alberta 20, Manitoba 19, Quebec and Saskatchewan 18, New Brunswick 17, Nova Scotia 16, and British Columbia 14.

For Canada the average cost of salaries per establishment is \$1,945. For Ontario the average is \$2,052, and for Quebec \$1,703. The highest average is in British Columbia, \$3,517. Manitoba comes next with \$3,227. Alberta averages \$2,003, New Brunswick \$1,740, Saskatchewan \$1,668, Nova Scotia \$1,687 and Prince Edward Island \$338.

Salaries per employee average for Canada \$842. By provinces the largest average salary per employee is paid in British Columbia, \$1,105, and the lowest in Prince Edward Island, \$424. In Manitoba the average is \$1,003, in Saskatchewan \$996, in Alberta \$946, in Quebec \$838, in Ontario \$836, in New Brunswick \$746, and in Nova Scotia \$729. The average salary per male employee is also highest in British Columbia, \$1,140. All the other western provinces average over \$1,000

per male employee, viz., Manitoba \$1,058, Saskatchewan \$1,043, and Alberta \$1,008. In the eastern provinces the averages are in Ontario \$933, in Quebec \$893, in Nova Scotia \$788, in New Brunswick \$781, and in Prince Edward Island \$436. For Canada the average salary per male employee is \$917. For female employees the average salary is in British Columbia \$518, in Manitoba \$442, in Saskatchewan \$419, in Alberta \$409, in Quebec \$374, in Ontario \$357, in New Brunswick \$337, in Nova Scotia \$260, and in Prince Edward Island \$240. For Canada the average salary per female employee is \$360.

Employees on wages for all establishments in Canada for 1905 number 356,034, of whom 288,033, or 80 per cent, are males, and 68,001, or 20 per cent, are females. In Ontario wage-earning employees number 169,745, of whom 135,037, or 80 per cent, are males and 34,708, or 20 per cent, are females. Quebec employs 108,918 wage-earners, males numbering 85,227, or 78 per cent, and females 23,691, or 22 per cent. The total number of employees on wages in the remaining provinces are in British Columbia 22,287, Nova Scotia 22,135, New Brunswick 17,962, Manitoba 9,194, Prince Edward Island, 2,692, Alberta 1,791; and Saskatchewan 1,310. In each of these seven provinces females form only a relatively small proportion.

Wages for Canada amount for 1905 to \$134,375,925, males receiving \$119,550,821, or 89 per cent, and females \$14,825,104, or 11 per cent. Ontario and Quebec contribute the largest proportion of this amount, the former province paying \$66,002,021, of which males receive \$57,874,736, or 88 per cent, and females \$8,127,285, or 12 per cent. In the latter province the total is \$38,703,763, males receiving \$33,601,166, or 87 per cent, and females \$5,102,597, or 13 per cent. The wages paid in the other provinces are in British Columbia \$9,798,814, in Nova Scotia \$7,751,278, in New Brunswick \$5,488,430, in Manitoba \$4,767,146, in Alberta \$926,728, in Saskatchewan \$588,393, and in Prince Edward Island \$349,352.

Wages per establishment are highest in British Columbia, where the average is \$21,348. The other provincial averages per establishment are: Manitoba \$13,466, New Brunswick \$8,739, Nova Scotia \$8,527, Ontario \$8,254, Quebec \$7,795, Alberta \$1,722, Saskatchewan \$7,355, and Prince Edward Island \$1,226. For Canada the average cost of wages per establishment is \$8,507.

Wages per
employee.

The average wage per employee for all establishments works out highest in Manitoba with \$518 and Alberta with \$517. Next in order are Saskatchewan with \$449, British Columbia with \$439, Ontario with \$389, Quebec with \$355, Nova Scotia with \$350, New Brunswick with \$306, and Prince Edward Island with \$130. For Canada the average is \$377. Per male employee the average is highest in Manitoba with \$540. In the other provinces the averages are: Alberta \$528, British Columbia \$456, Saskatchewan \$450, Ontario \$428, Quebec \$394, Nova Scotia \$391, New Brunswick \$332, and Prince Edward Island \$155. For Canada the average wage per male employee is \$415. Female wages per employee average highest in Saskatchewan, \$387; but this average is only that of 12 employees receiving \$4,650. Of the other provinces Manitoba pays \$308, Ontario and Alberta \$234, Quebec \$215, New Brunswick \$173, British Columbia \$166, Nova Scotia \$146, and Prince Edward Island \$58. The average female wage for Canada is \$218 per employee.

Salaries and
wages per
establishment
and per
employee.

Salaries and wages together average for Canada \$10,452 per establishment. By provinces British Columbia pays most, and more than double this figure, viz., \$24,865. Of the other provinces Manitoba pays \$16,694, New Brunswick \$10,480, Ontario \$10,307, Nova Scotia \$10,214, Alberta \$9,726, Quebec \$9,499, Saskatchewan \$9,023, and Prince Edward Island \$1,564. Salaries and wages together are highest per employee in Manitoba, \$572, and Alberta, \$570. In the other provinces the averages are: Saskatchewan \$500, British Columbia \$480, Ontario \$435, Quebec \$396, Nova Scotia \$383, New Brunswick \$339, and Prince Edward Island \$153. For Canada the average of salaries and wages per employee is \$421.

Ratio of
female to male
employees.

Of the total number of 392,530 employees of all establishments for 1905 in Canada, 319,578, or 81.41 per cent, are males and 72,952, or 18.59 per cent, are females. The ratio of female to male workers in the Dominion is therefore as 1 to 4.38. The proportion of female to male workers varies considerably in the different provinces; but the sharpest line of divergence is as between east and west. The lowest proportion of female workers is in Saskatchewan, where the ratio is as 1 to 64.55. In the other western provinces the ratio is as 1 to 21.23 in Alberta, as 1 to 16.46 in British Columbia and as 1 to 9.75 in Manitoba. In the eastern provinces the ratio in New Brunswick is as 1 to 5.30,

in Nova Scotia as 1 to 5.14, in Ontario as 1 to 3.98, in Quebec as 1 to 3.80, and in Prince Edward Island as 1 to 3.07.

Table 5 is a statement of the number of employees and the amount of their salaries and wages by provinces for the years 1900 and 1905, the figures in both years relating only to establishments of five employees and over. Labour statistics of 1900 and 1905 compared.

5. NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES AND AMOUNT OF SALARIES AND WAGES IN 1900 AND 1905.

Provinces.	Employees.		Salaries and wages.	
	1900.	1905.	1900.	1905.
	NO.	NO.	\$	\$
Canada.....	339,173 ¹	383,920	113,249,350	162,155,578
British Columbia.	11,454	23,480	5,456,538	11,253,263
Manitoba.....	5,219	10,113	2,419,549	5,800,707
New Brunswick..	22,158	19,170	5,748,990	6,497,161
Nova Scotia.....	23,284	23,754	5,613,571	19,139,371
Ontario.....	161,757 ¹	184,526	56,548,286	80,729,889
Prince Edward I..	3,804	2,770	445,998	409,915
Quebec... ..	110,329	116,748	36,550,655	46,514,619
Alberta.....	} 1,168	{ 1,983	{ 465,763	{ 1,129,272
Saskatchewan ...		{ 1,376		{ 681,381

Compared on this basis the total number of manufacturing employees in Canada for 1905 was 383,920 as against 339,173 in 1900, an increase of 44,747. Salaries and wages paid to these employees amounted in 1900 to \$113,249,350, and in 1905 to \$162,155,578, an increase of \$48,906,228. Thus whilst the number of employees for Canada has increased by 13 per cent, the total amount of their salaries and wages has increased by 43 per cent, the difference in this percentage affording some measure of the remarkable increase in the earnings of employees in Canada during the past five years. Making a similar comparison by provinces, Ontario, in which both the number of employees and the amount of their earnings are nearly the half of those for Canada, comes nearest to Canada in the rates of increase, employees being more by 15 per cent and their earnings more by 43 per cent. In Quebec employees are nearly 6 per cent more in number, and salaries and wages are larger in amount by 27

¹ An excess error of 4,862 employees crept into the tables of the 1901 census which is corrected here. It was made in the return of one establishment of men's factory clothing in Centre Toronto and was overlooked in the compilation.

per cent. In Nova Scotia, where the employees are only two per cent more, their total salaries and wages have increased in a larger ratio than in any other of the eastern provinces, i.e., by 63 per cent. In New Brunswick there has been actually a decrease in the number of employees to the extent of 13 per cent, notwithstanding which the earnings represent an increase of 11 per cent. In Prince Edward Island, where the employees are less by 27 per cent, the amount of salaries and wages is only less by 8 per cent. Of the western provinces, British Columbia most nearly maintains an even balance between the rate of increase in the number of employees and the amount of their salaries and wages. Both have increased by over 100 per cent,—105 per cent for employees and 106 per cent for salaries and wages. In Manitoba employees have increased by 94 per cent and their earnings by 139 per cent. Alberta and Saskatchewan together, although in totals insignificant relatively to every other province except Prince Edward Island, have increased in the large ratios of 187 per cent as to employees and 289 per cent as to earnings.

Salaries and wages per establishment and per employee, 1900 and 1905.

Tables 6 to 8 compare by provinces the years 1900 and 1905 in average salaries and wages per establishment and per employee, table 6 giving the averages for salaries and wages together, table 7 for salaries alone, and table 8 for wages alone. Examination of these three tables reveals the fact that whilst there has been a great expansion in the volume of business as represented by the increase in average salaries and wages per establishment, the rate of that increase is in each case considerably greater in Alberta, Manitoba and Saskatchewan than in the older provinces.

Comparing by provinces, British Columbia for 1905 stands first with \$31,000, and Prince Edward Island last with \$1,838 per establishment; but the present object is rather to compare the years 1900 and 1905. Accordingly the rate of increase is found to be largest in Alberta and Saskatchewan, Manitoba, Nova Scotia and British Columbia in the order named, and in each of these provinces it considerably exceeds 100 per cent. Of the other provinces the relative order in rate of increase is New Brunswick, Ontario, Quebec and Prince Edward Island. The highest average of salaries and wages per employee for 1905 is in Manitoba, \$574, Alberta being a close second with \$569. Saskatchewan and British Columbia follow with \$495 and

6. SALARIES AND WAGES PER ESTABLISHMENT AND PER EMPLOYEE,
1900 AND 1905.

Provinces.	Per establishment.		Per employee.	
	1900.	1905.	1900.	1905.
	\$	\$	\$	¢\$
Canada	7,730	12,924	334	422
British Columbia.....	13,920	31,000	476	479
Manitoba	7,468	20,717	463	574
New Brunswick.....	6,255	12,236	259	339
Nova Scotia.....	4,725	12,694	240	385
Ontario.....	8,643	13,099	350	437
Prince Edward Island	1,335	1,838	117	148
Quebec	7,544	11,304	331	398
Alberta.....	4,436	11,642	399	569
Saskatchewan.....		12,389		495

\$479 respectively. Of the eastern provinces Ontario is first with \$437 and Prince Edward Island last with the very low average of \$148 per employee. Comparing the rate of increase, the average in British Columbia, which in 1900 stood first with \$476, has increased only by \$3 in 1905. The rate has been highest in Nova Scotia and Alberta, where the increases of 1905 over 1900 represent ratios of 60 and 43 per cent respectively. New Brunswick follows at 31 per cent, and the remaining provinces are not greatly below this ratio. Speaking generally, the figures indicate that whilst the average sum received by each employee has risen considerably throughout Canada, the mean being \$422 in 1905 as against \$334 in 1900, in the provinces where the average in 1900 was highest it has moved least, and where the average was low it has been levelled up.¹

For salaries alone the highest average per establishment for 1905 is in British Columbia, \$4,331, Manitoba following with \$3,947 and Ontario with \$2,620. The lowest average is in Prince Edward Island, \$406. Compared with 1900, Alberta and Saskatchewan, Manitoba and Nova Scotia, in the order named, have increased their averages in the highest ratio, this in each case being between 100 and 150 per cent.

¹ The increase in average earnings per employee in 1905 as compared with 1900 does not necessarily indicate that the employee is better off to the extent of that increase in 1905 than he was in 1900. The exact position of the worker in this respect can only be ascertained after an inquiry into the relative cost of living at the two periods. It is generally agreed that the cost of living in Canada is much higher in 1905 than it was in 1900.

7. SALARIES PER ESTABLISHMENT AND PER EMPLOYEE, 1900 AND 1905.

Provinces.	Per establishment.		Per employee.	
	1900.	1905.	1900.	1905.
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Canada.. . . .	1,616	2,410	771	850
British Columbia.....	2,868	4,331	1,021	1,113
Manitoba.. . . .	1,657	3,947	844	1,010
New Brunswick.....	1,159	2,026	621	754
Nova Scotia.....	1,017	2,096	531	737
Ontario	1,818	2,620	766	845
Prince Edward Island	342	406	257	430
Quebec	1,575	2,034	862	845
Alberta.....	964	2,380	772	946
Saskatchewan.....		2,325		1,023

Salaries per employee.

The average salary per employee remains highest in British Columbia, \$1,113. Saskatchewan, Manitoba, Ontario and Quebec follow in order. Prince Edward Island is lowest, \$430. Comparing however by rate of increase the Island comes first, for there the average salary per employee has risen from \$257 to \$430, being a percentage increase of 67. In Ontario the rate of increase has been only 10 per cent and in British Columbia only 9 per cent; but in Quebec there is an actual decrease, for in 1900 salaries in this province which averaged \$862 per employee were by 1905 reduced to \$845, a decrease of 2 per cent.

Wages per establishment.

Wages per establishment remain highest in British Columbia, \$26,669, and lowest in Prince Edward Island, \$1432. Here, too, considerable difference manifests itself in comparing the relative rates of increase by provinces. The average wages per establishment in Alberta and Saskatchewan, Manitoba, Nova Scotia and British Columbia have increased at rates considerably over 100 per cent. In the other provinces the increase is at the rate of 100 per cent in New Brunswick, 55 per cent in Quebec, 53 per cent in Ontario and 44 per cent in Prince Edward Island.

Wages per employee.

Average wages per employee in 1905 are highest in Manitoba and Alberta; but it is in Nova Scotia that the greatest rate of increase is apparent, the increase from \$209 in 1900 to \$351 in 1905 being 68 per cent. The lowest rate of change is in

8. WAGES PER ESTABLISHMENT AND PER EMPLOYEE, 1900 AND 1905.

Provinces.	Per establishment.		Per employee.	
	1900.	1905.	1900.	1905.
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Canada.....	6,114	10,514	290	379
British Columbia.....	11,052	26,669	418	439
Manitoba.....	5,811	16,734	411	519
New Brunswick.....	5,096	10,209	229	305
Nova Scotia.....	3,708	10,596	209	351
Ontario.....	6,825	10,479	305	396
Prince Edward Island	993	1,432	99	125
Quebec.....	5,968	9,272	285	357
Alberta.....	{ 3,472	{ 9,262	{ 351	{ 517
Saskatchewan.....		{ 10,064		{ 442

British Columbia, where the average wages per employee have not increased by more than 5 per cent.

The manufacturing progress of the last five years has had an effect of some interest upon the incidence of female labour. Female workers in 1900 aggregated 76,230; but in 1905 this number was reduced to 71,373, a decrease of 4,857, or 6.37 per cent. But total female salaries and wages, which in 1900 amounted to \$12,738,979, rose in 1905 to \$16,290,686, an increase of \$3,551,707, or 27.88 per cent. Female employees on salaries numbered 4,777 in 1905 as against 2,151 in 1900, an increase of 2,626, or 122 per cent. Salaries to females amounted to \$1,730,750 in 1905, as against \$681,572 in 1900, an increase of \$1,049,178, or 153 per cent. The average salary per female employee was \$362 in 1905 as against \$317 in 1900, an increase of 14 per cent. Female employees on wages numbered 66,596 in 1905 as compared with 74,079 in 1900, a decrease of 7,483, or 11 per cent. Female wages amounted to \$14,559,936 in 1905 as against \$12,057,407 in 1900, an increase of \$2,502,529, or 20 per cent. The average female wage, which in 1900 was \$163, rose in 1905 to \$218, an increase of 34 per cent.

During the past five years therefore female labour has altered in quantity, in quality and in respect of its rewards. Fewer members of the rank and file have been engaged, the others to the extent of about 11 per cent having been apparently released for occupations of a non-industrial character. Those that remained have benefited from an augmentation in the average wage,

whilst the number of those working for salaries has more than doubled, they also receiving an increase of average remuneration.

Value of products.

The total value of products in Canada for all establishments in 1905 was \$718,352,603. Of this sum over half, or 51·21 per cent, was contributed by the province of Ontario, whose products reached the total value of \$367,850,002. Quebec stands second with products of the value of \$219,861,648, which is 30·61 per cent of the total. In none of the other provinces does the value reach \$50,000,000, and their relative output, expressed in percentages of the total value for Canada, stands as follows: British Columbia, 5·33; Nova Scotia, 4·53; Manitoba, 3·92; New Brunswick, 3·08; Alberta, 0·71; Saskatchewan, 0·35; and Prince Edward Island, 0·26.

Products and capital in relation to each other.

The relations in which the value of capital and of products stand towards each other present some striking differences as between the various provinces, caused by the nature of the industries carried on and by economic conditions as to labour, raw materials, etc. These differences may be gauged by computing (1) the average value of products per cent of capital, and (2) the average value of the capital employed per cent of products. For all establishments in Canada capital of the value of \$100 was available in 1905 for the manufacture of products to the average value of \$84·85, and the corresponding averages for each province were: Alberta, \$92·26; British Columbia, \$72·21; Manitoba, \$102·32; New Brunswick, \$82·61; Nova Scotia, \$43·38; Ontario, \$92·54; Prince Edward Island, \$110·18; Quebec, \$86·06; and Saskatchewan, \$63·43. The average amount of capital employed in the manufacture of \$100 worth of products was in 1905 for Canada \$117·85, and the similar provincial percentages were: Alberta, \$108·38, British Columbia, \$138·48; Manitoba, \$97·73; New Brunswick, \$121·04; Nova Scotia, \$230·52; Ontario, \$108·05; Prince Edward Island, \$90·76; Quebec, \$116·20; and Saskatchewan, \$157·65. Capital in relation to products appears therefore to be most productive in Prince Edward Island and least so in Nova Scotia and Saskatchewan. But in these comparisons no account is taken of the expenses of production, of which only the item for labour forms part of the present inquiry. The relations between the value of capital and of products are also affected materially by the scale of operations and nature of the industries.

The labour bill in 1905 for all establishments in Canada represented 22.98 per cent of the total value of products, the percentages in the provinces being for Alberta, 22.81; British Columbia, 29.81; Manitoba, 20.99; New Brunswick, 29.73; Nova Scotia, 28.50; Ontario, 22.40; Prince Edward Island, 24.07; Quebec, 21.50 and Saskatchewan, 28.64. Labour as regards its monetary value appears therefore to be decidedly more productive in Manitoba, Quebec, Ontario, Alberta and Prince Edward Island than in British Columbia, New Brunswick, Saskatchewan and Nova Scotia.

Comparing the value of products in 1905 with that in 1900, including only those establishments employing five hands and over, the values for Canada are \$706,446,578 in 1905 and \$481,053,375 in 1900, an increase of 46.85 per cent. The value of the products for the two years is compared in table 9.

9. COMPARATIVE VALUE OF PRODUCTS IN 1900 AND 1905.

Provinces.	1900.	1905.	Increase.
	\$	\$	\$
Canada	481,053,375	706,446,578	225,393,203
British Columbia..	19,447,778	37,796,740	18,348,962
Manitoba	12,927,439	27,857,396	14,929,957
New Brunswick..	20,972,470	21,833,564	861,094
Nova Scotia	23,592,513	31,987,449	8,394,936
Ontario	241,533,486	361,372,741	119,839,255
Prince Edward I..	2,326,708	1,696,459	630,249 ¹
Quebec	158,287,994	216,478,496	58,190,502
Alberta	} 1,964,987	} 4,979,932	{ 5,458,746
Saskatchewan ...			

¹ Decrease.

As with regard to other items previously dealt with, the western provinces have increased their manufacturing output in a much larger proportion than those of eastern Canada. The products of Alberta and Saskatchewan are greater in value by 277.80 per cent than those of the territories in 1900. In Alberta the products are more than double the value of those in Saskatchewan. Manitoba has more than doubled and British Columbia has nearly doubled the value of products since 1900, the rates per cent being respectively 115.49 and 94.35. In the east, Ontario has increased the value of its products by all

but 50 per cent (49·62) which, in view of the fact that the value of the total products of this province is more than half that of the whole of Canada, indicates very gratifying progress. The value of the products in Quebec is 36·76 and in Nova Scotia 35·58 per cent greater in 1905 than in 1900. New Brunswick shows the smallest rate of increase, only 4·10 per cent; and the falling off is chiefly in the production of lumber, as owing to low water in the rivers it was not possible to float down the usual supply of logs for the season. In Prince Edward Island there is a decrease in the value of the products to the extent of 27·09 per cent.

Respective
profits of
capital and
labour.

The present inquiry having been of limited scope, the results do not afford data for any exact estimate as to the margin of profit in the different provinces; but a comparison of the ratio of products to capital for the two years 1900 and 1905, with other considerations, indicates that whilst the volume of business has increased in an extraordinary degree the ratio of profit to the manufacturer is apparently not so high as it was in the first named year. In this connection the percentages for 1905 on page xx may be compared with those for 1900 on page xviii of vol. III (Manufactures) of the census of 1901, when it will be seen that a larger capital was employed on per cent of the value of products in 1905 than in 1900¹. But in this comparison allowance should be made for capital outlays which have not yet fructified, a more marked feature of 1905 than of 1900.

On the other hand a larger share of profits has undoubtedly fallen to the workers as a body, for labour has received in the different provinces in 1905 either more or very nearly the same rate per cent of products as in 1900, although the rate of production per cent of capital is much reduced in 1905 as compared with 1900. In fact the manufacturers have been able profitably to pay more wages owing to the decrease of their expenses in other directions through the general increase of their trade and the enlargement of their scale of operations. Table 10, which is a statement of the cost of labour per cent of the value of products in 1900 and 1905, for establishments employing five hands and over, serves further to illustrate this point.

¹ The 1905 percentages on page xx relate to all establishments, whereas those for 1900 are for establishments employing five hands and over; but the differences are too trifling to invalidate the comparison.

10. COST OF LABOUR AT PER CENT OF VALUE OF PRODUCTS, 1900 AND 1905.

Provinces.	1900.	1905.
	p. c.	p. c.
Canada	23·54	22·95
British Columbia	28·06	29·77
Manitoba	18·72	20·82
New Brunswick.....	27·41	29·76
Nova Scotia.....	23·79	28·57
Ontario.....	23·41	22·34
Prince Edward Island..	19·17	24·16
Quebec.....	23·09	21·49
Alberta	} 23·70	{ 22·68
Saskatchewan.....		

In every province except Ontario and Quebec, which however represent by far the largest proportion of the value of the manufactured products of Canada, the cost of labour per cent of products is higher in 1905 than it was in 1900, indicating that in those provinces a still smaller rate of profit has been available for the capitalist manufacturer, though he has of course received a much larger absolute return owing to increased business.

Economists claim to have demonstrated the existence of a law by which in proportion as capital increases the absolute share of profit falling to capital may be augmented and the relative share is diminished, whilst the share of the labourer is increased both absolutely and relatively¹. The operation of this law appears to receive partial illustration by the figures given. It is not quite clear, however, why the cost of labour per cent of products should in Ontario and Quebec, and for all Canada, be higher in 1900 than in 1905. Possibly the explanation is to be found in connection with the increase of prices and its relative effect in the different provinces during the five years. If the demand had not greatly exceeded the supply, the balance in the two largest manufacturing provinces might have been on the other side, and the differences noted in the other provinces might have been still further accentuated.

¹ Edward Atkinson on "What Makes the Rate of Wages?" *Canadian Economics*, Montreal, 1884.

Establish-
ments employ-
ing less than
five persons.

A deduction of the totals for establishments employing five persons and over from the totals for all establishments in 1905 gives the statistics collected from establishments having less than five employees. These for Canada number 3,249, or 20 per cent of the total for all establishments. Their combined capital amounts to \$12,668,868, or $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent of the total. Employees on salaries and wages number 8,610, or 2.19 per cent of the total, and are paid \$2,944,433, or 1.78 per cent of the total. Products amount in value to \$11,906,025, or 1.66 per cent of the total for all establishments.

The principal statistics as to capital, labour and value of products for establishments employing less than five persons in 1905 are presented for each of the provinces in table 11.

11. STATISTICS OF MANUFACTURES FOR ESTABLISHMENTS EMPLOYING LESS THAN FIVE PERSONS, 1905.

Provinces.	Estab- lish- ments.	Capital.	Em- ployees.	Salaries and wages.	Value of products.
	No.	\$	No.	\$	\$
Canada	3,249	12,668,868	8,610	2,944,433	11,906,025
Alberta	23	145,450	62	37,835	136,850
British Columbia	96	618,654	268	160,052	491,638
Manitoba	74	446,632	220	109,084	298,336
New Brunswick.	97	331,034	256	84,250	300,387
Nova Scotia	189	489,653	483	145,493	586,874
Ontario	1,833	6,609,240	4,844	1,685,631	6,477,261
Prince Edward I.	62	126,625	149	35,761	155,156
Quebec	850	3,749,480	2,260	645,833	3,383,152
Saskatchewan...	25	152,100	68	40,494	76,371

Their propor-
tion in Ontario
and Quebec.

Compared with the totals for Canada, Ontario possesses more than half of the establishments employing less than five persons, and about the same proportion in respect of the other items in table 11. At per cent these proportions are, establishments 56.42, capital 52.17, employees 56.26, salaries and wages 57.28 and value of products 54.40. Ontario and Quebec together have over 80 per cent of the establishments with less than five employees, the percentage proportions for all items being, establishments 82.58, capital 81.64, employees 82.50, salaries and wages 79.52, and value of products 82.82.

For these smaller manufactories the average capital per establishment for Canada is \$3,899. The highest average capital per establishment is in British Columbia, \$6,444, and the lowest in Prince Edward Island, \$2,042. The averages for the other provinces are: Alberta \$6,324, Saskatchewan \$6,084, Manitoba \$6,035, Quebec \$4,411, Ontario \$3,606, New Brunswick \$3,413, and Nova Scotia \$2,591. The average number of employees per establishment is in each province between two and three persons. Salaries and wages per employee are highest in Alberta, \$610, and lowest in Prince Edward Island, \$240. In the other provinces the averages are: British Columbia \$597, Saskatchewan \$595, Manitoba \$496, Ontario \$348, New Brunswick \$329, Nova Scotia \$301, Quebec \$286. For Canada the average is \$342. The average value of products at per cent of capital is highest in Prince Edward Island, \$122.53 and lowest in Saskatchewan, where it is only \$50.21. In the other provinces the corresponding averages per \$100 are: Nova Scotia \$119.86, Ontario \$98.00, Alberta \$94.09, New Brunswick \$90.74, Quebec \$90.23, British Columbia \$79.48 and Manitoba \$66.80.

In table III (pp. 53-69) is presented a comparison between the years 1900 and 1905 as to number of establishments, amount of capital, number of employees, their salaries and wages, and the value of products for the manufactures of 205 cities, towns and villages throughout Canada. Of these urban manufacturing centres, 111 are in Ontario, 43 in Quebec, 19 in Nova Scotia, 9 in British Columbia, 8 in New Brunswick, 5 in Alberta, 4 in Manitoba, 4 in Saskatchewan and 2 in Prince Edward Island. The figures in the first two lines opposite to the name of each province, city, town or village in table III relate to establishments of five employees and over, and the third line gives the totals for all establishments in 1905.

Though the line of distinction between urban and rural cannot be definitely drawn, it is possible by deducting the figures for cities, towns and incorporated villages from those for the whole of Canada to estimate the numbers of establishments relatively to their location in urban or rural areas. This comparison, with the principal statistics as to capital, employees and products, is presented in table 12 for all establishments in 1905.

12. URBAN AND RURAL ESTABLISHMENTS, 1905.

Establishments in	Estab- lish- ments.	Capital.	Em- ployees.	Salaries and wages.	Value of products.
	No.	\$	No.	\$	\$
Cities, towns and villages.....	7,448	630,442,874	281,466	126,932,399	541,393,279
Rural areas.....	8,348	216,142,149	111,064	38,167,612	176,959,324
Totals.....	15,796	846,585,023	392,530	165,100,011	718,352,603

The number of establishments in urban areas is nearly half of the total ; but as to each of the other items the proportion approximates to three-quarters in the urban and one-quarter in the rural areas. It should however be explained that certain smaller areas were omitted from table III owing to the impossibility of presenting comparative statistics for the two years 1900 and 1905 ; but the omissions do not materially affect the proportions stated.

Statistics of
ten principal
cities, 1900
and 1905.

Progress of manufacturing activity in urban centres may be illustrated by comparing the values of capital and products in 1900 and 1905, and the rates of increase, in ten principal cities as in table 13, where the figures relate to establishments of five employees and over.

13. VALUES OF CAPITAL AND PRODUCTS IN TEN PRINCIPAL CITIES, 1900 AND 1905.

Cities.	Value of capital.		Value of products.	
	1900.	1905.	1900.	1905.
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Montreal....	57,148,661	94,386,143	71,099,750	99,746,772
Toronto....	52,114,042	66,520,098	58,415,498	85,714,278
Hamilton...	13,494,953	28,232,829	17,122,346	24,625,776
Winnipeg....	4,673,214	20,134,057	8,616,248	18,983,290
London.....	6,824,574	10,898,196	8,122,185	12,626,844
Ottawa.....	10,358,711	12,704,780	7,638,688	10,641,378
Peterborough	3,123,358	12,140,282	3,789,164	11,566,805
Quebec.....	9,588,739	11,902,426	12,779,546	11,388,045
Halifax.....	6,637,888	9,657,792	6,927,552	8,145,016
Vancouver...	6,937,722	13,124,593	4,990,152	10,067,556

The increase per cent in the value of capital is in Montreal 65, Toronto 28, Hamilton 109, Winnipeg 330, London 60, Ottawa 23, Peterborough 289, Quebec 24, Halifax 45, and Vancouver 89. The increase per cent in the value of products is in Montreal 40, Toronto 47, Hamilton 44, Winnipeg 120, London 55, Ottawa 39, Peterborough 205, Halifax 18 and Vancouver 102. Quebec shows a decrease of 11 per cent in the value of products.

In some places not included in table 13 may be noticed a considerable disproportion between the value of capital and of products. This is due to capital outlay from which returns have not yet matured. For instance, in Sydney, Nova Scotia (table III p. 56), where have been installed expensive smelting and iron and steel works not in active operation in 1905, the capital for all industries was valued at over \$38,000,000, whilst the value of products was not much over \$4,000,000. So too at Niagara Falls (table III p. 61) where the capital in 1905 was nearly \$12,000,000 for all industries, the value of the products did not reach \$800,000. At this place nature is being harnessed to supply electrical energy from the Falls, and in 1905 revenue from the expensive plant erected had accrued only to a small extent.

In the report on the census of 1901 the statistics of manufactures were presented in fifteen groups, each consisting of allied industries. The same grouping has been followed for this Bulletin, and table iv. (pp. 70-75) gives the number of establishments, the amount of capital, the number of employees on wages, the amount of wages and the value of products for each group for establishments employing five persons and over. The number of establishments is largest in the group for food products, 4,774. The timber and lumber group comes second with 2,234, and textiles third with 1,432 establishments. Then follow miscellaneous industries with 689, clay, glass and stone products with 641, paper and printing with 606 and iron and steel products with 584. None of the remaining groups reach 500 establishments, the smallest number being 51 in the group of vessels for water transportation. The largest amount of capital is employed in the group for miscellaneous industries, \$169,190,960, the timber and lumber group being second with \$148,416,643 and metals and metal products other than steel third with \$104,079,075. The smallest amount of capital is employed in the group for hand trades, \$1,423,874.

Groups of
allied industries.

Wage-earnings of allied industries.

The largest number of wage-earners is in the timber group, 77,968, textiles coming next with 55,822 and food products third with 44,995. Total wages are highest in the timber and lumber group, \$28,952,869; then follow textiles paying \$17,257,210, and iron and steel products paying \$13,767,569. Average wages per employee are highest in the metal group, \$530. An average of \$484 is paid in the group for vehicles for land transportation and \$473 in that for liquors and beverages. Average wages in the remaining groups are: iron and steel products \$456, paper and printing \$436, vessels for water transportation \$428, hand trades \$425, miscellaneous \$419, chemicals and allied products \$380, clay, glass and stone products \$372, timber and lumber \$371, leather and its finished products \$356, tobacco and its manufactures \$330, textiles \$309 and food products \$263.

Value of products by groups of industries, 1900 and 1905.

As showing the relative progress during the past five years in these different groups, it will be sufficient to present here the value of the products for the two years 1900 and 1905 as in table 14.

14. VALUES OF PRODUCTS BY GROUPS OF INDUSTRIES, 1900 AND 1905.

Groups of industries.	1900.	1905.	Increase.
	\$	\$	\$
Food products...	125,202,620	172,017,002	46,814,382
Textiles..	67,724,839	84,370,099	16,645,260
Iron and steel products.....	34,878,402	52,587,051	17,708,649
Timber and lumber, etc.....	80,341,204	109,500,970	29,159,766
Leather and its finished products..	34,720,513	41,201,872	6,481,359
Paper and printing..	20,653,028	32,773,880	12,120,852
Liquors and beverages.....	9,191,700	13,928,701	4,737,001
Chemicals and allied products	11,437,300	15,290,822	3,853,522
Clay, glass and stone products	7,318,582	13,558,921	6,240,339
Metals and metal products ¹	19,561,261	50,068,669	30,507,408
Tobacco and its manufactures.....	11,802,112	15,189,720	3,387,608
Vehicles for land transportation...	19,971,605	36,911,124	16,939,519
Vessels for water transportation...	2,043,668	1,892,253	151,415 ²
Hand trades..	599,329	1,433,753	834,424
Miscellaneous.....	35,607,212	65,721,741	30,114,529
Totals..	481,053,375	706,446,578	225,393,203

¹ Other than steel.

² Decrease.

Food products in 1905 are highest in value, \$172,017,002. In the timber and lumber group the value is \$109,500,970, for textiles \$84,370,099, for miscellaneous industries \$65,721,741, for iron and steel products \$52,587,051, and for metals and metal products other than steel \$50,068,669. None of the remaining groups reach \$50,000,000, and the smallest in value are the products of the hand trades group, \$1,433,753.

After making due allowance for the difference in prices as between 1900 and 1905, an enormous increase in production is apparent. The net increase for all industries in the value of products is \$225,393,203, equivalent to 47 per cent. A percentage comparison reveals also the extent to which the different groups of industries have increased their production. Taking \$50,000,000 as a dividing line, the groups with products of total value above this figure have increased in the following percentage ratios: metals and metal products other than steel 156, miscellaneous industries 85, iron and steel products 51, food products 37, timber and lumber and their re-manufactures 36, textiles, 25. The percentage ratios and relative order of the groups with products under \$50,000,000 in value are: hand trades—the smallest total value—139, clay, glass and stone products 85, vehicles for land transportation 85, paper and printing 59, liquors and beverages 52, chemicals and allied products 34, tobacco and its manufactures 29, leather and its finished products 19. In only one group is there any retrogression. This is in the group of vessels for water transportation, the products in which are less in value by \$151,415, a decrease of 7 per cent. In several of the groups, particularly in those relating to iron, steel, metals, clay, glass and stone, entirely new industries and new manufacturing establishments have come into existence since 1900. These, apart from increased production of previously existing establishments, have had special influence in the increase of production as compared with 1900.

E. H. G.

1 CENSUS AND STATISTICS—BULLETIN II

TABLE I. Manufactures of Canada and the provinces by kinds of industries in 1905 as shown by the census of 1906.

Name or kind of industry	Estab-lish-ments — Eta-blisse-ments	Value of—Valeur de		Employees on salaries — Employés à salaires			
		Land, buildings and plant — Terre, bâtiments et outillage	Working capital — Capital actif	Male — Homme		Female — Femme	
		NO.	\$	\$	NO.	\$	NO.
CANADA.							
For all establishments, 1905.....	15,796	467,274,905	379,310,118	31,545	28,938,637	4,951	1,785,449
For establishments, 5 emp. and over, 1905.....	12,547	459,774,612	374,141,543	30,814	28,510,823	4,777	1,730,750
For establishments, 5 emp. and over, 1900....	14,650	209,378,638	237,537,849	28,540	22,994,574	2,151	681,572
Abrasive goods.....	5	2,154,639	304,898	23	22,510	5	1,835
Aerated and mineral waters	131	1,167,035	939,699	162	129,953	24	8,163
Agricultural implements..	88	7,827,562	20,662,244	731	697,936	91	29,665
Aluminium and alumin-ium ware.....	3	504,984	240,526	13	11,478	2	400
Artificial feathers and flowers.....	3	3,700	7,600	—	—	3	930
Artificial limbs and trusses.....	10	19,200	57,850	10	7,442	2	675
Asbestos.....	12	6,725,700	1,895,983	56	63,630	3	1,030
Ashes, pot and pearl.....	3	500	3,050	1	750	—	—
Awnings, tents and sails..	39	181,220	547,615	103	78,748	11	4,195
Axes and tools.....	36	1,850,451	1,822,224	228	216,640	39	11,335
Axle grease.....	3	40,010	75,100	3	2,400	1	360
Baking powder and fla-vouring extracts.....	29	382,388	625,058	96	84,140	24	7,974
Baskets.....	22	151,850	150,660	16	11,228	3	880
Belting and hose, leather..	7	117,495	461,180	40	35,120	14	6,630
Bicycles..	5	299,784	737,052	39	29,774	11	3,550
Bicycle repairs.....	11	10,100	18,800	3	1,920	1	125
Billiard tables and materials	3	85,000	215,000	12	12,024	2	728
Blacking.....	7	43,113	50,200	15	18,330	7	2,640
Blacksmithing.....	111	333,375	162,970	23	15,044	—	—
Blankets and sweat pads..	3	170,500	100,000	5	7,000	2	1,200
Boats and canoes	49	202,169	154,437	40	26,815	3	506
Boilers and engines.....	38	2,393,268	2,254,790	222	245,329	33	13,628
Boots and shoes.....	138	4,006,862	7,702,303	845	697,223	160	58,952
Boot and shoe supplies...	11	302,000	483,061	45	43,594	3	1,200
Boxes and bags, paper ...	37	592,111	674,054	114	103,713	40	15,702
Boxes, cigars.....	4	54,500	31,500	7	6,702	4	1,638
Boxes, wooden.....	68	776,594	696,413	91	71,290	4	962
Brass and iron beds.....	4	334,990	327,517	49	41,409	6	2,380
Brass castings	31	508,595	516,483	76	64,940	13	3,755

NOTE. In 1900 the sex of children under 16 years was not separately distinguished. The numbers and wages of each sex for children under 16, as included in these totals have therefore been estimated.

¹ See foot note on page xv.

TABLEAU I. Manufactures du Canada et des provinces par sortes d'industries en 1905 d'après le recensement de 1906.

Employees on wages — Employés à gages				Total employees on salaries and wages — Total des employés à salaires et à gages		Value of products — Valeur des produits	Nom ou sorte d'industrie
Male — Homme		Female — Femme					
No.	\$	No.	\$	No.	\$	\$	
CANADA.							
288,033	119,550,821	68,001	14,825,104	392,530	165,100,011	718,352,603	Pour tous établissements, 1905.
281,733	117,354,069	66,596	14,559,936	383,920	162,155,578	706,446,578	Pour établissements, 5 emp. et plus, 1905.
234,403 ¹	77,515,797	74,079	12,057,407	339,173 ¹	113,249,350	481,053,375	Pour établissements, 5 emp. et plus, 1900.
254	134,016	—	—	282	158,361	253,070	Articles pour le polissage.
752	351,766	34	6,931	972	496,813	2,227,274	Eaux gazeuses et minérales.
6,656	3,057,935	55	18,818	7,533	3,804,354	12,835,748	Instruments aratoires.
122	53,342	—	—	137	65,220	815,993	Aluminium et objets en aluminium.
4	1,025	64	6,350	71	8,305	26,500	Plumes et fleurs artificielles.
23	13,301	14	3,075	49	24,493	97,491	Membres artificiels, bandages herniaires, etc.
1,600	557,936	10	971	1,669	623,567	1,533,819	Asbeste.
6	1,450	—	—	7	2,200	5,200	Potasseries.
199	93,065	257	62,788	570	238,796	911,103	Auvents, tentes et voiles.
1,842	846,097	19	4,157	2,128	1,078,229	2,775,851	Haches et outils.
18	13,500	—	—	22	16,260	30,700	Graisse à essieu.
122	57,127	233	53,737	475	202,978	1,474,252	Poudre-levain et essences.
222	72,672	81	13,816	322	98,596	223,807	Paniers.
168	70,442	10	2,948	232	115,140	939,312	Courroies et tuy. en cuir.
206	98,733	—	—	256	132,057	335,425	Bicyclettes.
35	11,641	1	200	40	13,886	33,060	Bicyclettes, réparations de.
72	38,730	—	—	86	51,482	234,600	Tables de billard et matériaux.
39	13,951	20	4,491	81	39,412	188,463	Cirage.
283	130,897	—	—	306	145,941	431,199	Forges.
57	19,000	52	14,600	116	41,800	218,000	Couvertes et plastrons.
274	115,518	—	—	317	142,839	294,878	Bateaux et canots.
2,244	1,101,228	1	100	2,500	1,360,287	3,473,899	Bouilloires et machines.
8,089	3,048,102	3,946	884,664	13,040	4,688,941	20,264,686	Chaussures.
172	67,339	120	36,394	340	148,527	552,802	Articles de cordonnerie.
415	165,958	1,297	259,664	1,866	545,037	1,892,511	Boîtes et sacs, papier.
53	28,308	81	18,250	145	54,898	206,726	Boîtes à cigares.
1,402	412,709	10	2,013	1,507	486,974	1,679,483	Boîtes en bois.
635	263,379	39	11,048	729	318,216	1,094,077	Couchettes en cuivre et en fer.
548	260,018	12	2,127	649	330,840	1,144,756	Fonderies de cuivre.

NOTE. En 1900 le sexe des enfants au dessous de 16 ans n'était pas donné séparément. Le nombre d'employés et le montant des gages appartenant aux deux sexes pour les enfants d'au-dessous de 16 ans, inclus dans les totaux, ont donc été estimés.

Voir la note au bas de la page xvi.

TABLE I. Manufactures of Canada and the provinces by kinds of industries in 1905 as shown by the census of 1906.

Name or kind of industry	Estab- lish- ments — Eta- blisse- ments	Value of—Valeur de		Employees on salaries — Employés à salaires			
		Land, buildings and plant — Terre, bâtiments et outillage	Working capital — Capital actif	Male — Homme		Female — Femme	
		NO.	\$	\$	NO.	\$	NO.
CANADA—con.							
Bread, biscuits and confectionery	456	5,535,320	4,972,442	750	630,511	279	85,715
Brick, tile and pottery...	405	4,339,857	2,770,828	329	234,609	27	6,589
Bridges, iron and steel...	9	1,398,421	1,943,333	137	153,800	8	2,800
Brushes and brushes	49	224,640	598,806	92	73,316	24	7,950
Butter and cheese	2,958	6,913,229	2,788,610	457	169,187	20	3,768
Buttons.	4	43,000	62,000	6	6,880	1	1,000
Carbide of calcium	3	766,000	156,000	22	23,950	2	920
Cardboard.	3	410,911	418,000	10	11,304	2	540
Carpets	5	777,533	573,822	26	29,722	8	3,130
Car repairs	34	4,704,300	12,000	354	327,957	1	390
Carriages and wagons....	368	3,585,504	6,069,422	436	384,518	54	17,169
Carriage and wagon materials	27	898,930	1,170,819	91	80,663	15	4,283
Cars and car works	9	10,136,100	4,112,554	388	344,576	4	660
Cement blocks and tiles..	26	80,200	122,775	44	28,999	3	932
Cement, Portland..	15	7,975,435	941,254	95	104,763	19	8,215
Chewing gum	4	73,465	81,172	13	21,616	2	1,040
Church ornaments	9	41,000	230,463	20	18,078	—	—
Clothing, men's, custom..	757	1,898,112	3,390,455	613	491,471	19	6,278
Clothing, men's, factory..	81	1,317,589	5,244,863	737	599,912	160	44,341
Clothing, women's, custom	596	759,728	1,129,816	84	87,210	251	116,754
Clothing, women's, factory	69	1,567,181	2,628,633	358	292,129	216	94,145
Cocoa and chocolate	4	187,908	115,791	10	13,524	1	150
Coffees and spices	33	536,602	1,072,210	125	135,665	20	6,852
Coffins and caskets	12	427,562	601,568	49	44,346	7	2,575
Coke	4	1,474,653	105,000	32	22,386	3	675
Combs	4	21,664	37,500	12	7,580	1	416
Condensed milk	5	383,000	224,000	22	19,269	3	1,390
Confectioners' supplies...	3	51,000	85,000	17	12,310	2	714
Cooperage	103	597,527	1,240,869	90	74,951	11	2,817
Cordage, rope and twine..	10	1,676,707	647,466	57	65,609	18	6,817
Corks	3	39,000	281,500	12	7,950	1	400
Corsets and supplies....	16	169,931	540,635	74	44,373	18	7,836
Cottons	20	16,355,437	5,583,386	223	257,399	13	5,518
Cutlery and edge tools...	3	120,164	88,686	8	9,221	1	365
Dies and moulds	7	121,250	70,500	8	7,776	4	1,000
Drugs	33	1,260,054	1,486,914	118	136,500	46	19,867
Dyeing and cleaning	35	299,071	209,734	43	40,370	12	3,810
Electrical apparatus and supplies	34	7,389,031	7,010,635	611	572,299	72	33,134

TABLEAU I. Manufactures du Canada et des provinces par sortes d'industries en 1905 d'après le recensement de 1906.

Employees on wages — Employés à gages				Total employees on salaries and wages — Total des employés à salaires et à gages		Value of products — Valeur des produits	Nom ou sorte d'industrie
Male — Homme		Female — Femme					
NO.	\$	NO.	\$	NO.	\$	\$	
							CANADA—suite.
4,503	1,936,767	2,763	554,509	8,295	3,207,502	17,242,605	Pain, biscuits et confiseries.
6,145	1,802,607	9	690	6,510	2,044,495	4,774,305	Briqueterie, tuilerie et poterie.
1,225	693,246	—	—	1,370	849,846	3,709,092	Ponts en fer et en acier.
621	236,623	173	36,092	910	353,981	1,144,803	Balais et brosses.
5,446	1,564,592	38	6,635	5,961	1,744,182	32,402,265	Beurre et fromage.
64	18,850	93	14,250	164	40,980	83,000	Boutons.
137	55,462	—	—	161	80,332	234,700	Carbure de calcium.
230	68,091	27	4,100	269	84,035	320,896	Carton.
449	165,384	277	75,947	760	274,183	910,340	Tapis.
9,264	4,948,997	—	—	9,619	5,277,344	12,290,330	Réparations de wagons de chemin de fer.
4,685	2,033,795	66	16,023	5,241	2,451,505	8,347,509	Carrosserie.
865	362,147	5	1,800	976	448,893	1,682,487	Matériaux de carrosserie.
7,363	3,400,983	—	—	7,755	3,746,219	14,430,190	Construction de wagons de chemin de fer.
358	147,655	—	—	405	177,586	407,587	Blocs et tuiles en ciment.
1,300	590,101	—	—	1,414	703,079	2,271,002	Ciment de Portland.
40	10,392	106	25,320	161	58,368	576,938	Gomme à mâcher.
118	58,974	2	676	140	77,728	307,300	Ornements d'églises.
2,614	1,363,268	3,332	797,868	6,578	2,658,885	7,024,926	Habilllements d'hommes.
2,575	1,389,181	5,340	1,347,160	8,812	3,380,594	12,383,311	Habilllements d'hommes (fabriqués).
218	114,248	3,869	830,476	4,422	1,148,688	3,536,094	Habilllements de femmes.
1,491	767,840	5,959	1,658,565	8,024	2,812,679	9,629,567	Habilllements de femmes (fabriqués).
51	16,248	44	9,907	106	39,829	323,199	Coco et chocolat.
214	97,850	128	35,305	487	275,672	2,204,967	Café et épices.
363	154,347	90	28,876	509	230,144	799,302	Cercueils.
282	185,597	—	—	317	208,658	1,279,259	Coke.
57	22,654	13	2,496	83	33,146	88,600	Peignes.
198	45,790	64	15,930	197	82,379	855,409	Lait condensé.
53	27,582	11	2,072	83	42,678	100,252	Articles de confiserie.
1,528	512,279	5	150	1,634	590,197	1,855,632	Tonnellerie.
710	200,394	208	41,584	993	314,404	2,756,147	Corderie.
46	21,022	38	10,287	97	39,659	195,516	Bouchons.
107	40,351	721	166,257	920	258,817	1,029,942	Corsets.
5,221	1,904,313	4,993	1,249,582	10,450	3,416,812	14,223,447	Cotons.
81	39,203	15	4,204	105	52,993	146,200	Coutellerie et instruments tranchants.
69	31,475	—	—	81	40,251	109,702	Coins et moules.
571	249,167	168	39,908	903	445,442	2,893,321	Drogues.
203	96,983	261	66,451	519	207,614	483,295	Teintureries.
3,783	1,812,523	340	80,949	4,806	2,498,905	8,996,906	Appareils et effets électriques.

TABLE I. Manufactures of Canada and the provinces by kinds of industries in 1905 as shown by the census of 1906.

Name or kind of industry	Estab-lish-ments — Eta-blisse-ments	Value of—Valeur de		Employees on salaries — Employés à salaires			
		Land, buildings and plant — Terre, bâtiments et outillage	Working capital — Capital actif	Male — Homme		Female — Femme	
		NO.	\$	\$	NO.	\$	NO.
CANADA—con.							
Electric light and power..	157	58,326,660	22,066,785	440	386,201	58	17,951
Elevators.....	4	285,000	332,635	45	45,289	6	2,610
Enamelware.....	3	140,000	182,000	19	17,780	2	500
Evaporated fruits and ve- getables.....	41	179,250	260,250	32	12,445	3	660
Explosives.....	7	447,455	454,500	28	32,020	2	315
Fancy goods.....	4	21,000	30,000	11	9,090	6	2,688
Featherbone.....	3	27,960	276,479	22	20,610	19	11,260
Fertilizers.....	6	130,100	194,418	12	10,065	6	3,176
Fish, preserved.....	465	5,179,981	2,678,357	724	349,476	54	9,243
Flax, dressed.....	23	105,750	115,000	30	11,146	—	—
Flouring and grist mill products.....	832	18,172,232	13,242,308	889	847,681	121	40,250
Foundry and machine shop products.....	470	14,308,632	16,042,866	1,753	1,740,886	203	68,950
Fringes, cords and tassels.	6	36,200	55,300	21	17,500	4	1,350
Fruit and vegetable can- ning.....	59	1,502,354	1,977,861	173	127,598	36	10,066
Furs, dressed.....	3	53,000	78,000	8	7,500	—	—
Furnishing goods, men's..	42	1,213,174	2,677,858	243	229,414	51	19,060
Furniture and upholstered goods.....	181	5,085,175	6,234,391	660	543,538	111	33,657
Gas lighting and heating.	39	8,670,884	1,612,230	155	151,463	14	5,442
Gas machines.....	8	52,900	46,921	10	7,124	1	300
Glass.....	7	468,500	395,000	52	51,827	4	891
Glass, stained, cut and ornamental.....	11	66,311	48,097	22	21,287	6	2,148
Gloves and mittens.....	34	477,078	1,089,902	113	106,796	28	14,251
Glue.....	6	76,000	132,500	19	13,800	1	84
Grindstones and pulp- stones.....	6	192,000	39,000	8	4,050	2	290
Hairwork.....	11	87,016	90,000	17	17,633	8	4,019
Hardware, carriage and saddlery.....	4	429,438	581,395	44	43,650	10	3,550
Harness and saddlery....	182	1,302,203	2,783,020	294	269,390	36	12,691
Hats, caps and furs....	143	1,287,794	5,547,716	582	530,619	126	48,418
Hosiery and knit goods...	63	2,952,237	3,719,038	243	240,304	47	16,656
Incubators.....	3	4,145	63,655	5	4,256	2	450
Ink.....	5	57,968	123,944	20	22,258	6	2,097
Interior decorations....	18	220,503	262,095	47	42,056	7	2,598
Iron and steel products...	45	5,978,905	3,139,033	345	368,929	39	14,316
Jewelry cases.....	3	11,930	46,133	15	13,058	3	1,092
Jewelry and repairs.....	53	416,449	1,210,880	121	137,970	120	40,438

TABLEAU 1. Manufactures du Canada et des provinces par sortes d'industries en 1905 d'après le recensement de 1906.

Employees on wages — Employés à gages				Total employees on salaries and wages — Total des employés à salaires et à gages		Value of products — Valeur des produits	Nom ou sorte d'industrie
Male — Homme		Female — Femme					
NO.	\$	NO.	\$	NO.	\$	\$	
							CANADA—suite.
1,936	1,066,809	1	100	2,435	1,471,061	7,587,899	Lumière et force motrice électriques.
298	166,090	—	—	349	217,989	682,800	Ascenseurs.
221	138,959	6	1,500	248	158,739	364,822	Articles étamés.
403	82,475	482	33,173	920	128,753	823,199	Fruits et légumes éva- porés.
162	50,835	5	906	197	84,076	498,318	Matières explosives.
17	8,054	58	14,509	92	34,341	184,000	Articles de fantaisie.
23	9,516	411	104,658	475	146,044	428,959	Baleine.
86	32,250	—	—	104	45,491	272,676	Engrais.
13,726	2,336,935	3,945	183,483	18,449	2,879,137	7,929,064	Poisson, salaisons et con- serves.
582	126,900	143	6,350	755	144,396	241,932	Lin préparé.
4,382	2,141,455	227	48,781	5,619	3,078,167	56,703,269	Produits des moulins à farine.
15,859	7,309,067	113	28,609	17,928	9,147,512	24,013,094	Produits des fonderies.
48	22,970	147	31,475	220	73,295	188,600	Franges, cordes et glands.
1,579	315,171	1,999	206,059	3,787	658,894	3,598,900	Conserves de fruits et légumes.
214	76,552	—	—	222	84,052	1,970,190	Pelleteries préparées.
517	218,782	3,277	772,594	4,088	1,239,850	4,966,267	Articles de toilette pour hommes.
7,212	2,648,703	158	34,675	8 141	3,260,573	9,003,688	Meubles.
798	470,927	2	936	969	628,768	2,193,996	Gaz d'éclairage et de chauffage.
64	27,863	4	1,450	79	36,737	97,869	Machines à gaz.
1,348	467,230	14	2,134	1,418	522,082	1,421,773	Verrerie.
119	66,221	3	360	150	90,016	209,026	Verre colorié, coupé et ornemental.
624	246,436	864	171,990	1,629	539,473	2,423,584	Gants et mitaines.
148	30,418	2	400	170	44,702	370,302	Colle forte.
111	34,675	—	—	121	39,015	68,504	Meules et décortiqueurs.
55	23,199	66	21,513	146	66,364	256,719	Ouvrages en cheveux.
579	259,500	64	13,875	697	320,575	870,542	Quincaillerie.
1,722	746,399	225	55,119	2,277	1,083,599	4,800,555	Sellerie.
1,511	615,172	2,378	565,668	4,597	1,759,877	9,104,297	Chapellerie et pelleterie.
1,317	555,899	3,198	759,321	4,805	1,572,180	6,682,195	Bonneterie.
26	9,962	—	—	33	14,668	51,226	Incubateurs.
41	23,652	3	1,120	70	49,127	217,082	Encre.
342	182,130	9	2,954	405	229,738	540,296	Décorations d'intérieurs.
4,929	2,128,289	267	56,380	5,580	2,567,914	9,941,385	Produits en fer et en acier.
39	16,160	50	10,047	107	40,357	85,862	Boîtes à bijoux.
1,263	556,933	233	62,923	1,737	798,264	2,356,710	Orfèvrerie.

TABLE I. Manufactures of Canada and the provinces by kinds of industries in 1905 as shown by the census of 1906.

Name or kind of industry	Estab- lish- ments — Eta- blisse- ments	Value of—Valeur de		Employees on salaries — Employés à salaires			
		Land, buildings and plant — Terre, bâtimens et outillage	Working capital — Capital actif	Male — Homme		Female — Femme	
		NO.	\$	\$	NO.	\$	NO.
CANADA — con.							
Lamps.....	4	7,100	91,117	6	10,685	1	350
Lasts and pegs.	8	37,604	41,137	5	4,100	—	—
Leather goods.....	12	111,750	203,400	33	30,604	9	4,600
Leather, tanned, curried and finished.....	183	3,007,454	8,186,397	342	320,936	24	11,462
Lime.....	50	1,218,870	601,517	88	71,244	1	51
Liquors, distilled.....	9	2,972,550	7,236,454	142	178,282	7	3,670
Liquors, malt.....	101	6,284,574	6,549,999	411	418,937	21	8,822
Liquors, vinous.....	17	254,782	496,422	32	33,488	4	1,840
Lock and gunsmithing....	10	134,502	146,744	16	14,919	3	768
Log products.....	1,891	51,903,623	47,730,930	3,142	2,659,336	125	38,649
Lumber products.	634	9,015,155	11,220,912	1,266	1,073,147	92	29,898
Malt.....	4	565,000	173,300	28	32,050	—	—
Matches.....	3	162,000	90,000	21	22,850	—	—
Mats and rugs.....	5	28,700	19,100	4	2,550	—	—
Mattresses and spring beds	32	242,722	249,919	53	46,853	15	6,135
Metallic roofing & flooring.	8	317,948	382,452	50	78,156	14	4,149
Mica, cut.....	8	166,500	76,949	16	11,696	3	965
Mirrors and plate glass...	8	83,057	157,000	32	27,554	5	1,560
Monuments and tomb- stones.....	162	877,554	854,042	115	109,784	9	3,200
Musical instruments.....	38	1,842,415	3,329,761	172	197,276	21	6,981
Musical instrument mate- rials.....	10	195,323	292,050	15	16,875	2	800
Oil clothing.....	7	697,468	599,215	31	51,357	3	878
Oils.....	24	2,211,706	1,727,602	143	141,600	25	9,864
Optical goods.....	6	49,600	122,000	28	33,048	14	6,113
Painting and glazing.....	5	57,900	99,900	18	15,729	—	—
Paints and varnishes.....	30	1,466,125	1,649,785	183	190,252	44	16,185
Paper.....	31	10,857,839	10,402,318	307	376,872	78	28,016
Patent medicines.....	60	199,579	2,861,818	122	122,486	36	13,365
Patterns.....	7	21,500	15,800	7	4,870	3	740
Photographic materials...	8	255,090	230,268	37	36,404	15	5,989
Photography.....	3	—	16,100	7	10,034	6	2,522
Picture frames.....	11	221,400	304,417	52	50,334	13	5,206
Pipe and boiler covering..	4	25,200	48,841	12	9,554	4	1,178
Plaster.....	4	49,000	13,000	5	2,974	—	—
Plaster and stucco.....	3	10,000	4,500	3	2,080	—	—
Plumbers' supplies.....	12	883,866	1,407,989	181	157,163	24	8,417
Plumbing and tinsmithing	416	3,438,570	5,093,633	772	596,270	111	35,545

TABLEAU I. Manufactures du Canada et des provinces par sortes d'industries en 1905 d'après le recensement de 1906.

Employees on wages — Employés à gages				Total employees on salaries and wages — Total des employés à salaires et à gages		Value of products — Valeur des produits	Nom ou sorte d'industrie
Male — Homme		Female — Femme					
No.	\$	No.	\$	No.	\$	\$	
CANADA—suite.							
32	14,705	10	4,021	49	29,761	68,648	Lampes.
96	38,966	—	—	101	43,066	104,687	Formes et chevilles à chaussures.
117	52,365	148	36,991	307	124,560	432,435	Cuir, effets en.
3,165	1,376,037	109	22,530	3,640	1,730,965	15,142,217	Cuir tanné, corroyé et fini.
897	466,529	—	—	986	537,824	1,139,416	Chaux.
648	295,707	57	11,493	854	489,152	2,343,683	Liqueurs distillées.
2,108	1,049,646	44	9,147	2,584	1,516,552	8,569,789	Liqueurs, malt.
59	19,872	12	300	107	55,500	316,612	Liqueurs vineuses.
183	68,372	21	3,760	223	87,819	210,345	Serrurerie et armurerie.
51,630	18,322,878	57	8,256	54,954	21,029,119	69,084,920	Produits des billes (bil- lots).
11,952	5,148,317	24	4,885	13,334	6,256,247	21,078,158	Produits du bois de con- struction.
119	50,903	—	—	147	82,953	936,961	Malt.
172	54,751	106	14,342	299	91,943	226,743	Allumettes.
49	15,800	26	6,125	79	24,475	72,003	Nattes et tapis.
320	122,715	99	24,867	487	200,570	823,819	Matelas et sommiers électriques.
279	138,963	—	—	343	221,268	1,040,206	Toiture métallique.
79	21,820	305	29,208	403	63,689	197,234	Mica coupé.
172	87,763	15	4,420	224	121,297	458,789	Miroirs et glaces.
1,054	518,941	9	1,918	1,187	633,843	1,647,488	Monuments et pierres tombales.
2,624	1,187,429	1	260	2,818	1,391,946	3,689,205	Instrument de musique.
325	151,381	10	3,194	352	172,250	530,231	Instrument de musique, matériaux.
259	106,876	93	16,374	386	175,485	948,538	Vêtements en toile cirée.
721	343,940	14	3,520	903	498,924	4,519,929	Huiles.
86	32,821	35	7,465	163	79,447	178,094	Articles optiques.
130	75,604	—	—	148	91,333	182,641	Peinture et vitrerie.
584	230,929	67	14,644	878	452,010	3,779,181	Peintures et vernis.
4,068	1,703,411	521	100,227	4,974	2,208,526	9,449,842	Papier.
149	92,518	247	55,217	554	283,586	1,697,898	Remèdes patentés.
23	15,920	14	3,562	47	25,092	74,316	Patrons.
64	34,294	105	23,269	221	99,956	608,842	Matériel photographi- que.
14	8,182	6	1,560	33	22,298	40,819	Photographie.
386	165,137	1	288	452	220,965	605,504	Cadres à gravures.
31	11,739	—	—	47	22,471	62,795	Matières à envelopper les tuyaux et bouilloires.
30	13,090	—	—	35	16,064	48,700	Plâtre.
12	5,500	—	—	15	7,580	14,800	Plâtre et stuc.
1,039	481,827	14	3,288	1,258	650,695	2,855,183	Effets de plombiers.
5,649	2,618,973	275	69,029	6,807	3,316,817	11,406,671	Plomberie et ferblanterie.

TABLE I. Manufactures of Canada and the provinces by kinds of industries in 1905 as shown by the census of 1906.

Name or kind of industry	Estab- lish- ments — Eta- blisse- ments	Value of—Valeur de		Employees on salaries — Employés à salaires			
		Land, buildings and plant — Terre, bâtiments et outillage	Working capital — Capital actif	Male — Homme		Female — Femme	
No.	\$	\$	No.	\$	No.	\$	
CANADA — con.							
Printing and bookbinding.	159	3,979,262	2,984,251	626	661,883	168	261,168
Printing and publishing..	649	9,130,047	7,305,002	1,927	1,720,772	426	154,493
Printing presses	4	29,000	46,000	18	17,911	2	700
Pumps and windmills....	49	312,245	430,450	43	40,569	10	3,032
Railway supplies.....	3	262,728	396,190	27	35,054	4	1,628
Refrigerators.....	5	108,000	146,000	20	18,744	3	800
Regalias and society em- blems.....	5	2,670	19,100	6	6,380	4	1,452
Roofing and roofing mate- rials.....	23	385,435	302,300	68	70,266	6	2,200
Rubber and elastic goods.	12	947,175	293,725	110	151,603	31	14,961
Rubber clothing.....	9	71,200	193,000	47	44,822	3	1,242
Safes and vaults.....	4	155,300	263,000	1	1,000	1	468
Salt.....	9	102,000	526,000	28	23,840	1	290
Saws	8	403,603	335,261	24	22,747	9	3,480
Scales	7	189,268	246,107	24	19,881	6	4,208
Seed cleaning and prepar- ing.....	16	162,000	498,100	45	47,181	15	6,120
Sewing machines.....	5	353,414	532,296	34	40,866	7	2,783
Ships and ship repairs....	29	2,492,571	646,832	104	99,046	3	749
Shoddy.....	9	99,360	66,300	13	10,616	3	1,000
Shooks, box.....	3	60,400	154,250	16	16,800	—	—
Show cases	9	159,500	109,760	23	20,832	3	872
Signs.....	7	34,000	34,680	11	11,570	7	3,451
Silk and silk goods.....	3	469,165	1,359,396	71	82,799	21	5,547
Silversmithing.....	16	342,115	828,591	51	65,044	23	8,304
Skates.....	3	24,000	13,000	7	6,050	1	400
Slaughtering and meat- packing.....	61	2,984,727	3,763,383	338	364,959	70	27,033
Slaughtering not including meat packing.....	7	291,276	644,225	40	42,351	7	3,600
Smelting	19	65,445,257	22,037,572	504	750,825	35	15,916
Soap.....	26	1,326,619	1,328,889	103	115,588	29	11,576
Spinning wheels	3	5,000	4,000	1	800	—	—
Stamps and stencils.....	9	52,987	39,117	22	19,537	6	2,336
Starch.....	11	830,300	520,000	28	28,100	6	2,040
Stationery goods	14	336,119	382,087	92	93,354	20	9,048
Stereotyping and electroty- ping.....	4	75,915	54,897	12	13,593	—	—
Stone, cut.....	49	942,489	529,637	124	105,553	5	2,160
Stove polish.....	4	5,000	9,900	10	5,880	—	—

TABLEAU I. Manufactures du Canada et des provinces par sortes d'industries en 1905
d'après le recensement de 1906.

Employees on wages — Employés à gages				Total employees on salaries and wages — Total des employés à salaires et à gages		Value of products — Valeur des produits	Nom ou sorte d'industrie
Male — Homme		Female — Femme					
No.	\$	No.	\$	No.	\$	\$	
CANADA—suite.							
3,450	1,964,621	1,745	387,640	5,989	3,075,312	6,899,149	Imprimerie et reliure.
6,121	3,358,930	1,212	306,590	9,686	5,540,785	13,038,104	Imprimerie et publica- tions.
84	56,425	29	5,056	133	80,092	191,249	Presses à imprimer.
437	170,244	—	—	490	213,845	832,165	Pompes et moulins à vent
232	70,941	2	546	265	108,169	983,000	Matériaux de chemin de fer.
159	68,912	—	—	182	88,456	283,000	Glacières.
3	1,768	24	7,625	37	17,225	59,200	Insignes et emblèmes.
449	232,957	2	1,000	525	306,423	1,326,434	Toiture et matériaux de toiture.
393	190,022	219	61,487	753	418,073	2,335,358	Caoutchouc et articles élastiques.
242	120,308	134	34,355	426	201,227	725,800	Vêtements en caoutchouc
234	120,092	—	—	236	121,560	339,500	Coffres-forts.
133	52,584	7	2,501	169	79,215	441,725	Sel.
258	128,816	—	—	291	155,043	401,979	Scies.
154	71,987	—	—	184	96,076	327,155	Balances.
104	41,415	260	40,659	424	135,375	2,001,346	Nettoyage et préparation des graines de semence.
416	171,181	4	1,024	461	215,854	501,550	Machines à coudre.
1,565	668,477	—	—	1,672	768,272	1,648,317	Navires, construction et radoub de.
95	39,285	6	1,066	117	51,967	266,577	Drap renaissance.
269	80,200	—	—	285	97,000	530,600	Bois en paquets pour boîtes.
135	68,373	—	—	161	90,077	345,631	Vitrines.
82	39,425	4	1,175	104	55,621	132,470	Enseignes.
94	34,972	521	103,899	707	227,217	955,705	Soies et effets en soie.
403	207,335	45	11,351	522	292,034	946,225	Argenterie.
23	10,250	—	—	31	16,700	19,800	Patins.
2,370	1,066,313	137	27,868	2,915	1,486,173	27,220,363	Abattoirs et salaisons de viandes.
182	99,740	—	—	229	145,691	1,862,263	Abattoirs non compris dans les salaisons de viandes.
9,293	5,877,632	17	4,027	9,849	6,648,400	28,426,328	Métallurgie.
377	157,747	167	38,766	676	323,677	3,000,821	Savon.
9	1,700	—	—	10	2,500	4,900	Rouets.
67	33,523	1	400	96	55,796	110,483	Etampes et patrons.
328	79,850	12	1,023	374	111,013	1,228,250	Empois.
205	108,234	265	56,027	582	266,663	847,282	Articles de librairie.
49	29,931	—	—	61	43,524	103,389	Séréotypie et électroty- pie.
1,630	692,908	—	—	1,759	800,621	1,278,780	Taille de la pierre.
11	3,556	6	2,300	27	11,736	36,580	Cirage de p ^o l e.

TABLE I. Manufactures of Canada and the provinces by kinds of industries in 1905 as shown by the census of 1906.

Name or kind of industry	Estab-lish-ments — Eta-blisse-ments	Value of—Valeur de		Employees on salaries — Employés à salaires			
		Land, buildings and plant — Terre, bâtiments et outillage	Working capital — Capital actif	Male — Homme		Female — Femme	
				No.	\$	No.	\$
CANADA—con.							
Sugar refining	8	8,790,750	4,621,767	160	244,664	4	1,766
Tallow refining	3	88,000	106,820	8	9,624	—	—
Textiles, dyeing and fin- ishing	3	945,000	—	52	49,894	1	625
Thread.....	3	98,761	240,888	14	19,240	3	800
Tobacco, chewing, smok- ing and snuff	22	1,271,826	3,392,685	115	139,261	10	4,163
Tobacco, cigars and cigar- ettes.....	133	533,214	5,430,966	348	331,139	46	19,367
Typewriter supplies. . . .	3	3,000	6,000	6	5,500	3	750
Umbrellas.....	3	—	120,000	8	9,600	—	—
Vinegar and pickles.....	34	315,589	434,700	88	62,982	11	3,902
Wall paper.....	4	597,312	822,139	68	106,354	15	6,644
Washing compounds.....	3	15,500	22,200	3	2,600	1	200
Washing machines and wringers.....	4	88,627	143,649	10	10,480	5	2,100
Watch cases.....	3	134,633	218,749	6	13,432	1	416
Wax candles.....	7	33,600	65,600	10	12,200	—	—
Window blinds and shades	6	219,000	409,000	39	45,300	13	4,700
Wire.....	18	2,107,006	1,874,186	117	117,499	22	9,265
Wire fencing	20	314,080	557,033	65	66,945	26	9,234
Wooden ware.....	4	395,000	305,000	35	29,845	8	2,130
Wood pulp, chemical and mechanical.....	22	6,865,665	4,299,103	183	136,697	8	1,074
Woodworking and turn- ing.....	49	465,016	444,860	49	40,822	10	3,106
Wool, carding and fulling	31	81,000	46,040	8	3,200	1	75
Woolen goods.....	129	3,779,306	3,159,377	355	308,673	35	8,791
Wool pulling.....	9	48,200	129,000	10	8,995	1	260
Woolen yarns.. ..	4	76,077	94,600	9	7,480	—	—
All other industries.....	116	3,801,675	4,028,375	401	394,556	59	24,646
Alberta.							
For all establishments, 1905.....	120	3,087,966	2,457,855	228	229,739	26	10,640
For establishments, 5 emp. and over, 1905.....	97	3,001,416	2,398,955	219	220,419	25	10,460
For establishments, 5 emp. and over, 1900.....	105	863,772	826,098	127	99,694	4	1,500
Bread, biscuits and con- fectionery.....	4	31,000	14,500	2	2,400	1	360

TABLEAU I. Manufactures du Canada et des provinces par sortes d'industries en 1905
d'après le recensement de 1906.

Employees on wages — Employés à gages				Total employees on salaries and wages — Total des employés à salaires et à gages		Value of products — Valeur des produits	Nom ou sorte d'industrie
Male — Homme		Female — Femme					
NO.	\$	NO.	\$	NO.	\$	\$	
							CANADA—fin.
1,688	861,880	6	1,146	1,858	1,109,456	18,268,260	Raffineries de sucre.
79	36,403	—	—	87	46,027	270,370	Suif raffiné.
412	152,559	79	17,468	544	220,546	2,264,027	Tissus teints et finis.
27	20,504	132	21,632	176	62,176	1,034,000	Fil.
1,138	408,433	986	180,101	2,249	731,958	6,453,100	Tabac à chiquer, à fumer et à priser.
2,804	1,227,695	2,186	533,369	5,384	2,111,570	8,821,823	Tabac, cigares et cigar- ettes.
8	3,500	5	1,300	22	11,050	48,000	Fournitures de cali- graphes.
29	8,280	117	24,600	154	42,480	252,000	Parapluies.
169	65,880	118	20,777	386	153,541	543,193	Vinaigre et marinades.
299	121,479	21	4,200	403	238,677	1,023,000	Tapisserie.
5	2,468	5	1,282	14	6,550	30,500	Compositions à laver.
156	57,278	—	—	171	69,858	252,052	Machines à laver et à tordre.
113	64,198	29	6,855	149	84,901	332,100	Boîtes de montres.
23	8,200	1	108	34	20,508	65,000	Cierges.
123	63,783	64	17,755	239	131,538	968,600	Stores et rideaux en toile.
904	376,628	179	41,017	1,222	544,409	3,934,484	Fil de fer.
270	127,536	6	1,200	367	204,915	1,286,549	Fil de fer à clôture.
376	149,193	33	6,768	452	187,936	472,295	Objets en bois.
2,265	885,949	—	—	2,456	1,023,720	3,793,131	Pulpe de bois, procédés chimiques et mécani- ques.
721	269,974	5	2,740	785	316,642	786,679	Ouvrage et tournage du bois.
62	12,668	7	500	78	16,443	73,847	Cardage et foulage de la laine.
2,123	717,479	2,129	473,470	4,642	1,508,413	5,764,600	Articles en laine.
57	24,420	—	—	68	33,675	600,442	Etirage de la laine.
18	6,500	57	11,000	84	24,980	156,000	Laine en échevaux.
2,812	1,113,905	704	152,498	3,976	1,685,605	7,225,103	Diverses autres indus- tries.
							Alberta.
1,725	911,252	66	15,476	2,045	1,167,107	5,116,782	Pour tous établisse- ments, 1905.
1,683	886,527	56	11,866	1,983	1,129,272	4,979,932	Pour établissements, 5 emp. et plus, 1905.
1,022	360,058	15	4,511	1,168	465,763	1,964,987	Pour établissements, 5 emp. et plus, 1900.
14	9,280	2	710	19	12,750	67,339	Pain, biscuits et confis- series.

TABLE I. Manufactures of Canada and the provinces by kinds of industries in 1905 as shown by the census of 1906.

Name or kind of industry	Estab-lish-ments — Eta-blisse-ments	Value of—Valeur de		Employees on salaries — Employés à salaires			
		Land, buildings and plant — Terre, bâtiments et outillage	Working capital — Capital actif	Male — Homme		Female — Femme	
	NO.	\$	\$	NO.	\$	NO.	\$
Alberta—con.							
Brick, tile and pottery...	8	109,425	52,600	9	5,350	2	300
Butter and cheese.....	17	62,800	17,500	5	3,063	—	—
Clothing, women's, custom.	3	8,500	4,000	—	—	—	—
Electric light and power.	3	244,687	84,420	12	13,500	2	800
Flouring and grist mill products.....	11	460,118	426,100	26	32,230	2	1,120
Foundry and machinshop products.....	5	81,291	69,534	8	8,140	—	—
Harness and saddlery....	11	101,732	312,796	20	17,154	2	1,200
Liquors, malt.....	3	354,025	286,015	12	15,940	1	300
Log products... ..	5	354,370	445,000	22	21,926	6	2,840
Lumber products	4	199,908	244,618	22	22,490	2	1,140
Plumbing and tinsmithing	6	9,560	22,653	3	3,400	2	450
Printing and publishing..	16	151,700	125,300	23	22,546	3	960
Slaughtering and meat packing	3	67,000	17,000	7	6,550	—	—
All other industries.....	21	851,850	335,819	57	55,050	3	1,170
British Columbia.							
For all establishments, 1905.	459	38,831,204	14,190,829	1,378	1,571,454	83	43,047
For establishments, 5 emp. and over, 1905.	363	38,418,020	13,985,359	1,335	1,532,256	78	40,032
For establishments, 5 emp. and over, 1900.	392	11,201,170	11,700,722	1,076	1,111,708	25	12,385
Aerated and mineral waters	11	64,286	59,000	9	8,685	—	—
Awnings, tents and sails.	3	8,000	11,000	3	2,500	—	—
Blacksmithing	4	22,700	6,000	1	1,080	—	—
Boats and canoes	4	18,500	3,800	2	1,800	—	—
Boilers and engines.....	4	505,653	484,869	36	43,250	2	920
Boots and shoes.....	3	34,500	36,500	4	5,425	—	—
Boxes, wooden.....	3	37,940	22,400	6	5,655	1	250
Bread, biscuits and confectionery	18	187,650	147,153	27	29,222	5	1,715

TABLEAU I. Manufactures du Canada et des provinces par sortes d'industries en 1905 d'après le recensement de 1906.

Employees on wages — Employés à gages				Total employees on salaries and wages — Total des employés à salaires et à gages		Value of products — Valeur des produits	Nom ou sorte d'industrie
Male — Homme		Female — Femme					
NO.	\$	NO.	\$	NO.	\$	\$	
							Alberta—fin.
168	51,217	—	—	179	56,867	112,880	Briqueterie, tuilerie et poterie.
26	11,820	1	50	32	14,933	216,265	Beurre et fromage.
—	—	16	3,700	16	3,700	12,000	Habilllements de femmes
25	16,820	—	—	39	31,120	62,484	Lumière et force motrice électriques.
107	58,990	—	—	135	92,340	1,115,249	Produits des moulins à farine.
53	33,814	—	—	61	41,954	96,033	Produits des fonderies.
69	37,192	—	—	91	55,546	551,150	Sellerie.
133	97,000	—	—	146	113,240	406,931	Liqueurs, malt.
273	134,850	2	480	303	160,126	613,000	Produits des billes (billots).
183	113,495	—	—	207	137,125	373,198	Produits du bois de construction.
38	30,021	—	—	43	33,871	158,850	Plomberie et ferblante- rie.
103	61,210	11	3,246	140	87,962	168,407	Imprimerie et publica- tions.
17	9,100	—	—	24	15,650	175,000	Abattoirs et salaisons de viandes.
516	246,413	34	7,290	610	309,923	987,996	Diverses autres indus- tries.
							Colombie- Britannique.
21,010	9,586,438	1,277	212,376	23,748	11,413,315	38,288,378	Pour tous établisse- ments, 1905.
20,833	9,480,951	1,234	200,024	23,480	11,253,263	37,796,740	Pour établissements, 5 emp. et plus, 1905.
9,114	4,188,441	1,239	144,004	11,454	5,456,538	19,447,778	Pour établissements, 5 emp. et plus, 1900.
42	24,016	1	240	52	32,941	79,877	Eaux gazeuses et miné- rales.
8	4,350	6	2,300	17	9,150	25,800	Auvents, tentes et voiles.
16	11,316	—	—	17	12,396	24,000	Forges.
9	3,125	—	—	11	4,925	8,250	Bateaux et canots.
305	171,870	—	—	343	216,040	450,320	Bouilloires et machines.
39	17,636	5	1,560	48	24,621	79,000	Chaussures.
42	15,211	2	460	51	21,576	50,903	Boîtes en bois.
124	85,999	85	19,434	241	136,370	577,790	Pain, biscuits, et con- fiseries.

TABLE I. Manufactures of Canada and the provinces by kinds of industries in 1905 as shown by the census of 1906.

Name or kind of industry	Estab- lish- ments — Eta- blisse- ments	Value of—Valeur de		Employees on salaries — Employés à salaires			
		Land, buildings and plant — Terre, bâtiments et outillage	Working capital — Capital actif	Male — Homme		Female — Femme	
		\$	\$	NO.	\$	NO.	\$
British Columbia— con.							
Brick, tile and pottery...	10	68,370	33,000	10	6,912	—	—
Butter and cheese.....	9	42,693	28,998	15	6,720	—	—
Carriages and wagons....	6	28,700	31,000	4	4,200	—	—
Clothing, men's, custom..	34	33,625	75,507	22	19,130	—	—
Clothing, women's, custom	14	34,900	40,200	6	4,202	7	6,500
Electric light and power..	5	1,867,044	80,982	12	15,345	—	—
Fish, preserved.....	41	3,894,955	946,000	142	153,060	6	2,460
Flouring and grist mill products.....	5	136,500	168,300	7	7,800	—	—
Foundry and machine shop products.....	11	388,500	113,070	34	45,800	2	700
Furniture and upholstered goods.....	5	45,750	54,700	7	6,352	—	—
Gas, lighting and heating	4	900,368	56,574	19	19,860	1	360
Harness and saddlery....	6	20,000	101,000	12	10,324	3	1,240
Liquors, malt.....	20	468,715	507,138	35	37,030	1	600
Log products.....	92	9,479,825	6,247,564	497	536,837	18	8,970
Lumber products.....	16	451,443	430,614	60	71,200	1	300
Mattresses and spring beds.....	4	30,694	32,359	4	5,600	1	600
Monuments and tomb- stones.....	6	36,275	7,959	3	1,550	—	—
Oils.....	3	144,553	11,000	9	6,950	—	—
Plumbing and tinsmithing	26	186,236	149,996	38	43,690	7	2,110
Printing and bookbinding	3	23,845	41,000	5	5,064	1	1,500
Printing and publishing..	28	402,917	308,465	85	95,188	6	3,344
Ships and ship repairs....	3	63,718	22,332	6	7,330	—	—
Smelting.....	5	16,209,044	2,238,833	86	188,979	3	2,400
Soap.....	3	72,333	126,276	13	10,910	1	425
Tobacco, cigars and cigar- ettes.....	17	17,500	164,500	17	20,004	—	—
All other industries.....	33	2,903,472	1,402,740	142	143,800	17	8,653

RECENSEMENT ET STATISTIQUES—BULLETIN II 16

TABLEAU I. Manufactures du Canada et des provinces par sortes d'industries en 1905 d'après le recensement de 1906.

Employees on wages — Employés à gages				Total employees on salaries and wages — Total des employés à salaires et à gages		Value of products — Valeur des produits	Nom ou sorte d'industrie
Male — Homme		Female — Femme					
No.	\$	No.	\$	No.	\$	\$	
							Colombie Britannique—fin.
159	64,247	—	—	169	71,159	170,008	Briqueterie, tuilerie et poterie.
22	13,435	2	800	39	20,955	272,676	Beurre et fromage.
32	27,136	—	—	36	31,336	61,600	Carrosserie.
125	70,967	59	22,948	206	113,045	243,551	Habilllements d'hommes
4	1,000	115	81,534	132	93,236	105,700	Habilllements de femmes
43	33,981	—	—	55	49,326	126,646	Lumière et force motrice électriques.
8,024	1,583,217	908	53,906	9,080	1,792,643	4,342,674	Poisson, salaisons et con- serves.
51	30,950	—	—	58	38,750	481,300	Produits des moulins à farine.
253	147,992	—	—	289	194,492	624,268	Produits des fonderies.
36	30,150	2	790	45	37,292	101,676	Meubles.
40	25,995	—	—	60	46,215	120,363	Gaz d'éclairage et de chauffage.
39	24,290	—	—	54	35,854	102,900	Sellerie.
82	60,870	—	—	118	98,500	426,496	Liqueurs, malt.
7,281	3,940,846	—	—	7,796	4,486,653	10,945,229	Produits des billes (billots).
506	284,090	—	—	567	355,590	947,120	Produits du bois de con- struction.
32	19,160	5	2,352	42	27,712	78,500	Matelas et sommiers élastiques.
18	10,745	—	—	21	12,295	38,948	Monuments et pierres tombeales.
55	10,800	—	—	64	17,750	39,080	Huiles.
179	122,365	—	—	224	168,165	551,990	Plomberie et ferblanterie
32	15,547	20	5,963	58	28,074	55,500	Imprimerie et reliure.
310	237,993	17	5,580	418	342,105	730,773	Imprimerie et publica- tions.
40	28,770	—	—	46	36,100	110,790	Navires, construction et radoub de.
1,676	1,574,288	—	—	1,765	1,765,667	10,073,189	Métallurgie.
32	14,420	16	3,885	62	29,640	100,300	Savonnerie.
195	136,338	6	2,180	218	158,522	385,901	Tabac, cigares et ciga- rettes.
1,159	743,323	28	8,444	1,346	904,220	5,755,260	Diverses autres indus- tries.

TABLE I. Manufactures of Canada and the provinces by kinds of industries in 1905 as shown by the census of 1906.

Name or kind of industry	Estab- lish- ments — Eta- blisse- ments	Value of—Valeur de		Employees on salaries — Employés à salaires			
		Land, buildings and plant — Terre, bâtiments et outillage	Working capital — Capital actif	Male — Homme		Female — Femme	
		No.	\$	\$	No.	\$	No.
Manitoba.							
For all establishments, 1905.....	354	14,506,070	13,011,227	1,037	1,097,521	102	45,124
For establishments, 5 emp. and over, 1905.....	280	14,271,411	12,799,254	1,003	1,063,181	91	42,069
For establishments, 5 emp. and over, 1900.....	324	3,741,935	3,797,756	597	519,840	39	16,967
Agricultural implements.	4	35,032	82,074	7	6,770	1	468
Awnings, tents and sails.	3	44,555	87,890	9	6,510	—	—
Blacksmithing.....	9	47,700	16,400	2	1,000	—	—
Bread, biscuits and con- fectionery.....	15	300,950	229,208	32	34,732	2	538
Brick, tile and pottery...	12	244,225	215,365	24	24,173	2	440
Butter and cheese.....	27	90,173	55,383	8	7,730	—	—
Carriages and wagons....	7	156,000	51,000	17	17,450	—	—
Clothing, men's, custom..	16	57,500	95,350	14	19,040	1	200
Clothing, women's, custom	11	19,600	13,800	2	1,800	4	1,975
Electric light and power..	5	3,385,271	60,000	32	40,140	—	—
Flouring and grist mill products.....	39	2,133,939	4,417,504	128	133,239	8	3,700
Foundry and machine shop products....	9	609,964	508,213	56	70,568	1	300
Harness and saddlery....	10	146,295	349,750	26	29,327	5	1,800
Hats, caps and furs. . . .	4	55,422	135,605	6	7,630	1	624
Jewelry and repairs.....	3	6,500	10,700	1	1,000	2	1,000
Lime.....	5	163,800	250,100	31	27,700	—	—
Liquors, malt.....	5	618,000	467,000	42	47,550	—	—
Log products.....	16	952,400	1,679,125	61	68,360	2	1,000
Lumber, products.....	15	706,449	1,221,292	87	67,660	9	3,940
Monuments and tomb- stones.	6	90,200	148,500	16	26,388	4	2,140
Plumbing and tinsmithing	22	409,700	364,700	41	42,456	4	1,840
Printing and bookbinding	7	401,500	159,000	22	26,396	6	2,240
Printing and publishing..	42	572,270	399,138	131	117,787	31	14,101
Pumps and windmills....	5	28,250	18,500	6	3,830	—	—
Slaughtering and meat packing.....	4	385,115	543,850	60	72,746	5	2,808
Slaughtering, not includ- ing meat packing	4	163,276	329,725	18	15,551	—	—
Stone, cut	3	126,439	13,288	14	19,348	—	—
Tobacco, cigars and cigar- ettes.....	7	41,200	190,500	9	10,620	—	—
All other industries.....	39	2,514,345	898,267	135	150,020	14	6,010

RECENSEMENT ET STATISTIQUES—BULLETIN II, 18

TABLEAU I. Manufactures du Canada et des provinces par sortes d'industries en 1905 d'après le recensement de 1906.

Employees on wages — Employés à gages				Total employees on salaries and wages — Total des employés à salaires et à gages		Value of products — Valeur des produits	Nom ou sorte d'industrie
Male — Homme		Female — Femme					
NO.	\$	NO.	\$	NO.	\$	\$	
							Manitoba.
8,335	4,502,351	859	264,795	10,333	5,909,791	28,155,732	Pour tous établissements, 1906.
8,201	4,430,682	818	254,775	10,113	5,800,707	27,857,396	Pour établissements, 5 emp. et plus, 1905.
3,988	1,746,912	595	135,830	5,219	2,419,549	12,927,439	Pour établissements, 5 emp. et plus, 1900.
31	20,778	1	500	40	28,516	101,215	Instruments aratoires.
22	12,991	23	4,794	54	24,295	110,000	Auvents, tentes et voiles.
35	21,960	—	—	37	22,960	57,300	Forges.
145	78,949	159	38,075	338	152,294	636,268	Pain, biscuits et confiseries.
716	179,068	—	—	742	203,681	477,119	Briqueterie, tuilerie et poterie.
68	24,409	6	1,940	82	34,079	380,169	Beurre et fromage.
90	54,550	—	—	107	72,000	194,925	Carrosserie.
69	42,005	47	18,918	131	80,193	194,511	Habilllements d'hommes
4	2,808	119	32,622	129	39,205	128,016	Habilllements de femmes
405	193,355	—	—	437	233,495	657,005	Lumière et force motrice électriques.
477	291,219	—	—	613	428,158	8,809,833	Produits de moulins à farine.
464	254,312	—	—	521	325,180	1,153,424	Produits des fonderies.
172	101,450	—	—	203	132,577	371,500	Sellerie.
35	24,482	40	16,147	82	48,883	171,174	Chapellerie et pelleterie.
28	17,420	—	—	31	19,420	66,000	Orfèvrerie.
227	202,107	—	—	258	229,807	372,478	Chaux.
172	80,464	—	—	214	128,014	843,829	Liqueurs, malt.
1,102	329,799	—	—	1,165	399,159	1,517,447	Produits des billes (bills) (lots).
599	380,581	—	—	695	452,181	1,245,447	Produits du bois de construction.
69	51,677	—	—	89	80,205	217,500	Monuments et pierres tombales.
288	197,708	—	—	333	242,004	912,764	Plomberie et ferblanterie
228	151,167	79	18,722	335	198,525	417,548	Imprimerie et reliure.
519	336,709	25	9,536	706	478,133	1,170,170	Imprimerie et publications.
17	10,000	—	—	23	13,830	44,900	Pompes et moulins à vent.
244	125,866	—	—	309	201,420	2,336,000	Abattoirs et salaisons de viandes.
56	35,747	—	—	74	51,298	660,983	Abattoirs non compris dans les salaisons de viandes.
185	98,292	—	—	199	117,640	218,621	Taille de la pierre.
89	51,112	91	33,670	189	95,402	347,338	Tabac, cigares et cigarettes.
1,779	1,131,366	269	89,841	2,197	1,377,237	4,342,248	Diverses autres industries.

TABLE I. Manufactures of Canada and the provinces by kinds of industries in 1905 as shown by the census of 1906.

Name or kind of industry	Estab-lish-ments — Eta-blisse-ments	Value of—Valeur de		Employees on salaries — Employés à salaires			
		Land, buildings and plant — Terre, bâtiments et outillage	Working capital — Capital actif	Male — Homme		Female — Femme	
		NO.	\$	\$	NO.	\$	NO.
New Brunswick.							
For all establishments, 1905.	628	17,099,539	9,693,159	1,331	1,054,828	113	38,153
For establishments, 5 emp. and over, 1905.	531	16,900,139	9,561,525	1,320	1,040,042	107	36,143
For establishments, 5 emp. and over, 1900.	919	11,161,850	9,579,320	1,661	1,052,637	55	12,658
Aerated and mineral waters.	8	38,600	24,600	7	4,500	1	300
Axes and tools.	3	52,346	26,000	11	9,900	1	200
Blacksmithing.	6	8,900	7,800	4	3,050	—	—
Boots and shoes.	4	161,767	261,165	25	21,700	2	550
Bread, biscuits and con- fectionery.	15	225,650	205,650	36	26,406	11	2,860
Brick, tile and pottery.	8	60,900	38,500	15	7,795	1	75
Butter and cheese.	28	59,000	12,080	13	4,250	—	—
Carriages and wagons.	16	67,800	77,800	7	4,900	—	—
Clothing, men's, custom. ..	31	71,100	168,722	37	31,984	2	600
Clothing, men's, factory. ..	4	5,300	36,500	9	5,850	1	220
Clothing, women's, custom	20	4,150	27,367	7	3,850	6	2,688
Coffees and spices.	3	30,500	62,050	6	5,492	—	—
Cottons.	4	3,755,284	1,140,000	38	40,474	4	1,524
Dyeing and cleaning.	3	5,500	1,300	2	2,000	—	—
Electric light and power. ..	5	2,220,682	116,489	31	24,170	4	1,192
Fish, preserved.	93	307,015	501,975	136	50,767	8	2,246
Flouring and grist mill products.	30	176,800	62,200	21	16,420	1	362
Foundry and machine shop products.	23	1,005,587	801,226	115	113,012	20	8,764
Grindstones and pulp- stones.	4	91,200	36,000	6	2,800	1	200
Harness and saddlery.	4	4,000	10,200	2	1,175	—	—
Iron and steel products. .	5	416,456	281,417	18	21,498	4	1,390
Leather, tanned, curried and finished.	7	68,000	142,900	4	3,350	—	—
Log products.	152	3,888,832	3,229,494	324	253,777	19	4,168
Lumber products.	35	455,970	459,570	80	58,510	—	—
Mattresses and spring beds	3	4,250	12,200	3	2,550	—	—
Monuments and tomb- stones.	16	132,367	56,528	19	16,037	—	—

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TABLEAU I. Manufactures du Canada et des provinces par sortes d'industries en 1905
d'après le recensement de 1906.

Employees on wages — Employés à gages				Total employees on salaries and wages — Total des employés à salaires et à gages		Value of products — Valeur des produits	Nom ou sorte d'industrie
Male — Homme		Female — Femme					
NO.	\$	NO.	\$	NO.	\$	\$	
							Nouveau-Brunswick.
14,992	4,974,778	2,970	513,652	19,426	6,581,411	22,133,951	Pour tous établis- sements, 1905.
14,810	4,913,336	2,933	507,640	19,170	6,497,161	21,833,564	Pour établissements, 5 emp. et plus, 1905.
16,527	4,144,386	3,915	539,309	22,158	5,748,990	20,972,470	Pour établissements, 5 emp. et plus, 1900.
27	7,320	1	25	36	12,145	54,100	Eaux gazeuses et miné- rales.
73	31,715	—	—	85	41,815	115,701	Haches et outils.
16	6,900	—	—	20	9,950	15,500	Forges.
271	103,106	60	11,550	358	136,906	658,845	Chaussures.
127	48,625	167	25,811	341	103,702	772,500	Pain, biscuits et confis- eries.
115	29,600	—	—	131	37,470	59,500	Briqueterie, tuilerie et poterie.
61	13,637	—	—	74	17,887	198,289	Beurre et fromage.
76	28,216	2	346	85	33,462	93,319	Carrosserie.
83	33,303	240	51,803	362	117,690	263,811	Habillements d'hommes.
54	22,180	114	25,100	178	53,350	109,500	Habillements d'hommes (fabriqués).
8	3,100	105	18,743	126	28,381	79,441	Habillements de femmes.
12	4,726	9	1,534	27	11,752	124,600	Café et épices.
917	309,334	1,060	257,970	2,019	609,302	2,235,482	Cotons.
9	2,400	7	1,675	18	6,075	10,700	Teinturerie.
201	105,786	—	—	236	131,148	348,679	Lumière et force motrice électriques.
1,431	193,816	790	36,549	2,365	283,378	1,050,828	Poisson, salaisons et con- serves.
81	30,650	3	340	106	47,772	661,878	Produits des moulins à farine.
981	372,433	4	600	1,120	494,809	1,430,871	Produits des fonderies.
79	27,000	—	—	86	30,000	54,600	Meules et décortiqueurs.
11	5,756	—	—	13	6,931	24,250	Sellerie.
440	153,710	33	7,972	495	184,570	805,678	Produits en fer et en acier
99	47,900	—	—	103	51,250	413,100	Cuir tanné, corroyé et fini.
5,184	1,350,900	3	820	5,530	1,609,665	5,725,300	Produits des billes (bil- lots).
701	262,152	12	3,120	793	323,782	905,002	Produits du bois de con- struction.
20	7,770	5	730	28	11,050	50,800	Matelas et sommiers élastiques.
178	71,688	—	—	197	87,725	132,151	Monuments et pierres tombales.

TABLE I. Manufactures of Canada and the provinces by kinds of industries in 1905 as shown by the census of 1906.

Name or kind of industry	Estab-lish-ments — Eta-blisse-ments	Value of—Valeur de		Employees on salaries — Employés à salaires			
		Land, buildings and plant — Terre, bâtiments et outillage	Working capital — Capital actif	Male — Homme		Female — Femme	
		No.	\$	\$	No.	\$	No.
New Brunswick— con.							
Patent medicines	3	30,100	16,500	7	6,350	1	350
Plumbing and tinsmithing	16	59,800	100,092	15	9,585	3	750
Printing and bookbinding	4	44,500	51,300	6	4,620	1	400
Printing and publishing	22	288,373	232,416	69	57,982	8	4,268
Slaughtering and meat packing	5	68,812	112,500	16	11,700	4	1,500
Wood pulp, chemical and mechanical	4	1,050,000	325,000	28	32,778	—	—
All other industries	44	2,239,998	1,055,618	234	195,596	10	3,546
Nova Scotia.							
For all establishments, 1905	909	59,263,568	15,825,623	1,869	1,472,994	233	60,592
For establishments, 5 emp. and over, 1905	720	58,975,998	15,623,540	1,829	1,452,704	220	57,706
For establishments, 5 emp. and over, 1900	1,188	22,296,169	12,290,247	2,171	1,179,786	103	28,167
Aerated and mineral waters	11	103,317	115,683	28	20,380	3	1,000
Awnings, tents and sails	6	6,450	900	5	3,000	—	—
Blacksmithing	6	14,600	4,220	3	1,400	—	—
Boats and canoes	4	14,000	14,000	6	2,200	—	—
Boots and shoes	10	121,250	659,850	64	43,172	8	1,938
Boxes, wooden	3	3,600	2,000	—	—	—	—
Bread, biscuits and confectionery	28	405,900	298,205	51	39,920	16	3,275
Brick, tile and pottery	9	146,928	37,000	23	9,827	1	75
Butter and cheese	20	42,050	16,960	11	4,255	—	—
Carriages and wagons	20	102,900	155,450	21	15,600	2	800
Clothing, men's, custom	55	144,910	270,392	55	37,086	2	650
Clothing, men's, factory	3	167,000	226,500	42	5,900	25	1,000
Clothing, women's, custom	23	43,500	53,350	2	2,750	17	6,456
Cooperage	11	54,800	61,800	6	6,000	—	—
Cottons	3	1,244,556	178,386	25	26,546	—	—
Electric light and power	10	1,529,200	180,000	32	18,590	6	2,602
Fish, preserved	184	629,756	796,468	277	100,935	37	4,147

RECENSEMENT ET STATISTIQUES—BULLETIN II 22

TABLÉAU I. Manufactures du Canada et des provinces par sortes d'industries en 1905 d'après le recensement de 1906.

Employees on wages — Employés à gages				Total employees on salaries and wages — Total des employés à salaires et à gages		Value of products — Valeur des produits	Nom ou sorte d'industrie
Male — Homme		Female — Femme					
No.	\$	No.	\$	No.	\$	\$	
							Nouveau- Brunswick—fin.
6	2,900	11	1,800	25	11,400	50,850	Remèdes patentés.
98	41,835	1	300	117	52,470	161,150	Plomberie et ferblanterie
52	25,075	14	2,417	73	32,512	89,500	Imprimerie et reliure.
222	112,026	66	15,459	365	189,735	381,050	Imprimerie et publica- tions.
50	17,526	16	6,350	86	37,076	338,276	Abattoirs et salaisons de viandes.
475	201,871	—	—	503	234,649	997,782	Pulpe de bois, procédés chimiques et mécani- ques.
2,834	1,299,822	247	42,638	3,325	1,541,602	3,720,918	Diverses autres indus- tries.
							Nouvelle-Ecosse.
18,420	7,207,570	3,715	543,708	24,237	9,284,864	32,574,323	Pour tous établisse- ments, 1905.
18,050	7,097,836	3,655	531,125	23,754	9,139,371	31,987,449	Pour établissements, 5 emp. et plus, 1905.
15,612	3,870,864	5,398	534,754	23,284	5,613,571	23,592,513	Pour établissements, 5 emp. et plus, 1900.
71	32,192	2	210	104	53,782	158,033	Eaux gazeuses et miné- rales.
12	3,766	5	100	22	6,866	33,196	Auvents, tentes et voiles.
10	3,400	—	—	13	4,800	10,800	Forges.
31	10,210	—	—	37	12,410	22,514	Bateaux et canots.
389	120,015	97	17,393	558	182,518	837,000	Chaussures.
8	2,175	—	—	8	2,175	6,700	Boîtes en bois.
325	156,012	269	57,281	661	256,488	1,181,484	Pain, biscuits et confi- series.
164	36,837	—	—	188	46,739	79,145	Briqueterie, tuilerie et poterie.
26	7,780	—	—	37	12,035	148,750	Beurre et fromage.
140	61,353	2	500	165	78,253	222,350	Carrosserie.
158	75,042	391	79,748	606	192,526	476,203	Habillements d'hommes, Habillements d'hommes, fabriqués.
105	42,000	426	83,500	598	132,400	622,500	Habillements de femmes
4	1,260	102	20,514	125	30,980	134,700	Tonnellerie.
108	36,963	—	—	114	42,963	161,359	Cotons.
296	93,357	408	87,922	729	207,825	778,824	Lumière et force motrice électriques.
106	50,561	—	—	144	71,753	314,233	Poisson, salaisons et con- serves.
2,376	393,068	1,316	64,181	4,006	562,331	1,865,247	

TABLE I. Manufactures of Canada and the provinces by kinds of industries in 1905 as shown by the census of 1906.

Name or kind of industry	Estab-lish-ments — Eta-blisse-ments	Value of—Valeur de		Employees on salaries — Employés à salaires			
		Land, buildings and plant — Terre, bâtiments et outillage	Working capital — Capital actif	Male — Homme		Female — Femme	
				NO.	\$	NO.	\$
	NO.	\$	\$	NO.	\$	NO.	\$
Nova Scotia—con.							
Flouring and gristmill products	20	119,835	86,750	14	8,700	1	572
Foundry and machineshop products.	27	889,991	966,886	141	123,830	7	2,295
Furniture and upholstered goods	7	166,494	298,961	29	25,263	3	721
Harness and saddlery	9	34,600	55,521	11	7,300	—	—
Iron and steel products.	3	352,744	177,515	21	22,095	2	740
Leather, tanned, curried and finished.	14	99,200	188,750	19	15,345	1	50
Liquors, malt.	3	432,138	340,879	17	15,937	—	—
Log products	167	5,412,550	2,498,515	250	160,018	8	2,698
Lumber products.	41	347,123	223,162	44	38,599	5	1,266
Monuments and tombstones.	14	36,000	29,850	4	2,750	—	—
Oil clothing	3	5,900	16,200	2	1,500	1	150
Patent medicines.	5	6,230	41,523	8	6,160	—	—
Plumbing and tin-smithing.	29	75,908	111,700	38	26,490	8	2,078
Printing and publishing.	43	424,472	193,569	92	86,867	26	7,998
Pumps and windmills.	3	8,200	6,400	3	1,700	—	—
Ships and ship repairs.	16	755,800	234,000	21	14,924	—	—
Slaughtering and meat packing.	3	25,500	105,000	8	7,072	1	338
Smelting	3	38,923,181	4,084,470	219	306,189	10	4,536
Stone, cut.	5	28,250	65,500	6	4,200	2	450
Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes	3	1,000	9,400	4	4,000	—	—
Vinegar and pickles.	3	20,000	18,000	8	4,800	—	—
Wood pulp, chemical and mechanical	3	285,000	110,000	12	13,600	—	—
Woodworking and turning	3	1,000	4,300	—	—	—	—
Wool, carding and fulling	6	8,000	1,960	2	550	1	75
Woolen goods.	9	300,431	148,191	40	28,070	6	1,548
All other industries	61	5,729,304	2,737,457	205	209,474	34	13,134

TABLEAU I. Manufactures du Canada et des provinces par sortes d'industries en 1905 d'après le recensement de 1906.

Employees on wages — Employés à gages				Total employees on salaries and wages — Total des employés à salaires et à gages		Value of products — Valeur des produits	Nom ou sorte d'industrie
Male — Homme		Female — Femme					
NO.	\$	NO.	\$	NO.	\$	\$	
							Nouvelle-Ecosse —fin.
52	17,101	—	—	67	26,373	453,465	Produits des moulins à farine.
1,084	493,853	—	—	1,232	619,978	1,317,231	Produits des fonderies.
217	80,963	12	2,390	261	109,337	250,697	Meubles.
42	19,084	1	260	54	26,644	72,652	Sellerie.
261	119,335	—	—	284	142,170	471,818	Produits en fer et en acier.
109	48,763	—	—	129	64,158	434,900	Cuir tanné, corroyé et fini.
70	27,989	7	982	94	44,908	336,836	Liqueurs, malt.
4,368	1,409,424	12	1,363	4,638	1,573,503	3,651,718	Produits de billes (billots)
547	200,166	—	—	596	240,031	747,134	Produits du bois de con- struction.
69	25,053	—	—	73	27,803	89,800	Monuments et pierres tombeaux.
8	1,800	33	2,700	44	6,150	21,800	Vêtements en toile cirée.
12	2,280	8	1,437	28	9,877	62,007	Remèdes patentés.
173	80,023	—	—	219	108,591	329,949	Plomberie et ferblanterie
258	114,238	91	18,132	467	227,235	488,033	Imprimerie et publica- tions.
6	2,370	—	—	9	4,070	17,940	Pompes et moulins à vent.
381	136,093	—	—	402	151,017	335,754	Navires; construction et radoub de.
26	10,138	—	—	35	17,548	255,000	Abattoirs et salaisons de viandes.
3,713	2,227,730	17	4,027	3,959	2,542,482	6,043,170	Métallurgie.
69	24,000	—	—	77	28,650	39,900	Taille de la pierre.
13	4,480	12	1,568	29	10,048	22,100	Tabac, cigares et ciga- rettes.
12	3,500	—	—	20	8,300	25,000	Vinaigre et marinades.
130	40,000	—	—	142	53,600	178,000	Pulpe de bois, procédés chimiques et mécan- iques.
4	1,550	—	—	4	1,550	5,350	Ouvrage et tournage du bois.
8	1,190	2	100	13	1,915	6,625	Cardage et foulage de la laine.
106	35,142	147	24,772	299	89,532	397,191	Articles en laine.
2,353	955,314	355	74,628	2,947	1,252,550	9,467,215	Diverses autres indus- tries.

TABLE I. Manufactures of Canada and the provinces by kinds of industries in 1905 as shown by the census of 1906.

Name or kind of industry	Estab-lish-ments — Eta-blisse-ments	Value of—Valeur de		Employees on salaries — Employés à salaires			
		Land, buildings and plant — Terre, bâtimens et outillage	Working capital — Capital actif	Male — Homme		Female — Femme	
		NO.	\$	\$	NO.	\$	NO.
Ontario.							
For all establishments, 1905.....	7,996	194,674,799	202,809,906	16,330	15,235,789	3,295	1,177,710
For establishments, 5 emp. and over, 1905.....	6,163	190,818,031	200,057,434	15,938	15,005,038	3,182	1,142,277
For establishments, 5 emp. and over, 1900.....	6,543	92,543,637	122,428,638	14,163	11,447,246	1,375	445,008
Abrasive goods.....	5	2,154,639	304,898	23	22,510	5	1,835
Aerated and mineral waters.....	69	324,096	272,157	53	38,982	13	4,173
Agricultural implements..	56	7,428,346	19,806,845	651	632,117	84	27,572
Artificial limbs and trusses	7	19,200	54,350	6	5,442	1	343
Ashes, pot and pearl.....	3	500	3,050	1	750	—	—
Awnings, tents and sails..	16	60,190	327,650	53	35,458	9	3,345
Axes and tools.	19	1,559,965	1,419,893	172	162,412	35	10,217
Baking powder and flavouring extracts.	17	276,683	464,687	80	68,838	22	7,566
Baskets	20	89,850	111,660	14	9,778	2	530
Bicycles...	5	299,784	737,052	39	29,774	11	3,550
Bicycle repairs.	8	8,300	13,800	1	520	1	125
Billiard tables and materials	3	85,000	215,000	12	12,024	2	728
Blacking	6	43,113	50,200	13	16,950	6	2,340
Blacksmithing....	56	120,025	56,200	6	3,844	—	—
Boats and canoes	38	164,669	135,437	30	21,465	3	506
Boilers and engines	26	1,789,965	1,609,539	152	158,566	27	10,608
Boots and shoes.....	43	1,104,823	2,083,118	226	184,049	62	23,450
Boxes and bags, paper	26	505,353	507,554	80	72,869	31	10,210
Boxes, cigar.....	3	38,500	1,500	7	6,702	4	1,638
Boxes, wooden.....	37	414,561	391,985	51	42,301	3	712
Brass castings...	22	149,995	359,983	44	41,550	12	3,455
Bread, biscuits and confectionery	244	3,079,065	2,998,000	417	360,918	205	65,693
Brick, tile and pottery....	295	2,800,420	1,539,598	185	128,122	18	4,769
Bridges, iron and steel... .	5	639,921	703,333	67	89,000	5	1,940
Brooms and brushes.....	38	168,324	477,237	70	51,716	20	6,550
Butter and cheese.....	1,008	2,405,555	860,068	187	85,797	8	2,508
Carpets....	4	727,533	513,822	20	22,472	8	3,130
Car repairs.....	13	888,800	—	109	97,858	1	390
Carriages and wagons....	197	2,407,502	4,806,644	295	268,922	43	12,649
Carriage and wagon materials.....	23	852,430	1,128,319	82	75,663	14	4,023
Cars and car works.....	4	796,012	1,578,707	75	95,210	2	500

RECENSEMENT ET STATISTIQUES—BULLETIN II 26

TABLEAU I. Manufactures du Canada et des provinces par sortes d'industries en 1905
d'après le recensement de 1906.

Employees on wages — Employés à gages				Total employees on salaries and wages — Total des employés à salaires et à gages		Value of products — Valeur des produits	Nom ou sorte d'industrie
Male — Homme		Female — Femme					
No.	\$	No.	\$	No.	\$	\$	
							Ontario.
135,037	57,874,736	34,708	8,127,285	189,370	82,415,520	367,850,002	Pour tous établisse- ments, 1905.
131,677	56,635,286	33,729	7,947,288	184,526	80,729,889	361,372,741	Pour établissements, 5 emp. et plus, 1905.
115,749	38,664,074	35,332	5,991,958	166,619	56,548,286	241,533,486	Pour établissements, 5 emp. et plus, 1900.
254	134,016	-	-	282	158,361	253,070	Articles pour le polis- sage.
245	103,099	11	2,560	322	148,814	518,948	Eaux gazeuses et miné- rales.
6,101	2,837,687	54	18,318	6,890	3,515,694	11,926,233	Instruments aratoires.
15	8,544	13	2,675	35	17,004	46,771	Membres artificiels, ban- dages herniaires, etc.
6	1,450	-	-	7	2,200	5,200	Potasseries.
74	37,928	192	48,529	328	125,260	505,394	Auvents, tentes et voiles
1,482	691,363	18	3,907	1,707	867,899	2,161,858	Haches et outils.
83	35,709	161	38,509	346	150,622	1,160,057	Poudre-levain et essen- ces.
212	68,247	73	12,516	301	91,071	205,807	Paniers.
206	98,733	-	-	256	132,057	335,425	Bicyclettes.
25	7,341	-	-	27	7,986	22,360	Bicyclettes, réparations de.
72	38,730	-	-	86	51,482	234,600	Tables de billard et ma- tériaux.
38	13,501	14	2,991	71	35,782	168,463	Cirage.
113	47,975	-	-	119	51,819	124,969	Forges.
226	101,033	-	-	259	123,004	259,014	Bateaux et canots.
1,700	813,048	-	-	1,879	982,222	2,683,613	Bouilloires et machines.
1,736	687,218	887	203,368	2,911	1,098,085	4,965,880	Chaussures.
298	116,994	816	183,749	1,225	383,822	1,411,291	Boîtes et sacs, papier.
40	23,108	68	15,650	119	47,098	176,726	Boîtes à cigares.
803	236,936	-	-	857	279,949	1,041,921	Boîtes en bois.
313	169,785	7	1,200	376	215,990	684,275	Fonderies de cuivre.
2,595	1,102,955	1,508	314,187	4,725	1,843,753	9,981,136	Pain, biscuits et confise- ries.
3,499	1,109,571	3	180	3,705	1,242,642	2,911,101	Briqueterie, tuilerie et poterie.
575	323,746	-	-	647	414,686	1,834,092	Ponts en fer et en acier.
457	172,590	110	23,276	657	254,132	825,258	Balais et brosses.
2,222	739,091	27	3,545	2,444	830,944	16,353,927	Beurre et fromage.
399	150,384	249	70,947	676	246,933	835,340	Tapis.
2,450	1,191,664	-	-	2,560	1,289,912	2,904,492	Réparations de wagons de chemin de fer.
3,379	1,446,580	42	14,677	3,759	1,742,828	6,251,580	Carrosserie.
819	347,672	5	1,800	920	429,158	1,600,487	Matériaux de carrosserie
1,117	508,228	-	-	1,194	603,938	2,025,642	Construction de wagons de chemin de fer.

TABLE I. Manufactures of Canada and the provinces by kinds of industries in 1905 as shown by the census of 1906.

Name or kind of industry	Estab- lish- ments — Eta- blisse- ments	Value of—Valeur de		Employees on salaries — Employés à salaires			
		Land, buildings and plant — Terre, bâtiments et outillage	Working capital — Capital actif	Male — Homme		Female — Femme	
				No.	\$	No.	\$
	No.	\$	\$	No.	\$	No.	\$
Ontario—con.							
Cement blocks and tiles..	25	74,200	115,900	41	26,999	3	932
Cement, Portland.....	12	6,699,000	693,110	76	85,033	17	6,965
Chewing gum.....	3	72,265	79,172	11	20,116	2	1,040
Clothing, men's, custom.	464	1,165,792	1,726,029	313	240,875	9	3,178
Clothing, men's, factory..	33	737,445	3,045,053	406	331,115	82	27,342
Clothing, women's, custom	419	394,481	621,126	43	45,140	177	82,596
Clothing, women's, factory	37	1,318,285	1,907,494	222	239,656	181	78,360
Coffees and spices.....	15	258,770	549,775	64	79,841	15	5,140
Coffins and caskets..	9	295,591	459,313	34	30,668	5	2,050
Cooperage.....	84	470,277	1,115,669	76	62,851	9	2,197
Cordage, rope and twine..	8	676,707	589,907	43	43,963	14	4,633
Corsets and supplies.....	11	112,191	192,532	29	20,928	10	5,498
Cottons.....	7	3,152,000	1,265,000	41	53,988	5	2,410
Dies and moulds.....	4	20,250	18,500	3	1,176	—	—
Drugs.....	26	604,082	1,072,551	73	81,398	42	17,667
Dyeing and cleaning.....	20	90,671	77,934	19	18,300	8	2,610
Electrical apparatus and supplies.....	17	6,241,343	5,781,335	469	453,451	59	27,526
Electric light and power..	90	20,851,727	2,605,481	203	159,026	34	9,485
Elevators.....	3	205,000	222,635	31	40,444	4	1,752
Evaporated fruits and ve- getables.....	40	179,250	225,250	26	7,217	3	660
Explosives.....	4	145,955	101,500	11	13,390	1	240
Fancy goods.....	4	21,000	30,000	11	9,090	6	2,688
Featherbone.....	3	27,960	276,479	22	20,610	19	11,260
Flax, dressed.....	22	102,750	115,000	30	11,146	—	—
Flouring and grist mill products.....	527	10,956,781	6,197,177	564	494,128	95	28,664
Foundry and machine shop products.....	295	8,349,336	10,602,777	1,049	1,081,950	156	51,212
Fringes, cords and tassels	4	32,700	23,300	10	7,600	3	1,150
Fruit and vegetable can- ning.....	48	1,411,254	1,795,361	140	107,713	34	9,246
Furnishing goods, men's..	22	364,973	710,078	94	80,600	30	11,898
Furniture and upholstered goods.....	126	4,102,387	4,976,583	520	437,247	94	28,374
Gas, lighting and heating	27	6,828,138	1,414,459	113	113,193	12	4,632
Gas machines.....	6	47,400	39,023	10	7,124	1	300
Glass.....	4	128,500	185,000	31	32,827	3	591
Glass, stained, cut and or- namental.....	6	62,011	34,797	20	16,687	5	1,628
Gloves and mittens.....	24	298,553	565,810	70	66,499	19	5,769

TABLEAU I. Manufactures du Canada et des provinces par sortes d'industries en 1905 d'après le recensement de 1906.

Employees on wages — Employés à gages				Total employees on salaries and wages — Total des employés à salaires et à gages		Value of products — Valeur des produits	Nom ou sorte d'industrie
Male — Homme		Female — Femme					
No.	\$	No.	\$	No.	\$	\$	
Ontario—suite.							
353	146,655	—	—	397	174,586	400,087	Blocs et tuiles en ciment.
930	458,575	—	—	1,023	550,573	1,835,439	Ciment de Portland.
40	10,392	100	24,320	153	55,868	567,438	Gomme à mâcher.
1,485	799,679	1,915	490,019	3,726	1,533,751	4,004,111	Habillements d'hommes.
1,187	665,451	2,893	808,747	4,568	1,832,655	6,487,387	Habillements d'hommes, fabriqués.
82	38,986	2,572	509,016	2,874	675,738	2,084,954	Habillements de femmes.
1,096	584,294	4,452	1,275,657	5,951	2,177,967	7,144,892	Habillements de fem- mes, fabriqués.
114	55,093	83	24,777	276	164,851	1,171,567	Café et épices.
265	114,702	80	27,110	384	174,530	654,802	Cercueils.
1,333	439,841	5	150	1,423	505,039	1,564,823	Tonnellerie.
417	108,371	156	29,326	630	186,293	1,537,394	Corderie.
45	21,396	310	85,049	394	132,871	478,870	Corsets.
1,132	432,765	959	246,415	2,137	735,578	3,284,560	Cotons.
16	4,975	—	—	19	6,151	19,502	Coins et moules.
319	131,257	151	35,697	585	266,019	1,662,422	Drogues.
125	60,370	148	35,105	300	116,385	274,020	Teinturerie.
2,514	1,289,444	280	69,513	3,322	1,839,934	7,201,463	Appareils et effets élec- triques.
697	366,729	1	100	935	535,340	1,819,007	Lumière et force motrice électriques.
232	135,287	—	—	267	177,483	499,800	Ascenseurs.
387	77,363	482	33,173	898	118,413	748,199	Fruits et légumes éva- porés.
29	17,271	—	—	41	30,901	208,600	Matières explosives.
17	8,054	58	14,509	92	34,341	184,000	Articles de fantaisie.
23	9,516	411	104,658	475	146,044	428,959	Baleine.
579	126,578	143	6,350	752	144,074	241,288	Lin préparé.
2,793	1,346,429	204	46,033	3,656	1,915,254	35,319,060	Produits des moulins à farine.
10,127	4,797,574	107	27,451	11,439	5,958,187	15,520,418	Produits des fonderies.
31	15,550	91	20,875	135	45,175	111,000	Franges, cordes et glands
1,356	274,907	1,734	191,424	3,264	583,290	3,255,216	Conserves de fruits et lé- gumes.
156	73,227	985	210,512	1,265	376,237	1,462,989	Articles de toilette pour hommes.
5,823	2,141,381	118	24,879	6,555	2,631,881	7,375,528	Meubles.
696	417,532	2	936	823	536,293	1,889,212	Gaz d'éclairage et de chauffage.
59	25,863	4	1,450	74	34,737	87,970	Machines à gaz.
774	242,730	4	1,134	812	277,282	809,273	Verrerie.
74	41,281	—	—	99	59,596	125,426	Verre colorié, coupé et ornemental.
393	154,126	499	91,687	981	318,081	1,362,612	Gants et mitaines.

TABLE I. Manufactures of Canada and the provinces by kinds of industries in 1905 as shown by the census of 1906.

Name or kind of industry	Estab-lish-ments — Eta-blisse-ments	Value of—Valeur de		Employees on salaries — Employés à salaires			
		Land, buildings and plant — Terre, bâtiments et outillage	Working capital — Capital actif	Male — Homme		Female — Femme	
				No.	\$	No.	\$
	No.	\$	\$	No.	\$	No.	\$
Ontario—con.							
Hairwork.	7	83,516	65,000	13	14,133	8	4,019
Hardware, carriage and saddlery.	4	429,438	581,395	44	43,650	10	3,550
Harness and saddlery.	100	536,195	1,121,214	138	125,533	23	6,771
Hats, caps and furs.	74	523,549	1,492,469	174	156,674	46	17,462
Hosiery and knit goods ..	51	2,257,737	2,981,638	194	186,604	38	13,056
Incubators	3	4,145	63,655	5	4,256	2	450
Ink	4	52,968	118,944	18	21,098	6	2,097
Interior decorations.	7	107,603	127,850	19	16,610	2	496
Iron and steel products...	26	1,635,988	1,338,788	139	144,223	17	4,994
Jewelry and repairs.	34	275,618	744,594	65	75,360	67	20,714
Lasts and pegs	3	10,104	7,187	-1	1,200	-	-
Leather goods.	12	111,750	203,400	33	30,604	9	4,600
Leather, tanned, curried and finished.....	61	1,939,594	5,800,078	155	167,433	16	6,212
Lime.....	26	780,560	135,775	27	21,650	1	51
Liquors, distilled... ..	7	2,639,982	7,036,454	135	169,182	7	3,670
Liquors, malt	55	2,870,749	2,972,727	211	219,149	17	7,202
Liquors, vinous.....	12	226,974	431,422	29	32,260	4	1,840
Lock and gunsmithing...	8	134,502	146,544	16	14,919	3	768
Log products.....	735	17,822,491	21,328,265	1,126	1,024,456	42	13,773
Lumber products	358	4,740,298	6,399,265	719	590,914	70	21,824
Malt.....	4	565,000	173,300	23	32,050	-	-
Mats and rugs	5	28,700	19,100	4	2,550	-	-
Mattresses and spring beds	19	89,841	84,860	24	18,375	4	1,235
Metallic roofing and floor- ing.....	7	282,948	334,452	43	69,256	14	4,149
Mica, cut.....	6	14,500	56,949	10	6,696	3	965
Mirrors and plate glass...	5	62,000	97,000	19	16,944	3	1,160
Monuments and tomb- stones.....	79	273,999	360,641	48	42,710	5	1,060
Musical instruments.....	32	1,751,287	3,170,311	158	177,607	21	6,981
Musical instrument ma- terials	10	195,323	292,050	15	16,875	2	800
Oils	16	1,710,153	1,488,738	108	106,310	24	9,564
Optical goods.....	4	28,600	69,000	13	14,754	10	4,163
Painting and glazing.	3	47,400	94,100	15	14,129	-	-
Paints and varnishes.....	18	253,514	371,509	54	55,474	21	9,329
Paper	17	3,200,866	2,994,410	85	129,672	60	20,470
Patent medicines	40	80,658	556,535	73	78,454	24	8,261
Patterns.....	6	19,000	8,300	7	4,870	2	490
Photographic materials...	6	255,090	207,768	33	32,804	15	5,989
Picture frames.....	6	165,900	219,417	38	41,367	8	3,196

TABLEAU I. Manufactures du Canada et des provinces par sortes d'industries en 1905 d'après le recensement de 1906.

Employees on wages — Employés à gages				Total employees on salaries and wages — Total des employés à salaires et à gages		Value of products — Valeur des produits	Nom ou sorte d'industrie
Male — Homme		Female — Femme					
NO.	\$	NO.	\$	NO.	\$	\$	
							Ontario—suite.
50	21,199	53	16,601	124	55,952	224,919	Ouvrages en cheveux.
579	259,500	64	13,875	697	320,575	870,542	Quincaillerie.
973	384,460	170	42,281	1,304	559,045	2,186,582	Sellerie.
668	299,644	1,193	304,604	2,081	778,384	3,428,047	Chapellerie et pellèterie.
953	405,973	2,591	628,476	3,776	1,234,109	5,164,821	Bonneterie.
26	9,962	—	—	33	14,668	51,226	Incubateurs.
38	22,552	3	1,120	65	46,867	199,416	Encre.
145	71,185	—	—	166	88,291	173,300	Décorations d'intérieurs
							Produits en fer et en
1,439	569,602	153	32,780	1,748	751,599	3,153,293	acier.
668	299,441	138	38,381	938	433,896	1,489,485	Orfèvrerie.
							Formes et chevilles à
21	10,784	—	—	22	11,984	34,629	chaussures.
117	52,365	148	36,991	307	124,560	432,435	Cuir, effets en
							Cuir tanné, corroyé et
1,861	845,973	18	4,080	2,050	1,023,698	9,572,334	fini.
440	161,978	—	—	468	183,679	450,723	Chaux.
584	267,009	52	10,693	778	450,554	2,099,880	Liqueurs distillées.
1,033	505,750	6	1,368	1,267	733,469	4,305,358	Liqueurs, malt.
45	17,292	12	300	90	51,692	275,683	Liqueurs vineuses.
180	66,972	21	3,760	220	86,419	207,945	Serrurerie et armurerie.
							Produits des billes (bil-
19,002	6,552,592	30	4,628	20,200	7,595,449	31,626,222	ots).
							Produits du bois de con-
6,408	2,706,778	12	1,765	7,209	3,321,299	12,882,223	struction.
119	50,903	—	—	147	82,953	936,961	Malt.
49	15,800	26	6,125	79	24,475	72,003	Nattes et tapis.
							Matelas et sommiers
125	48,485	51	11,925	204	80,020	336,041	élastiques.
244	110,963	—	1	301	184,368	908,206	Toiture métallique.
54	15,586	295	28,658	362	51,905	185,440	Mica coupé.
113	61,273	15	4,420	150	83,797	344,789	Miroirs et glaces.
							Monuments et pierres
411	212,847	1	150	465	256,767	727,423	tombales.
2,460	1,118,043	1	260	2,640	1,302,891	3,432,480	Instruments de musique.
							Instruments de musique
325	151,381	10	3,194	352	172,250	530,231	matériaux.
578	289,984	11	2,757	721	408,615	3,766,962	Huiles.
60	22,886	19	4,750	102	46,553	114,109	Articles optiques.
122	73,304	—	—	137	87,433	165,141	Peinture et vitrerie.
109	45,798	3	660	187	111,261	812,245	Peintures et vernis.
948	447,122	130	28,292	1,223	625,556	3,178,602	Papier.
91	70,861	171	39,898	359	197,474	1,117,998	Remèdes patentés.
22	15,320	7	2,288	38	22,968	64,316	Patrons.
57	31,094	98	21,419	203	91,306	578,842	Matériel photographique
323	135,795	—	—	369	180,358	485,964	Cadres à gravures.

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		Land, buildings and plant — Terre, bâtiments et outillage	Working capital — Capital actif	Male — Homme		Female — Femme	
	No.	\$	\$	No.	\$	No.	\$
Ontario—con.							
Pipe and boiler covering..	3	9,500	6,500	6	5,460	4	1,178
Plaster and stucco..	3	10,000	4,500	3	2,080	—	—
Plumbers' supplies.....	9	519,550	759,707	113	94,030	17	5,837
Plumbing and tinsmithing	200	1,838,158	2,692,542	385	308,259	71	19,951
Printing and bookbinding	68	2,502,309	2,044,891	400	443,091	109	40,654
Printing and publishing..	431	5,143,543	4,438,707	1,125	953,515	238	83,003
Pumps and windmills....	37	273,645	398,850	31	33,789	10	3,032
Refrigerators	4	104,000	145,000	18	16,200	3	800
Regalias and society em- blems..	4	2,670	17,100	6	6,380	4	1,452
Roofing and roofing ma- terials	11	59,000	91,300	24	23,800	4	1,200
Rubber and elastic goods.	10	945,675	290,725	108	149,523	31	14,961
Salt	9	102,000	526,000	28	23,840	1	290
Saws	5	297,603	282,261	17	16,771	8	3,220
Scales	4	154,247	228,837	17	18,156	5	2,578
Seed cleaning and prepar- ing	16	162,000	498,100	45	47,181	15	6,120
Ships and ship repairs....	7	1,279,353	360,500	36	36,012	3	749
Shoddy	7	58,360	48,000	10	7,116	2	600
Show-cases	8	159,500	103,760	22	19,896	3	872
Signs	4	26,500	200	2	1,000	2	675
Silversmithing	14	340,615	726,591	43	55,664	21	7,628
Slaughtering and meat packing	28	1,881,800	2,264,510	177	191,839	47	17,925
Smelting	7	9,792,552	15,184,109	171	228,731	22	8,980
Soap	14	808,992	695,500	54	57,798	21	8,039
Stamps and stencils.	8	47,987	29,117	18	13,505	6	2,336
Stationery goods	9	245,600	321,000	78	78,863	19	8,688
Stereotyping and electro- typing	3	73,915	54,216	11	12,343	—	—
Stone, cut	24	503,805	238,203	59	48,420	2	510
Stove polish	3	—	1,900	4	1,280	—	—
Tobacco, chewing, smok- ing and snuff	3	293,792	1,058,270	26	32,654	1	469
Tobacco, cigars and cigar- ettes	68	167,123	1,262,093	118	96,839	20	7,267
Vinegar and pickles....	26	132,089	301,300	53	38,982	11	3,902
Washing machines and wringers	3	87,927	143,349	10	10,480	5	2,100
Watch cases	3	134,633	218,749	6	13,432	1	416
Window blinds and shades	3	154,000	354,000	30	34,450	10	3,800

TABLEAU I. Manufactures du Canada et des provinces par sortes d'industries en 1905 d'après le recensement de 1906.

Employees on wages — Employés à gages				Total employees on salaries and wages — Total des employés à salaires et à gages		Value of products — Valeur des produits	Nom ou sorte d'industrie
Male — Homme		Female — Femme					
NO.	\$	NO.	\$	NO.	\$	\$	
							Ontario— suite.
18	6,857	—	—	28	13,495	42,157	Matières à envelopper les tuyaux et bouilloires.
12	5,500	—	—	15	7,580	14,800	Plâtre et stuc.
653	304,528	11	2,288	794	406,683	2,082,785	Effets de plombiers.
2,830	1,248,448	108	28,104	3,394	1,604,762	5,644,716	Plomberie et ferblanterie.
2,093	1,294,423	1,171	259,851	3,773	2,038,019	4,644,087	Imprimerie et reliure.
3,422	1,767,542	672	173,477	5,457	2,977,537	6,785,577	Imprimerie et publications.
399	151,974	—	—	440	188,795	756,325	Pompes et moulins à vent
145	62,000	—	—	166	79,000	258,000	Glacières.
2	768	23	7,475	35	16,075	57,200	Insignes et emblèmes.
102	57,597	—	—	130	82,597	325,984	Toiture et matériaux de toiture.
388	187,672	219	61,487	746	413,643	2,321,858	Caoutchouc et articles élastiques.
133	52,584	7	2,501	169	75,215	441,725	Sel.
229	112,916	—	—	254	132,907	344,979	Scies.
135	64,327	—	—	157	85,061	287,591	Balances.
104	41,415	260	40,659	424	135,375	2,001,346	Nettoyage et préparation des grains des semences.
434	172,614	—	—	473	209,375	421,773	Navires, construction et radoub de.
69	28,985	4	816	85	37,517	187,977	Drap renaissance.
128	63,953	—	—	153	84,721	329,450	Vitrines.
24	19,272	—	—	28	20,947	45,000	Enseignes.
382	196,489	45	11,351	491	271,132	887,392	Argenterie.
1,497	658,581	21	4,008	1,742	872,353	18,642,348	Abattoirs et salaisons de viandes.
3,586	1,934,838	—	—	3,779	2,172,549	11,870,183	Métallurgie.
189	82,153	107	24,291	371	172,281	1,668,346	Savon.
51	25,823	—	—	75	41,664	90,483	Etampes et patrons.
157	85,618	191	43,038	445	216,207	684,492	Articles de librairie.
44	27,739	—	—	55	40,082	97,947	Séréotypie et électrotypie.
799	352,266	—	—	866	401,196	598,169	Taille de la pierre.
5	1,556	—	—	9	2,836	11,580	Cirage de poêle.
169	65,667	43	11,640	239	110,430	1,016,831	Tabac à chiquer, à fumer et à priser.
1,114	484,577	725	194,509	1,977	783,192	2,429,790	Tabac, cigares et cigarettes.
130	53,180	71	14,527	265	110,591	384,868	Vinaigre et marinades.
155	56,778	—	—	170	69,358	251,052	Machines à laver et à tordre.
113	64,198	29	6,855	149	84,901	332,100	Boîtes de montres.
97	54,990	48	14,625	185	107,865	348,606	Stores et rideaux en toile.

TABLE I. Manufactures of Canada and the provinces by kinds of industries in 1905 as shown by the census of 1906.

Name or kind of industry	Estab-lish-ments — Eta-blisse-ments	Value of—Valeur de		Employees on salaries — Employés à salaires			
		Land, buildings and plant — Terre, bâtiments et outillage	Working capital — Capital actif	Male — Homme		Female — Femme	
				NO.	\$	NO.	\$
Ontario—con.							
Wire.....	11	295,900	383,716	29	31,281	9	3,175
Wire fencing.....	14	232,632	431,786	49	47,725	23	8,184
Wooden ware.....	3	395,000	305,000	34	29,170	7	1,830
Wood pulp, chemical and mechanical.....	5	2,975,802	2,192,555	84	30,846	7	774
Woodworking and turning.....	36	305,786	301,309	37	31,988	9	2,806
Wool, carding and fulling.....	3	4,500	1,000	—	—	—	—
Woolen goods	95	2,210,112	1,999,988	207	178,820	24	6,093
Wool pulling.....	8	43,200	104,000	7	5,925	—	—
Woolen yarns.....	4	76,077	94,600	9	7,480	—	—
All other industries.....	126	5,682,663	4,547,065	445	445,802	82	29,489
Prince Edward Island.							
For all establishments, 1905	285	906,977	773,564	213	92,974	14	3,350
For establishments, 5 emp. and over, 1905.....	223	828,677	725,239	197	87,284	14	3,350
For establishments, 5 emp. and over, 1900.....	334	1,001,706	1,080,060	442	113,942	3	364
Bread, biscuits and confectionery.....	4	9,600	11,500	—	—	—	—
Butter and cheese.....	46	117,062	32,578	11	4,487	—	—
Carriages and wagons.....	8	14,000	51,000	7	4,500	—	—
Clothing, men's, custom..	20	14,300	45,150	13	6,362	—	—
Electric light and power..	3	123,500	30,000	4	2,400	—	—
Fish, preserved.....	97	136,715	211,708	77	15,389	—	—
Flouring and grist mill products.....	16	79,600	10,580	4	2,305	—	—
Foundry and machine shop products.....	4	24,500	44,800	10	7,650	—	—
Furniture and upholstered goods.....	4	29,000	19,000	9	4,800	4	1,200
Harness and saddlery.....	6	10,700	6,000	—	—	—	—
Leather, tanned, curried and finished.....	7	16,450	19,100	2	916	—	—
Log products.....	19	43,600	5,075	7	2,310	1	150
Lumber products.....	8	53,500	59,500	10	5,590	1	100

TABLEAU I. Manufactures du Canada et des provinces par sortes d'industries en 1905 d'après le recensement de 1906.

Employees on wages — Employés à gages				Total employees on salaries and wages — Total des employés à salaires et à gages		Value of products — Valeur des produits	Nom ou sorte d'industrie
Male — Homme		Female — Femme					
No.	\$	No.	\$	No.	\$	\$	
							Ontario—fin.
305	103,726	56	14,195	399	152,377	497,176	Fil de fer.
189	96,053	—	—	261	151,962	1,115,346	Fil de fer à clôture.
371	146,943	29	5,868	441	183,811	464,295	Objets en bois.
826	329,299	—	—	917	360,919	1,462,979	Pulpe de bois, procédés chimiques et mécaniq.
535	215,921	5	2,740	586	253,455	629,609	Ouvrage et tournage du bois.
4	575	1	50	5	625	2,837	Cardage et foulage de la laine.
1,382	485,023	1,344	318,461	2,957	988,397	3,874,052	Articles en laine.
47	20,512	—	—	54	26,437	501,192	Etirage de la laine.
18	6,500	57	11,000	84	24,980	156,000	Laine en échevaux.
2,855	1,235,327	754	178,314	4,136	1,888,932	9,514,971	Diverses autres indus- tries.
							Ile-du-Prince- Edouard.
1,989	308,787	703	40,565	2,919	445,676	1,851,615	Pour tous établisse- ments, 1905.
1,868	280,341	691	38,940	2,770	409,915	1,696,459	Pour établissements, 5 emp. et plus, 1905.
2,176	281,354	1,183	50,338	3,804	445,998	2,326,708	Pour établissements, 5 emp. et plus, 1900.
10	2,928	5	906	15	3,834	30,668	Pain, biscuits et confise- ries.
79	17,248	—	—	90	21,735	273,242	Beurre et fromage.
33	10,590	—	—	40	15,090	32,575	Carrosserie.
53	17,211	59	8,470	125	32,043	83,045	Habilllements d'hommes
15	7,100	—	—	19	9,500	45,500	Lumière et force motrice électriques.
1,227	100,510	547	18,834	1,851	134,733	349,774	Poisson, salaisons et conservees.
25	6,700	—	—	29	9,005	81,560	Produits des moulins à farine.
67	26,600	—	—	77	34,250	88,373	Produits des fonderies.
20	8,300	2	700	35	15,000	36,600	Meubles.
17	5,314	—	—	17	5,314	17,500	Sellerie.
24	9,851	—	—	26	10,767	60,675	Cuir tanné, corroyé et fini.
51	6,985	1	72	60	9,517	35,540	Produits des billes (bil- lots).
58	17,575	—	—	69	23,265	80,100	Produits du bois de construction.

TABLE I. Manufactures of Canada and the provinces by kinds of industries in 1905 as shown by the census of 1906

Name or kind of industry	Estab- lish- ments — Eta- blisse- ments	Value of—Valeur de		Employees on salaries — Employés à salaires			
		Land, buildings and plant — Terre, bâtiments et outillage	Working capital — Capital actif	Male — Homme		Female — Femme	
		\$	\$	NO.	\$	NO.	\$
Prince Edward Island—con.							
Monuments and tomb- stones.....	4	8,200	16,473	2	1,400	—	—
Plumbing and tinsmithing	7	11,100	16,500	8	6,925	—	—
Printing and publishing..	9	49,800	22,600	18	13,520	7	1,500
Starch.....	5	43,500	10,000	8	1,750	—	—
All other industries	18	121,850	162,000	23	12,670	1	400
Quebec.							
For all establishments, 1905.....	4,965	136,943,637	118,536,025	9,015	8,054,046	1,075	402,643
For establishments, 5 emp. and over, 1905.....	4,115	134,679,975	117,050,207	8,857	7,976,007	1,051	394,723
For establishments, 5 emp. and over, 1900.....	4,845	66,568,399	75,835,008	8,303	7,469,721	547	164,523
Aerated and mineral waters.....	27	397,536	393,840	46	39,706	6	2,190
Agricultural implements.	24	295,784	719,725	64	51,300	5	1,350
Artificial limbs and trus- ses.....	3	—	3,500	4	2,000	1	332
Asbestos.....	11	6,700,700	1,880,983	51	58,530	3	1,030
Awnings, tents and sails..	7	17,425	73,175	24	24,130	1	500
Axes and tools ..	12	233,640	354,831	42	40,828	2	668
Baking powder and flav- ouring extracts.....	9	32,400	70,813	13	12,602	2	408
Belting and hose, leather.	5	87,000	338,728	33	28,220	10	5,160
Blacksmithing ..	28	88,350	54,350	5	2,670	—	—
Boilers and engines.....	6	83,650	127,666	30	36,771	4	2,100
Boots and shoes.....	77	2,582,522	4,649,670	525	442,377	88	33,014
Boot and shoe supplies...	9	300,000	455,811	43	41,794	3	1,200
Boxes and bags, paper...	9	84,758	164,000	27	25,160	8	5,076
Boxes, wooden.....	23	252,493	255,928	31	20,098	—	—
Brass and iron beds.....	4	334,990	327,517	49	41,409	6	2,380
Brass castings.....	7	93,600	66,500	20	14,190	1	300
Bread, biscuits and con- fectionery.....	127	1,292,505	1,065,226	185	136,913	39	11,274
Brick, tile and pottery...	52	780,462	803,437	45	38,130	2	450
Brooms and brushes.....	8	17,316	28,569	11	10,000	2	600
Butter and cheese.....	1,800	4,083,896	1,760,043	206	52,360	12	1,260

TABLEAU I. Manufactures du Canada et des provinces par sortes d'industries en 1905 d'après le recensement de 1906.

Employées on wages — Employés à gages				Total employees on salaries and wages — Total des employés à salaires et à gages		Value of products — Valeur des produits	Nom ou sorte d'industrie
Male — Homme		Female — Femme					
No.	\$	No.	\$	No.	\$	\$	
							Ile du Prince- Edouard—fin.
13	4,542	—	—	15	5,942	12,793	Monuments et pierres tombales.
42	7,153	23	1,193	73	15,271	55,600	Plomberie, ferblanterie.
49	14,450	37	6,775	111	36,245	83,920	Imprimerie et publica- tions.
73	4,700	—	—	81	6,450	71,500	Empois.
133	41,030	29	3,615	186	57,715	412,650	Divers autres industries.
							Québec.
85,227	33,601,166	23,691	5,102,597	119,008	47,160,452	219,861,648	Pour tous établisse- ments, 1905.
83,367	33,079,011	23,473	5,064,878	116,748	46,514,619	216,478,496	Pour établissements, 5 emp. et plus, 1905.
75,077	24,259,708	26,402	4,656,703	110,329	36,550,655	158,287,994	Pour établissements, 5 emp. et plus, 19
293	156,914	9	1,896	354	200,706	1,216,057	Eaux gazeuses et miné- rales.
453	168,411	—	—	522	221,061	695,374	Instruments aratoires.
8	4,757	1	400	14	7,489	50,720	Membres artificiels, bandages herniaires, etc.
1,584	548,936	10	971	1,648	609,467	1,483,819	Asbeste.
64	27,030	21	4,865	110	56,525	147,213	Auvents, tentes et voiles
263	114,954	1	250	308	156,700	465,992	Haches et outils.
21	13,316	44	9,122	80	35,448	185,330	Poudre levain et essen- ces.
143	59,174	2	416	188	92,970	609,312	Courroies et tuyaux en cuir.
79	27,866	—	—	84	30,536	104,630	Forges.
195	90,571	1	100	230	129,542	285,966	Bouilloires et machines.
5,645	2,116,503	2,895	650,338	9,153	3,242,232	13,705,961	Chaussures.
152	58,443	112	33,794	310	135,231	430,039	Articles de cordonnerie.
111	46,648	427	69,365	573	146,249	441,420	Boîtes et sacs, papier.
523	146,211	8	1,553	562	167,862	526,674	Boîtes en bois.
635	263,379	39	11,048	729	318,216	1,094,077	Couchettes en cuivre et en fer.
92	37,033	5	927	118	52,450	255,481	Fonderies de cuivre.
1,160	449,549	568	98,105	1,952	695,841	3,985,420	Pain, biscuits et confis- eries.
1,134	282,363	6	510	1,187	321,453	848,300	Briqueterie, tuilerie et poterie.
40	14,233	17	2,816	70	27,649	113,545	Balais et brosses.
2,935	735,099	2	300	3,155	789,019	14,520,147	Beurre et fromage.

TABLE I. Manufactures of Canada and the provinces by kinds of industries in 1905 as shown by the census of 1906.

Name or kind of industry	Estab-lish-ments — Eta-blisse-ments	Value of—Valeur de		Employees on salaries — Employés à salaires			
		Land, buildings and plant — Terre, bâtiments et outillage	Working capital — Capital actif	Male — Homme		Female ^a — Femme	
				NO.	\$	NO.	\$
Quebec—con.							
Cardboard.....	3	410,911	418,000	10	11,304	2	540
Car repairs.....	8	897,000	—	45	43,531	—	—
Carriages and wagons....	111	788,602	888,528	85	68,946	8	3,300
Carriage and wagon mat- erials.....	3	44,500	41,500	8	4,500	1	260
Cars and car works....	4	8,838,301	1,561,941	290	230,466	2	160
Church ornaments.	9	41,000	230,463	20	18,078	—	—
Clothing, men's, custom..	132	345,385	959,305	152	129,194	4	1,150
Clothing, men's, factory..	38	385,344	1,923,810	274	250,317	51	15,329
Clothing, women's, custom	104	244,597	369,973	24	29,468	39	16,339
Clothing, women's, factory	31	218,896	706,139	133	48,873	31	13,885
Coffees and spices.....	10	104,065	248,185	21	22,932	2	812
Cooperage.....	4	65,000	61,500	4	4,100	1	400
Corsets and supplies.....	5	57,740	348,103	45	23,445	8	2,338
Cottons.....	6	8,203,597	3,000,000	119	136,391	4	1,584
Dies and moulds.....	3	101,000	52,000	5	6,600	4	1,000
Drugs.....	4	484,793	336,558	28	24,930	2	1,180
Dyeing and cleaning.....	6	84,500	68,000	17	12,550	4	1,200
Electrical apparatus and supplies.	14	1,093,688	1,186,300	133	109,248	13	5,608
Electric light and power..	35	28,063,110	18,905,413	112	111,050	12	3,872
Fish, preserved.....	50	211,540	222,206	92	29,325	3	390
Flouring and grist mill products.....	168	3,664,659	1,372,697	98	122,659	13	5,352
Foundry and machine shop products.....	95	2,947,940	2,931,756	338	287,836	17	5,679
Fruit and vegetable can- ning.....	8	85,100	166,500	25	15,985	2	820
Furs, dressed.....	3	53,000	78,000	8	7,500	—	—
Furnishing goods, men's..	20	848,201	1,967,780	149	148,814	21	7,162
Furniture.....	36	667,594	815,147	92	67,576	10	3,362
Gas, lighting and heat- ing.....	6	881,909	34,452	16	16,360	1	450
Glass, stained, cut and ornamental.....	4	1,300	11,300	1	3,600	1	520
Gloves and mittens.....	10	178,525	524,092	43	40,297	9	8,482
Glue.....	3	55,000	111,600	14	10,200	1	84
Harness and saddlery....	33	441,681	807,539	84	78,077	3	1,680
Hats, caps and furs.....	61	665,823	3,862,152	393	355,465	70	27,512

TABLEAU I. Manufactures du Canada et des provinces par sortes d'industries en 1905 d'après le recensement de 1906.

Employees on wages — Employés à gages				Total employees on salaries and wages — Total des employés à salaires et à gages		Value of products — Valeur des produits	Nom ou sorte d'industrie
Male — Homme		Female — Femme					
No.	\$	No.	\$	No.	\$	\$	
							Québec—suite.
230	68,091	27	4,100	269	84,035	320,896	Carton.
2,641	1,334,188	—	—	2,686	1,377,719	3,570,769	Réparations de wagons
911	393,470	20	500	1,024	466,216	1,445,860	de chemin de fer.
							Carrosserie.
43	13,875	—	—	52	18,635	80,000	Matériaux de carrosserie
5,396	2,542,755	—	—	5,688	2,773,381	9,654,548	Construction de wagons
118	58,974	2	676	140	77,728	307,300	de chemin de fer.
620	313,741	609	121,432	1,385	565,517	1,702,194	Ornements d'églises.
							Habillements d'hommes.
1,225	657,010	1,813	389,921	3,363	1,312,577	5,038,974	Habillements d'hommes, fabriqués.
							Habillements de fem- mes.
114	66,594	834	163,847	1,011	276,248	984,083	Habillements de fem- mes, fabriqués.
391	181,946	1,452	370,508	2,007	615,212	2,437,675	Café et épices.
51	24,660	16	3,864	90	52,268	530,576	Tonnellerie.
63	29,850	—	—	68	34,350	111,450	Corsets.
62	18,955	411	81,208	526	125,946	551,072	Cotons.
2,876	1,068,857	2,566	657,275	5,565	1,864,107	7,924,581	Coins et moules.
53	26,500	—	—	62	34,100	90,200	Drogues.
169	75,711	1	285	200	102,106	789,924	Teinturerie.
42	16,252	38	7,080	101	37,082	72,175	Appareils et effets élec- triques.
							Lumière et force motrice électriques.
1,242	511,329	51	9,336	1,439	635,521	1,727,205	Poisson, salaisons et con- serves.
438	287,977	—	—	562	402,899	4,188,760	Produits des moulins à farine.
668	66,324	384	10,013	1,147	106,052	320,541	Produits des fonderies.
692	298,582	20	2,408	823	429,001	8,598,830	Conserves alimentaires en boîtes.
2,814	1,172,489	2	558	3,171	1,466,562	3,752,476	Pelleteries.
191	33,864	216	10,500	434	61,169	302,684	Articles de toilette pour hommes.
214	76,552	—	—	222	84,052	1,970,190	Meubles.
361	145,555	2,292	562,082	2,823	863,613	3,503,278	Gas d'éclairage et de chauffage.
1,068	353,025	20	4,180	1,190	428,143	1,161,887	Verre colorié, coupé et ornemental.
55	24,300	—	—	72	41,110	169,510	Gants et mitaines.
35	19,940	3	360	40	24,420	68,600	Colle forte.
231	92,310	365	80,303	648	221,392	1,060,972	Sellerie.
132	26,468	—	—	147	36,752	325,302	Chapellerie et pelleterie.
392	166,153	54	12,578	533	258,488	1,461,421	
785	278,867	1,115	237,723	2,363	899,567	5,400,253	
6910—5½							

TABLE I. Manufactures of Canada and the provinces by kinds of industries in 1905 as shown by the census of 1906.

Name or kind of industry	Estab- lish- ments — Eta- blisse- ments	Value of—Valeur de		Employees on salaries — Employés à salaires			
		Land, buildings and plant — Terre, bâtiments et outillage	Working capital — Capital actif	Male — Homme		Female — Femme	
	NO.	\$	\$	NO.	\$	NO.	\$
Q U E B E C — c o n .							
Hosiery and knit goods ..	9	541,000	585,400	34	40,150	7	2,800
Interior decorations	7	82,600	126,959	19	19,696	5	2,102
Iron and steel products...	11	3,573,717	1,341,313	167	181,113	16	7,192
Jewelry and repairs	12	98,723	367,704	48	52,540	48	17,956
Lasts and pegs	5	27,500	33,950	4	2,900	—	—
Leather, tanned, curried and finished.	91	855,110	2,014,569	158	130,492	7	5,200
Lime	12	126,860	57,792	15	10,524	—	—
Liquors, malt	13	1,386,879	1,940,030	86	106,131	2	720
Liquors, vinous	5	27,808	65,000	3	1,228	—	—
Log products	699	13,077,479	11,098,991	829	556,872	27	4,050
Lumber products	151	2,003,252	2,098,904	237	212,064	2	610
Mattresses and spring beds	5	116,737	118,500	22	20,328	10	4,300
Monuments and tomb- stones	37	300,513	234,091	23	18,949	—	—
Musical instruments	6	91,128	159,450	14	19,669	—	—
Oils	4	267,000	196,000	22	24,300	1	300
Paints and varnishes	10	1,160,603	1,224,276	122	129,378	21	6,366
Paper	12	7,543,973	7,377,108	212	239,540	17	7,234
Patent medicines	11	80,991	2,227,260	33	30,322	10	4,394
Picture frames	4	50,500	83,000	13	7,967	3	1,110
Plumbers' supplies	3	364,316	648,282	68	63,133	7	2,580
Plumbing and tinsmithing	103	833,208	1,616,950	243	154,665	15	5,016
Printing and bookbinding	75	1,007,108	680,060	191	181,712	51	16,374
Printing and publishing ..	44	2,017,272	1,534,907	363	356,723	106	38,839
Roofing and roofing mate- rials	10	318,435	197,000	40	42,666	2	1,000
Rubber clothing	9	71,200	193,000	47	44,822	3	1,242
Safes and vaults	3	43,550	13,000	1	1,000	1	468
Scales	3	35,021	17,270	7	1,725	1	1,630
Sewing machines	4	153,414	317,296	17	23,166	3	833
Ships and ship repairs	3	393,700	30,000	41	40,780	—	—
Signs	3	7,500	34,480	9	10,570	5	2,776
Slaughtering and meat packing	16	554,500	710,523	65	72,352	13	4,462
Smelting	4	520,480	530,160	28	26,926	—	—
Soap	5	171,294	167,113	8	6,500	1	312
Spinning wheels	3	5,000	4,000	1	800	—	—
Starch	3	10,800	15,000	1	300	—	—

TABLERAU I. Manufactures du Canada et des provinces par sortes d'industries en 1905 d'après le recensement de 1906.

Employees on wages — Employés à gages				Total employees on salaries and wages — Total des employés à salaires et à gages		Value of products — Valeur des produits	Nom ou sorte d'industrie
Male — Homme		Female — Femme					
No.	\$	No.	\$	No.	\$	\$	
							Québec—suite.
323	134,101	508	103,605	872	280,656	1,153,074	Bonneterie.
167	92,074	9	2,954	200	116,826	318,473	Décorations d'intérieur.
2,789	1,285,642	81	15,628	3,053	1,489,575	5,510,596	Produits en acier et en fer.
516	212,456	85	22,742	697	305,694	724,473	Orfèvrerie.
75	28,182	—	—	79	31,082	70,058	Formes et chevilles à chaussures.
1,060	416,575	90	18,100	1,315	570,367	4,615,508	Cuir tanné, corroyé et fini.
136	59,246	—	—	151	69,770	195,300	Chaux.
580	261,873	28	5,797	696	374,521	2,150,839	Liqueurs, malt.
14	2,580	—	—	17	3,808	40,929	Liqueurs vineuses.
13,768	4,366,809	9	893	14,633	4,928,624	14,489,206	Produits des billes (bil-lots).
2,895	1,150,429	—	—	3,134	1,363,103	3,787,781	Produits du bois de construction.
141	46,600	37	9,660	210	80,888	356,478	Matelas et sommiers élastiques.
296	142,389	8	1,768	327	163,106	428,873	Monuments et pierres tombales.
164	69,386	—	—	178	89,055	256,725	Instruments de musique.
74	35,356	3	763	100	60,719	528,887	Huiles.
449	176,071	64	13,984	656	325,799	2,976,936	Peintures et vernis.
3,095	1,246,789	391	71,935	3,715	1,565,498	6,163,240	Papier.
39	16,045	56	11,722	138	62,483	460,043	Remèdes patentés.
53	24,342	1	288	70	33,707	89,540	Cadres à gravures.
386	177,299	3	1,000	464	244,012	772,398	Effets de plombiers.
1,981	877,112	143	39,432	2,382	1,076,225	3,551,152	Plomberie et ferblanterie.
1,032	474,189	457	99,957	1,731	772,232	1,677,514	Imprimerie et reliure.
1,189	685,274	292	74,235	1,950	1,155,071	3,132,703	Imprimerie et publications.
333	169,360	2	1,000	377	214,026	968,450	Toiture et matériaux de toiture.
242	120,308	134	34,855	426	201,227	725,800	Vêtements en caoutchouc.
34	16,092	—	—	36	17,560	39,500	Coffres-forts.
19	7,660	—	—	27	11,015	39,564	Balances.
185	77,181	4	1,024	209	102,204	241,550	Machines à coudre.
710	331,000	—	—	751	371,780	780,000	Navires, construction et radoub de.
58	20,153	4	1,175	76	34,674	87,470	Enseignes.
503	234,902	88	16,510	669	328,226	5,351,739	Abattoirs et salaisons de viandes.
318	140,776	—	—	346	167,702	439,786	Métallurgie.
61	27,384	5	1,000	75	35,196	442,175	Savonnerie.
9	1,700	—	—	10	2,500	4,900	Rouets.
13	2,050	3	498	17	2,848	12,430	Empois.

TABLE I. Manufactures of Canada and the provinces by kinds of industries in 1905 as shown by the census of 1906.

Name or kind of industry	Estab-lish-ments — Eta- blisse- ments	Value of—Valeur de		Employees on salaries — Employés à salaires			
		Land, buildings and plant — Terre, bâtiments et outillage	Working capital — Capital actif	Male — Homme		Female — Femme	
	NO.	\$	\$	NO.	\$	NO.	\$
Qu é b e c—con.							
Stone, cut.....	16	251,200	201,250	44	32,685	—	—
Sugar, refined.	3	3,132,084	2,749,798	74	133,100	1	700
Tobacco, chewing, smok- ing and snuff.....	16	928,034	2,269,415	83	101,057	9	3,694
Tobacco, cigars and ci- garettes.....	36	305,391	3,789,473	197	197,126	26	12,100
Vinegar and pickles.....	4	163,500	110,400	24	15,400	—	—
Wax candles.	7	33,600	65,600	10	12,200	—	—
Window blinds & shades.	3	65,000	55,000	9	10,850	3	900
Wire.....	7	1,811,106	1,490,470	88	86,218	43	6,090
Wood pulp, chemical and mechanical.....	10	2,554,863	1,671,548	59	59,473	1	300
Woodworking and turning	8	153,830	137,051	10	7,284	1	300
Wool, carding and fulling	18	64,700	42,780	5	2,600	—	—
Woolen goods.	21	1,146,763	898,198	88	85,108	4	800
All other industries.....	146	9,481,667	9,191,053	801	890,137	99	38,151
Saskatchewan.							
For all establishments, 1095.....	80	1,961,145	2,011,930	124	129,292	10	4,190
For establishments, 5 emp. and over, 1905.....	55	1,880,945	1,940,030	116	123,892	9	3,990
For establishments, 5 emp. and over, 1900.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Brick, tile and pottery...	10	128,127	50,328	17	14,100	1	480
Butter and cheese.....	3	10,000	5,000	1	525	—	—
Clothing, men's, custom..	3	39,500	35,500	5	5,900	1	500
Flouring and grist mill products.....	16	444,000	501,000	27	30,200	1	480
Harness and saddlery....	3	7,000	19,000	1	500	—	—
Log products.....	6	872,076	1,198,901	26	34,780	2	1,000
Lumber products...	6	57,212	83,987	7	6,120	2	700
Plumbing and tinsmith- ing.....	7	14,900	18,500	1	800	1	350
Printing and publishing..	14	79,700	49,900	21	16,644	1	480
All other industries.....	12	308,630	49,814	18	19,723	1	200

TABLEAU I. Manufactures du Canada et des provinces par sortes d'industries en 1905 d'après le recensement de 1906.

Employees on wages — Employés à gages				Total employees on salaries and wages — Total des employés à salaires et à gages		Value of products — Valeur des produits	Nom ou sorte d'industrie
Male — Homme		Female — Femme					
NO.	\$	NO.	\$	NO.	\$	\$	
Québec—fin.							
575	216,326	—	—	619	249,011	411,891	Taille de la pierre.
855	422,000	4	1,000	934	556,800	10,927,260	Raffineries de sucre.
918	325,406	937	167,561	1,947	597,718	5,295,109	Tabac à chiquer, à fumer et à priser.
1,368	536,388	1,346	300,242	2,937	1,045,856	5,596,694	Tabac, cigares et ciga- rettes.
25	8,600	45	5,800	94	29,800	109,325	Vinaigre et marinades.
23	8,200	1	108	34	20,508	65,000	Cierges.
26	8,793	16	3,130	54	23,673	120,000	Stores et rideaux en toile
599	272,902	123	26,822	823	392,032	3,437,308	Fil de fer.
834	314,779	—	—	894	374,552	1,154,370	Pulpe de bois, procédés chimiques et mécani- ques.
174	49,103	—	—	185	56,687	144,220	Ouvrage et tournage de bois.
45	10,370	4	350	54	13,320	59,075	Cardage et foulage de la laine.
556	169,492	533	111,274	1,181	366,674	1,292,843	Articles en laine.
5,669	2,322,868	1,698	318,272	8,267	3,569,428	17,924,800	Diverses autres indus- tries.
Saskatchewan.							
1,298	583,743	12	4,650	1,444	721,875	2,520,172	Pour tous établisse- ments, 1905.
1,244	550,099	7	3,400	1,376	681,381	2,443,801	Pour établissements, 5 emp. et plus, 1905.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Pour établissements, 5 emp. et plus, 1900.
180	47,704	—	—	198	62,284	112,752	Briqueterie, tuilerie et poterie.
7	2,070	—	—	8	2,595	38,800	Beurre et fromage.
15	10,000	5	3,000	26	19,400	37,500	Habilllements d'hommes.
104	60,834	—	—	132	91,514	1,182,094	Produits des moulins à farine.
7	2,700	—	—	8	3,200	12,600	Sellerie.
601	230,643	—	—	629	266,423	481,258	Produits des billes (bil- lots).
55	33,051	—	—	64	39,871	110,153	Produits du bois de con- struction.
20	14,308	—	—	22	15,458	40,500	Plomberie et ferblante- rie.
49	29,488	1	150	72	46,762	97,471	Imprimerie et publica- tions.
260	152,915	6	1,500	285	174,368	407,044	Diverses autres indus- tries.

TABLE II. Manufactures of Canada by kinds of industries for establishments employing five persons and over and totals for provinces in 1905 and 1900.

Kinds of industries	1905				
	Estab- lish- ments	Capital	Employees	Salaries and wages	Value of products
	No.	\$	No.	\$	\$
CANADA	12,547	833,916,155	383,920	162,155,578	706,446,578
Abrasive goods.....	5	2,459,537	282	158,361	253,070
Aerated and mineral waters..	64	1,809,406	808	434,108	1,949,951
Agricultural implements.	70	28,394,970	7,481	3,785,390	12,780,795
Aluminium and aluminium ware.....	3	745,510	137	65,220	815,993
Ammunition ..	—	—	—	—	—
Artificial feathers and flowers	3	11,300	71	8,305	26,500
Artificial limbs and trusses...	3	60,000	36	17,968	48,926
Asbestos.....	11	8,613,683	1,665	621,451	1,513,819
Awnings, tents and sails.....	28	713,085	548	232,466	886,407
Axes and tools.....	32	3,664,692	2,120	1,075,079	2,749,151
Bags, cotton.....	—	—	—	—	—
Baking powder and flavouring extracts.....	23	983,371	460	198,361	1,452,258
Barley, pot and pearl.....	—	—	—	—	—
Baskets.....	15	281,350	303	91,719	208,163
Batting.....	—	—	—	—	—
Belting and hose, leather.....	7	578,675	232	115,140	939,312
Bicycles.....	5	1,036,836	256	132,057	335,425
Bicycle repairs.....	5	19,900	29	8,586	20,760
Billiard tables and materials ..	3	300,000	86	51,482	234,600
Blacking.....	5	89,663	76	37,812	182,963
Blacksmithing.....	17	177,125	116	68,159	232,755
Boats and canoes.....	22	270,296	256	119,665	243,936
Boilers and engines.....	36	4,643,158	2,494	1,357,385	3,464,499
Boots and shoes.....	128	11,676,865	13,006	4,675,999	20,209,302
Boot and shoe supplies.....	10	782,811	338	148,027	551,302
Boxes and bags, paper.....	34	1,258,682	1,854	542,101	1,881,118
Boxes, cigar.....	4	86,000	145	54,898	206,726
Boxes, wooden.....	55	1,433,047	1,479	479,389	1,633,594
Brass and iron beds.....	4	662,507	729	318,216	1,094,077
Brass castings.....	22	1,012,166	622	317,944	1,099,119
Bread, biscuits and confec- tionery.....	268	9,663,658	7,816	3,026,897	16,189,574
Brick, tile and pottery.....	405	7,110,685	6,510	2,044,495	4,774,305
Bridges, iron and steel.....	9	3,341,754	1,370	849,846	3,709,092
Brooms and brushes.....	30	786,426	864	337,807	1,101,627
Butter and cheese.....	2,958	9,701,839	5,961	1,744,182	32,402,265
Buttons.....	4	105,000	164	40,980	83,000
Carbide of calcium.....	3	922,000	161	80,332	234,700
Cardboard.....	3	828,911	269	84,035	320,896
Carpets.....	5	1,351,355	760	274,183	910,340
Car repairs.....	33	4,702,800	9,616	5,274,744	12,285,780
Carriages and wagons ..	217	8,910,762	4,881	2,290,633	7,873,381
Carriage and wagon materials.	24	2,053,749	965	446,618	1,675,987
Cars and car works.....	9	14,248,654	7,755	3,746,219	14,430,190
Cement blocks and tiles.....	17	172,440	378	167,834	375,130
Cement, natural rock.....	—	—	—	—	—

¹ See foot-note on page xv.

TABLEAU II. Manufactures du Canada par sortes d'industries pour les établissements employant cinq personnes et plus et totaux pour les provinces en 1905 et 1900.

1900					Sortes d'industries
Eta- blisse- ments	Capital	Employés	Salaires et gages	Valeur des produits	
No.	\$	No.	\$	\$	
14,650	446,916,487	339,173 ¹	113,249,350	481,053,375	CANADA
5	126,387	111	58,074	121,313	Articles pour le polissage.
58	905,741	693	287,046	806,532	Eaux gazeuses et minérales.
114	18,207,342	6,834	3,057,930	9,597,389	Instruments aratoires.
-	-	-	-	-	Aluminium, et objets en
3	947,425	399	132,216	414,906	Munitions.
3	12,000	103	18,603	36,000	Plumes et fleurs artificielles.
3	34,634	29	11,808	27,847	Membres artificiels, bandages herniaires, etc.
-	-	-	-	-	Asbeste.
25	269,727	359	148,038	448,249	Auvents, tentes et voiles.
21	1,169,607	1,053	448,275	1,038,705	Haches et outils.
5	915,663	391	142,509	1,114,213	Sacs en coton.
13	273,965	216	102,317	524,016	Poudre-levain et essences.
3	88,800	22	9,724	229,816	Orge mondé et perlé.
15	147,106	351	73,499	152,842	Paniers.
4	178,759	87	33,590	110,981	Ouaté.
4	246,300	109	63,887	408,715	Courroies et tuyaux en cuir.
16	1,052,700	512	232,617	550,606	Bicyclettes.
4	24,000	45	16,962	36,200	Bicyclettes, réparations de.
3	77,635	38	22,408	91,793	Tables de billard et matériaux.
6	64,468	93	33,852	128,217	Cirage.
11	81,750	75	42,152	77,954	Forges.
18	141,545	191	75,170	143,832	Bateaux et canots.
59	5,552,862	4,028	1,845,574	4,626,214	Bouilloires et machines.
179	11,005,869	13,743	4,645,007	18,481,216	Chaussures.
7	356,090	344	89,572	262,127	Articles de cordonnerie.
34	563,197	1,539	387,734	1,256,147	Boîtes et sacs, papier.
8	271,787	334	109,332	283,000	Boîtes à cigares.
84	1,631,028	2,002	592,864	1,927,720	Boîtes en bois.
-	-	-	-	-	Couchettes en cuivre et en fer.
23	1,145,403	901	404,466	1,099,557	Fonderies de cuivre.
258	6,996,204	6,831	2,522,089	11,637,808	Pain, biscuits et confiseries.
573	4,210,244	6,705	1,327,533	3,299,917	Briqueterie, tuilerie et poterie.
6	1,755,379	874	391,696	1,693,000	Ponts en fer et en acier.
28	547,304	857	317,754	952,658	Balais et brosses.
3,576	6,161,085	6,886	1,464,110	29,462,402	Beurre et fromage.
5	258,187	336	76,212	150,000	Boutons.
-	-	-	-	-	Carbure de calcium.
3	235,540	115	34,461	147,000	Carton.
10	711,951	524	173,423	633,192	Tapis.
26	4,535,257	5,811	2,835,508	7,546,644	Réparations de wagons de che- min de fer.
349	6,615,525	5,466	2,256,456	6,650,912	Carrosserie.
27	1,315,318	987	403,454	1,269,271	Matériaux de carrosserie.
7	2,475,602	3,147	1,286,129	3,954,172	Construction de wagons de chemin de fer.
-	-	-	-	-	Blocs et tuiles en ciment.
3	103,500	94	33,900	106,800	Ciment, pierre naturelle.

¹ Voir la note au bas de la page xvi.

TABLE II. Manufactures of Canada by kinds of industries for establishments employing five persons and over and totals for provinces in 1905 and 1900.

Kinds of industries	1905				
	Estab- lish- ments	Capital	Employees	Salaries and wages	Value of products
	NO. ¹	\$	NO.	\$	\$
C a n a d a—con.					
Cement, Portland.....	15	8,916,689	1,414	703,079	2,271,002
Chewing gum.....	4	154,637	161	58,368	576,938
Church ornaments.....	8	265,263	137	74,728	305,300
Clothing, men's, custom.....	545	4,759,160	5,919	2,443,296	6,343,261
Clothing, men's, factory.....	81	6,562,452	8,812	3,380,594	12,383,311
Clothing, women's, custom...	269	1,476,150	3,581	983,461	2,915,257
Clothing, women's, factory...	69	4,195,814	8,024	2,812,679	9,629,567
Cocoa and chocolate.....	3	299,699	102	38,779	320,199
Coffees and spices.....	28	1,574,462	471	268,792	2,166,283
Coffins and caskets.....	11	1,017,630	505	228,884	794,142
Coke.....	3	1,579,203	316	208,233	1,273,659
Combs.....	4	59,164	83	33,146	88,600
Condensed milk.....	5	607,000	197	82,379	855,409
Cooperage.....	76	1,771,696	1,572	573,224	1,789,323
Cordage, rope and twine.....	10	2,324,173	993	314,404	2,756,147
Corks.....	3	320,500	97	39,659	195,516
Corsets and supplies.....	14	710,366	915	257,681	1,027,191
Cottons.....	20	21,938,823	10,450	3,416,812	14,223,44
Cutlery and edge tools.....	3	208,850	105	52,993	146,200
Dies and moulds.....	3	168,250	73	36,376	93,502
Drugs.....	25	2,699,818	887	439,041	2,776,361
Dyeing and cleaning.....	22	476,555	489	192,505	451,247
Electrical apparatus and sup- plies.....	28	14,367,416	4,788	2,489,411	8,960,406
Electric light and power.....	157	80,393,445	2,435	1,471,061	7,587,899
Elevators.....	4	617,635	349	217,989	682,500
Enamelware.....	3	322,009	248	158,739	364,822
Evaporated fruits and vege- tables.....	37	425,000	905	126,088	811,799
Explosives.....	5	879,500	190	77,876	464,718
Fancy goods.....	4	51,000	92	34,341	184,000
Featherbone.....	3	304,439	475	146,044	428,959
Fertilizers.....	6	324,518	104	45,491	272,676
Fish, preserved.....	452	7,822,138	18,411	2,872,781	7,871,144
Flax, dressed.....	22	217,750	752	144,074	241,288
Flouring and grist mill pro- ducts.....	832	31,414,540	5,619	3,078,167	56,703,269
Foundry and machine shop products.....	376	29,896,107	17,672	9,037,579	23,648,754
Fringes, cords and tassels ..	6	91,500	220	73,295	188,600
Fruit and vegetable canning..	58	3,476,215	3,785	658,834	3,598,400
Furs, dressed.....	3	131,000	222	84,052	1,970,190
Furnishing goods, men's.....	41	3,888,032	4,085	1,238,650	4,962,767
Furniture and upholstered goods.....	157	11,236,615	8,073	3,234,321	8,934,534
Gas, lighting and heating....	31	10,142,085	951	620,218	2,169,353

¹ See foot-note on page xv.

TABLEAU II. Manufactures du Canada par sortes d'industries pour les établissements employant cinq personnes et plus et totaux pour les provinces en 1905 et 1900.

1900					Sortes d'industries
Eta- blisse- ments	Capital	Employés	Salaires et gages	Valeur des produits	
NO.	\$	NO.	\$	\$	
C a n a d a—suite.					
7	891,959	558	221,514	765,876	Ciment de Portland.
—	—	—	—	—	Gomme à mâcher.
4	43,410	40	22,725	40,941	Ornements d'églises.
735	5,420,144	9,818	3,387,344	8,775,439	Habillements d'hommes.
58	3,843,799	8,166 ¹	2,523,273	8,980,291	Habillements d'hommes (fa- briqués).
334	2,492,118	5,948	1,494,368	4,368,580	Habillements de femmes.
26	1,051,481	2,889	719,115	2,190,627	Habillements de femmes (fa- briqués).
4	152,075	92	32,396	218,460	Coco et chocolat.
29	1,044,272	551	263,618	1,957,536	Café et épices.
16	644,222	601	252,667	683,177	Cercueils.
—	—	—	—	—	Coke.
—	—	—	—	—	Peignes.
4	324,425	118	41,772	269,520	Lait condensé.
64	559,595	929	337,514	867,796	Tonnellerie.
11	2,335,246	970	283,513	2,212,663	Corderie.
5	173,421	119	47,024	176,172	Bouchons.
14	410,501	704	202,285	592,341	Corsets.
20	18,298,699	12,029	3,547,784	12,033,052	Cotons.
7	316,325	320	141,234	257,275	Coutellerie et instruments tranchants.
3	16,000	30	16,020	33,600	Coins et moules.
19	1,606,608	623	297,855	1,380,905	Drogues.
14	225,850	240	88,058	163,895	Teinturerie.
25	5,267,397	2,021	950,551	3,032,252	Appareils et effets électriques.
58	11,891,025	1,082	591,089	2,008,017	Lumière et force motrice élec- triques.
4	196,423	177	86,600	207,100	Ascenseurs.
—	—	—	—	—	Articles étamés.
50	371,321	1,605	129,738	395,540	Fruits et légumes évaporés.
7	589,450	164	93,400	543,944	Matières explosives.
4	56,125	177	53,442	217,514	Articles de fantaisie.
—	—	—	—	—	Baleine.
6	130,910	63	19,878	101,250	Engrais.
1,097	7,992,893	17,059	1,700,106	8,025,630	Poissons, salaisons et con- serves.
31	325,936	1,071	156,207	338,176	Lin préparé.
400	14,686,558	4,251	1,985,991	31,835,873	Produits des moulins à farine.
315	16,274,645	12,947	5,584,767	15,292,445	Produits des fonderies.
7	43,534	189	47,400	126,311	Franges, cordes et glands.
58	2,004,915	4,867	504,664	2,831,742	Conserves de fruits et légumes.
—	—	—	—	—	Pelleterie, préparation.
52	2,821,302	5,385	1,426,601	4,623,652	Articles de toilette pour hom- mes.
169	7,399,540	7,212	2,547,827	6,949,384	Meubles.
27	7,692,101	961	503,867	2,327,466	Gaz d'éclairage et de chauffage.

¹ Voir la note au bas de la page xvi.

TABLE II Manufactures of Canada by kinds of industries for establishments employing five persons and over and totals for provinces in 1905 and 1900.

Kinds of industries	1905				
	Estab- lish- ments	Capital	Employees	Salaries and wages	Value of products
	NO.	\$	NO.	\$	\$
Canada—con.					
Gas machines.....	4	78,923	70	32,247	70,770
Glass.....	7	863,500	1,418	522,082	1,421,773
Glass, stained, cut and orna- mental.....	9	112,308	143	86,216	200,026
Gloves and mittens.....	31	1,550,880	1,617	538,103	2,415,337
Glue.....	5	192,500	167	43,102	362,302
Grindstones and pulpstones...	6	231,000	121	39,015	68,504
Hairwork.....	7	152,016	137	62,764	232,919
Hammocks.....	—	—	—	—	—
Hardware, carriage and sad- dlery.....	4	1,010,833	697	320,575	870,542
Harness and saddlery.....	65	3,520,493	2,020	971,950	4,329,632
Hats, caps and furs.....	129	6,789,737	4,557	1,746,859	9,044,146
Hay, baled.....	—	—	—	—	—
Hosiery and knit goods.....	58	6,660,375	4,791	1,568,280	6,670,045
Ink.....	5	181,912	70	49,127	217,082
Interior decorations.....	16	477,748	400	228,116	534,696
Iron and steel products.....	42	9,104,988	5,574	2,565,164	9,929,635
Jewelry cases.....	3	58,063	107	40,357	85,862
Jewelry and repairs.....	44	1,593,979	1,715	787,556	2,321,635
Ladders.....	—	—	—	—	—
Lamps.....	—	—	—	—	—
Lasts and pegs.....	8	78,741	101	43,066	104,687
Lead, bar and pipe.....	—	—	—	—	—
Leather goods.....	12	315,150	307	124,560	432,435
Leather, tanned, curried and finished.....	99	10,807,941	3,466	1,672,376	14,739,889
Lime.....	50	1,820,387	986	537,824	1,139,416
Liquors, distilled.....	9	10,209,004	854	489,152	2,343,683
Liquors, malt.....	89	12,688,948	2,555	1,495,669	8,444,177
Liquors, vinous.....	7	684,204	83	43,492	253,929
Lock and gunsmithing.....	3	272,546	206	80,269	194,295
Log products.....	1,321	97,605,078	53,270	20,715,233	67,112,286
Lumber products.....	482	19,381,019	12,901	6,100,071	20,528,667
Malt.....	4	738,300	147	82,953	936,961
Matches.....	3	252,000	299	91,943	226,743
Mats and rugs.....	3	46,100	71	22,425	65,412
Mattresses and spring beds...	26	476,741	471	194,820	785,319
Metallic roofing and flooring...	7	693,900	341	219,168	1,025,206
Mica, cut.....	8	243,449	403	63,689	197,234
Mirrors and plate glass.....	7	240,057	221	119,797	449,789
Monuments and tombstones...	76	1,377,667	980	535,884	1,305,245
Musical instruments.....	31	5,120,276	2,802	1,386,146	3,670,305
Musical instrument materials...	8	484,173	347	170,100	523,351
Oil clothing.....	7	1,296,683	386	175,485	948,538
Oils.....	21	3,891,255	895	495,252	4,480,849
Optical goods.....	4	158,000	159	76,067	168,094
Painting and glazing.....	4	156,500	145	90,633	180,141
Paints and varnishes.....	25	3,054,202	863	442,396	3,717,181

TABLEAU II. Manufactures du Canada par sortes d'industries pour les établissements employant cinq personnes et plus et totaux pour les provinces en 1905 et 1900.

Etablis- sements	1900				Sortes d'industries
	Capital	Employés	Salaires et gages	Valeur des produits	
	\$	NO.	\$	\$	
NO.					
					Canada—suite.
4	29,850	29	11,776	29,121	Machines à gaz.
11	1,522,692	1,438	549,211	995,401	Verrerie.
9	40,070	81	42,436	88,600	Verre colorié, coupé et orne- mental.
22	778,003	1,060	285,289	1,024,245	Gants et mitaines.
3	60,043	51	16,048	47,627	Colle forte.
6	39,850	106	22,047	41,400	Meules et décortiqueurs.
6	99,176	99	33,188	109,679	Ouvrages en cheveux.
4	15,233	46	12,650	29,560	Hamacs.
6	418,381	493	149,802	401,821	Quincaillerie.
95	2,512,301	2,509	980,772	3,427,255	Sellerie.
115	4,136,236	3,894	1,392,302	5,876,467	Chapellerie et pelleterie.
5	173,000	190	72,080	490,000	Foin pressé.
52	3,723,197	3,896	1,059,912	3,857,519	Bonneterie.
3	46,700	24	17,756	105,000	Encre.
12	142,928	232	124,002	226,130	Décorations d'intérieurs.
29	9,829,560	4,316	1,924,732	6,912,457	Produits en fer et en acier.
3	19,279	63	17,709	46,500	Boîtes à bijoux.
35	613,053	794	383,011	996,313	Orfèvrerie.
3	27,100	24	8,662	16,300	Echelles.
3	111,010	70	30,954	117,491	Lampes.
8	122,300	146	54,213	132,506	Formes et chevilles à chaus- sures.
3	338,925	94	45,993	293,216	Plomb en barres et tuyaux.
3	15,450	84	21,075	72,600	Cuir, effets en.
143	7,300,584	3,981	1,630,285	12,068,600	Cuir tanné, corroyé et fini.
163	484,812	747	218,727	523,862	Chaux.
9	7,874,724	586	364,062	1,620,418	Liqueurs distillées.
96	10,925,679	2,473	1,354,902	6,204,250	Liqueurs, malt.
14	534,055	158	57,715	289,350	Liqueurs vineuses.
4	138,800	110	47,046	95,150	Serrurerie et armurerie.
2,075	55,605,666	55,802	13,755,334	50,805,084	Produits des billes (billots).
467	9,143,276	8,365	3,420,357	10,754,959	Produits du bois de construc- tion.
6	227,190	77	27,998	271,150	Malt.
5	240,064	488	87,331	312,655	Allumettes.
6	55,507	75	21,082	52,092	Nattes et tapis.
20	449,583	446	172,563	672,850	Matelas et sommiers élastiques
4	385,119	172	74,488	495,500	Toiture métallique.
12	221,248	264	55,494	337,628	Mica coupé.
4	200,500	140	74,420	265,535	Miroirs et glaces.
65	935,997	986	434,896	935,678	Monuments et pierres tombales.
39	3,990,728	2,553	1,176,668	3,023,730	Instruments de musique.
7	300,119	293	94,368	356,997	Instruments de musique, ma- tériaux.
6	639,990	292	102,404	560,693	Vêtements en toile cirée.
14	2,431,271	669	331,241	3,519,493	Huiles.
4	115,700	168	71,748	199,750	Articles optiques.
3	89,283	105	44,357	103,000	Peintures et vitrerie.
18	2,217,059	638	332,521	2,786,593	Peinture et vernis.

TABLE II. Manufactures of Canada by kinds of industries for establishments employing five persons and over and totals for provinces in 1905 and 1900.

Kinds of industries	1905				
	Estab- lish- ments	Capital	Employees	Salaries and wages	Value of products
	No.	\$	No.	\$	\$
Canada—con.					
Paper.....	31	21,260,157	4,974	2,208,526	9,449,842
Patent medicines.....	36	2,915,279	488	255,661	1,551,429
Patterns.....	4	34,000	38	19,356	62,279
Photographic materials.....	7	482,858	217	97,006	590,842
Photography.....	—	—	—	—	—
Picture frames.....	8	522,817	444	216,670	594,004
Pipe and boiler covering.....	4	74,041	47	22,471	62,795
Plaster.....	—	—	—	—	—
Plumbers' supplies.....	11	2,283,855	1,254	648,195	2,847,683
Plumbing and tinsmithing....	282	7,883,378	6,447	3,111,729	10,815,984
Printing and bookbinding....	130	6,855,863	5,915	3,045,812	6,811,008
Printing and publishing.....	384	15,301,901	8,954	5,224,296	12,212,345
Printing presses.....	3	68,000	129	76,892	171,249
Pulleys.....	—	—	—	—	—
Pumps and windmills.....	14	611,900	411	179,178	691,182
Railway supplies.....	3	658,918	265	108,169	983,000
Refrigerators.....	5	254,000	182	88,456	283,000
Regalias and society emblems.	3	17,670	31	14,975	46,700
Roofing and roofing materials.	21	671,935	519	304,007	1,302,434
Rubber and elastic goods.....	7	1,230,100	744	414,571	2,321,228
Rubber clothing.....	9	264,200	426	201,227	725,800
Safes and vaults.....	4	418,300	236	121,560	339,500
Salt.....	7	612,500	163	75,953	434,030
Saws.....	8	738,864	291	155,043	401,979
Scales.....	5	432,175	180	93,476	317,455
Screws.....	—	—	—	—	—
Seed cleaning and preparing..	15	656,600	420	133,275	1,998,846
Sewing machines.....	3	831,210	458	214,230	488,050
Ships and ship repairs.....	29	3,139,403	1,672	768,272	1,648,317
Shoddy.....	7	145,360	110	50,017	253,200
Show cases.....	9	269,260	161	90,077	345,631
Signs.....	6	68,680	102	54,921	129,470
Silk and silk goods.....	3	1,828,561	707	227,217	955,705
Siversmithing.....	13	1,168,856	516	288,200	937,225
Skates.....	3	37,000	31	16,700	19,800
Slaughtering and meat pack- ing.....	54	6,713,110	2,894	1,477,540	27,148,863
Slaughtering, not including meat packing.....	5	921,501	224	142,929	1,825,983
Smelting.....	18	87,476,829	9,845	6,646,900	28,418,328
Soap.....	20	2,584,699	658	315,785	2,956,309
Stamps and stencils.....	7	87,804	92	54,296	107,383
Starch.....	10	1,350,300	370	110,763	1,225,570
Stationery goods.....	14	718,206	582	266,663	847,282
Stereotyping and electrotyp- ing.....	4	130,812	61	43,524	103,389
Stone, cut.....	40	1,391,835	1,730	787,251	1,244,961

TABLEAU II. Manufactures du Canada par sortes d'industries pour les établissements employant cinq personnes et plus et totaux pour les provinces en 1905 et 1900.

1900					Sortes d'industries
Eta- blisse- ments	Capital	Employés	Salaires et gages	Valeur des produits	
No.	\$	No.	\$	\$	
C a n a d a —suite.					
28	7,507,819	2,935	1,191,038	4,380,776	Papier.
35	1,103,065	598	279,348	1,350,993	Remèdes patentés.
—	—	—	—	—	Patrons.
9	119,126	140	63,600	230,186	Matériel photographique.
6	95,456	59	32,869	94,858	Photographie.
15	447,792	608	209,291	623,025	Cadres à gravures.
3	40,100	46	26,485	68,945	Matières à envelopper les tuyaux et bouilloires.
3	62,600	100	37,132	88,706	Plâtre.
6	588,162	468	206,365	821,584	Effets de plombiers.
252	4,468,296	4,757	1,855,445	6,553,957	Plomberie et ferblanterie.
84	2,830,814	2,836	1,135,341	2,748,356	Imprimerie et reliure.
419	13,726,039	9,481	4,671,413	10,319,241	Imprimerie et publications.
5	541,064	315	126,424	362,135	Presses à imprimer.
3	205,520	182	68,562	248,000	Poulies.
17	739,737	565	263,268	733,150	Pompes et moulins à vent.
4	573,155	405	188,668	556,600	Matériaux de chemin de fer.
5	128,617	124	35,702	149,974	Glacières.
—	—	—	—	—	Insignes et emblèmes.
11	257,050	154	81,146	569,640	Toiture et matériaux de toiture.
7	1,354,321	551	229,704	1,173,422	Caoutchouc et articles élastiques.
6	169,650	202	99,068	401,000	Vêtements en caoutchouc.
3	232,610	181	104,760	225,200	Coffres-forts.
9	689,163	208	86,444	345,148	Sel.
7	419,534	262	117,639	314,312	Scies.
8	279,414	226	115,871	285,240	Balances.
4	714,586	266	111,879	385,810	Vis.
17	502,900	585	128,243	1,472,087	Nettoyage et préparation des graines de semences.
3	1,110,167	637	300,362	752,308	Machines à coudre.
39	3,156,369	2,528	835,517	1,899,836	Navires, construction et radoub de.
6	146,210	75	28,680	155,280	Drap renaissance.
—	—	—	—	—	Vitrines.
3	15,200	28	15,376	34,160	Enseignes.
—	—	—	—	—	Soie et effets en soie.
12	781,456	483	254,536	740,969	Argenterie.
—	—	—	—	—	Patins.
57	5,395,162	2,416	1,020,164	22,217,984	Abattoirs et salaisons de viandes.
—	—	—	—	—	Abattoirs non compris dans les salaisons de viandes.
12	10,483,112	2,113	1,331,553	7,082,384	Métallurgie.
23	2,321,207	629	317,966	2,143,945	Savonnerie.
—	—	—	—	—	Etampes et patrons.
12	990,075	390	134,460	1,006,400	Empois.
12	590,555	593	228,115	638,520	Articles de librairie.
4	88,563	69	43,400	90,034	Stéréotypie et électrotypie.
4	41,505	71	30,675	72,700	Taille de la pierre.

TABLE II. Manufactures of Canada by kinds of industries for establishments employing five persons and over and totals for provinces in 1905 and 1900.

Kinds of industries	1905				
	Estab- lish- ments	Capital	Employees	Salaries and wages	Value of products
	NO.	\$	NO.	\$	\$
Canada—con.					
Sugar, refined	8	13,412,517	1,858	1,109,456	18,268,260
Tallow, refined	3	194,820	87	46,027	270,370
Textiles, dyeing and finishing	3	945,000	544	220,546	2,264,027
Thread.....	3	339,649	176	62,176	1,034,000
Tobacco, chewing, smoking and snuff.....	19	4,657,507	2,241	727,854	6,439,725
Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes.	114	5,917,895	5,324	2,087,423	8,749,995
Umbrellas	3	120,090	154	42,480	252,000
Vinegar and pickles	26	724,439	369	148,585	519,793
Wall paper.....	4	1,419,451	403	238,677	1,023,000
Washing compounds.....	—	—	—	—	—
Washing machines and wring- ers	3	231,276	170	69,358	251,052
Watch cases.....	—	—	—	—	—
Wax candles	3	70,000	20	15,860	40,000
Window blinds and shades..	6	628,000	239	131,538	968,600
Wire.....	17	3,978,192	1,220	543,449	3,932,384
Wire fencing	17	861,613	356	200,115	1,253,824
Woodenware.....	4	700,000	452	187,936	472,295
Wood pulp, chemical and mechanical.....	22	11,164,768	2,456	1,023,720	3,793,131
Woodworking and turning....	26	814,373	730	290,721	722,406
Wool, carding and fulling....	—	—	—	—	—
Woolen goods.....	103	6,808,233	4,587	1,494,679	5,717,735
Wool pulling.....	5	153,700	60	29,775	550,742
Woolen yarns..	3	163,177	80	23,980	154,000
All other industries.....	115	9,025,275	4,765	2,047,234	8,536,193
The provinces.	12,547	833,916,155	383,920	162,155,578	706,446,578
Alberta.....	97	5,400,371	1,983	1,129,272	4,979,932
British Columbia.....	363	52,403,379	23,480	11,253,263	37,796,740
Manitoba.....	280	27,070,665	10,113	5,800,707	27,857,396
New Brunswick.....	531	26,461,664	19,170	6,497,161	21,833,564
Nova Scotia.....	720	74,599,538	23,754	9,139,371	31,987,449
Ontario.....	6,163	390,875,465	184,526	80,729,889	361,372,741
Prince Edward Island.....	223	1,553,916	2,770	409,915	1,696,459
Quebec.....	4,115	251,730,182	116,748	46,514,619	216,478,496
Saskatchewan	55	3,820,976	1,376	681,381	2,443,801
The territories.	—	—	—	—	—

¹ See foot-note on page xv.

TABLEAU II. Manufactures du Canada par sortes d'industries pour les établissements employant cinq personnes et plus et totaux pour les provinces en 1905 et 1900.

1900					Sortes d'industries
Eta- blisse- ments	Capital	Employés	Salaires et gages	Valeur des produits	
NO.	\$	NO.	\$	\$	
					Canada—suite.
4	10,104,585	1,264	747,280	12,595,000	Raffineries de sucre.
-	-	-	-	-	Raffineries de suif.
3	1,388,500	565	237,092	2,051,992	Tissus teints et finis.
-	-	-	-	-	Fil.
22	4,747,030	2,351	791,066	6,469,961	Tabac à chiquer, à fumer et à priser.
138	2,500,510	4,631	1,813,670	5,332,151	Tabac, cigares et cigarettes.
3	126,663	162	46,012	110,000	Parapluies.
24	633,453	373	123,295	561,682	Vinaigre et marinades.
4	1,059,500	389	200,667	874,049	Tapisserie.
3	31,500	18	8,476	20,500	Compositions à laver.
6	128,673	178	58,178	179,434	Machines à laver et à tordre.
4	846,642	503	202,936	707,840	Boîtes de montres.
3	57,400	30	16,250	71,250	Cierges.
4	586,592	304	117,805	738,532	Stores et rideaux en toile.
15	1,599,118	637	254,861	1,693,995	Fil de fer.
14	225,950	200	88,678	336,470	Fil de fer à clôture.
-	-	-	-	-	Objets en bois.
25	11,558,560	3,301	1,179,807	4,246,781	Pulpe de bois, procédés chimiques et mécaniques.
34	633,986	942	304,764	777,722	Ouvrage et tournage du bois.
3	7,800	16	2,640	4,030	Cardage et foulage de la laine.
157	10,486,198	6,795	2,066,320	7,359,541	Articles en laine.
3	44,210	28	13,138	115,487	Etirage de la laine.
6	57,400	68	18,377	86,350	Laine en échevaux.
115	8,847,694	3,594	1,235,744	7,467,193	Diverses autres industries.
14,650	446,916,487	339,173 ¹	113,249,350	481,053,375	Les provinces.
-	-	-	-	-	Alberta.
392	22,901,892	11,454	5,456,538	19,447,778	Colombie-Britannique.
324	7,539,691	5,219	2,419,549	12,927,439	Manitoba.
919	20,741,170	22,158	5,748,990	20,972,470	Nouveau-Brunswick.
1,188	34,586,416	23,284	5,613,571	23,592,513	Nouvelle-Ecosse.
6,543	214,972,275	161,757 ¹	56,548,286	241,533,486	Ontario.
334	2,081,766	3,804	445,998	2,326,708	Ile du Prince-Edouard.
4,845	142,403,407	110,329	36,550,655	158,287,994	Québec.
-	-	-	-	-	Saskatchewan.
105	1,689,870	1,168	465,763	1,964,987	Les territoires.

¹ Voir la note au bas de la page xvi.

TABLE III. Manufactures of cities, towns and villages in Canada and the provinces for establishments employing five persons and over in 1900 and 1905, and also for all establishments irrespective of the number of persons employed for 1905, as shown by the census of 1906.

Cities, towns and villages — Cités, villes et villages	Year — Année	Estab- lish- ments — Eta- blisse- ments	Capital	Employees — Employés	Salaries and wages — Salaires et gages	Value of products — Valeur des produits
		No.	\$	No.	\$	\$
CANADA	1900	5,853	344,546,667	237,840	90,138,771	360,906,534
	1905	5,941	624,582,747	277,332	125,347,853	535,163,036
	1905	7,448	630,442,874	281,466	126,932,399	541,393,279
Alberta	1900	26	967,625	536	282,067	1,050,436
	1905	58	4,195,420	1,600	983,908	4,113,377
	1905	71	4,300,270	1,637	1,009,063	4,190,987
Calgary	1900	10	431,647	307	174,617	599,444
	1905	18	2,145,022	794	520,272	2,303,617
	1905	22	2,191,772	807	530,792	2,330,217
Edmonton	1900	8	210,302	103	47,925	243,778
	1905	21	1,053,317	424	249,540	943,526
	1905	22	1,055,317	426	250,440	945,526
Lethbridge	1900	3	19,700	24	15,700	29,900
	1905	7	245,594	96	67,146	146,087
	1905	10	283,094	104	71,806	159,597
Medicine Hat	1900	—	—	—	—	—
	1905	4	94,500	35	23,140	127,350
	1905	7	101,500	44	29,480	149,350
Strathcona	1900	5	305,976	102	43,825	177,314
	1905	8	656,987	251	123,810	592,797
	1905	10	665,587	256	126,545	606,297
British Columbia	1900	227	13,293,336	5,323	3,235,173	10,864,182
	1905	226	21,387,577	8,291	5,132,757	17,648,067
	1905	289	21,829,140	8,473	5,240,434	17,954,875
Fernie	1900	3	298,900	165	104,520	359,256
	1905	5	1,255,903	318	235,317	1,024,079
	1905	7	1,279,403	323	237,487	1,032,579
Kamloops	1900	3	130,350	39	14,966	58,800
	1905	3	44,000	42	36,730	81,597
	1905	8	92,500	58	50,666	111,657
Nanaimo	1900	13	467,676	183	122,605	348,775
	1905	10	618,772	191	117,542	402,987
	1905	16	652,072	202	123,302	419,287
Nelson	1900	17	452,819	248	216,538	1,065,846
	1905	15	856,721	317	294,189	1,494,807
	1905	18	872,121	324	299,671	1,510,107
New Westminster	1900	23	1,250,530	775	363,757	1,029,722
	1905	20	1,059,167	737	366,365	1,165,663
	1905	27	1,083,667	758	381,174	1,198,006

TABLEAU III. Manufactures des cités, villes et villages du Canada et des provinces, pour les établissements employant cinq personnes et plus en 1900 et 1905, et aussi pour tous les établissements, indépendamment du nombre des personnes employées, pour l'année 1905, d'après le recensement de 1906.

Cities, towns and villages — Cités, villes et villages	Year — Année	Estab- lish- ments — Eta- blisse- ments	Capital	Employees — Employés	Salaries and wages — Salaires et gages	Value of products — Valeur des produits
British Columbia —con.		No.	\$	No.	\$	\$
Revelstoke	1900	10	166,614	219	123,224	271,058
	1905	7	1,265,086	393	272,325	778,602
	1905	9	1,282,586	400	276,593	790,437
Rosslund	1900	5	115,180	98	55,650	123,000
	1905	3	73,050	65	33,340	68,500
	1905	5	121,101	71	35,570	75,300
Vancouver	1900	71	6,937,722	2,151	1,345,797	4,990,152
	1905	99	13,124,593	4,854	2,904,669	10,067,556
	1905	111	13,201,908	4,890	2,924,146	10,133,617
Victoria	1900	82	3,473,545	1,445	888,116	2,617,573
	1905	64	3,090,285	1,374	872,280	2,564,276
	1905	88	3,243,782	1,447	911,825	2,683,885
Manitoba	1900	126	5,699,366	3,664	2,000,903	10,078,665
	1905	168	23,776,410	7,533	4,571,053	23,036,460
	1905	187	23,900,610	7,590	4,603,316	23,143,304
Brandon	1900	12	595,662	287	92,959	541,327
	1905	28	2,530,663	518	325,572	2,097,995
	1905	31	2,547,163	524	329,572	2,110,620
Portage la Prairie	1900	4	369,000	72	39,859	803,290
	1905	11	776,690	213	110,316	1,858,000
	1905	16	834,790	229	119,519	1,886,100
Selkirk	1900	7	61,490	150	57,240	117,800
	1905	2	335,000	80	38,380	97,175
	1905	3	341,000	83	39,880	100,675
Winnipeg	1900	103	4,673,214	3,155	1,810,845	8,616,248
	1905	127	20,134,057	6,722	4,096,785	18,983,290
	1905	137	20,177,657	6,754	4,114,345	19,045,909
New Brunswick	1900	284	9,559,432	9,107	3,023,401	11,208,107
	1905	213	14,917,875	8,773	3,878,410	13,714,281
	1905	254	15,027,842	8,885	3,920,279	13,863,966
Campbellton	1900	9	210,560	325	90,893	322,233
	1905	9	1,385,885	650	145,052	666,706
	1905	12	1,389,385	656	147,152	671,806
Chatham	1900	13	1,008,340	772	229,521	780,003
	1905	15	1,241,083	658	268,217	1,077,929
	1905	17	1,244,483	665	271,127	1,081,929
Fredericton	1900	14	618,264	573	185,100	691,043
	1905	17	669,386	656	222,004	829,402
	1905	22	674,436	667	225,379	842,902

TABLE III. Manufactures of cities, towns and villages in Canada and the provinces for establishments employing five persons and over in 1900 and 1905, and also for all establishments irrespective of the number of persons employed for 1905, as shown by the census of 1906.

Cities, towns and villages — Cités, villes et villages	Year — Année	Estab- lish- ments — Eta- blisse- ments	Capital	Employees — Employés	Salaries and wages — Salaires et gages	Value of products — Valeur des produits
New Brunswick —con.		No.	\$	No.	\$	\$
	1900	21	1,503,665	1,450	511,519	1,291,036
Moncton	1905	23	3,101,870	2,718	1,230,345	2,441,586
	1905	29	3,114,520	2,732	1,235,319	2,460,586
	1900	9	177,585	447	95,109	365,980
Newcastle	1905	6	552,500	182	76,964	234,223
	1905	8	556,600	187	77,444	236,548
	1900	187	5,252,797	4,688	1,634,051	6,712,769
St. John (includ- ing Portland)	1905	114	7,060,251	3,265	1,684,134	6,918,638
	1905	132	7,122,701	3,321	1,706,190	7,009,698
	1900	10	338,650	304	131,836	559,946
St. Stephen	1905	13	495,500	362	128,431	973,800
	1905	16	513,367	370	132,845	984,200
	1900	21	449,571	548	145,372	485,097
Woodstock	1905	16	411,400	282	123,263	571,997
	1905	18	412,350	287	124,823	576,297
	1900	293	24,189,106	8,920	3,000,492	13,704,999
Nova Scotia	1905	279	65,296,954	14,578	6,635,064	24,870,335
	1905	348	65,480,572	14,762	6,703,592	25,133,848
	1900	11	1,444,547	1,299	336,104	1,551,907
Amherst	1905	19	3,419,009	1,969	832,156	4,174,929
	1905	21	3,425,809	1,976	834,506	4,188,129
	1900	4	43,090	47	14,650	32,970
Antigonish	1905	6	41,300	54	17,806	51,100
	1905	7	43,300	55	18,306	52,100
	1900	6	359,921	405	78,278	255,388
Bridgewater	1905	6	2,139,240	824	293,298	651,550
	1905	9	2,150,540	835	297,148	668,150
	1900	6	41,010	114	6,390	71,624
Canso	1905	6	115,000	129	31,920	95,800
	1905	7	118,000	130	32,020	96,400
	1900	15	1,046,007	489	194,940	1,068,982
Dartmouth	1905	13	1,014,282	450	194,100	968,818
	1905	13	1,014,282	450	194,100	968,818
	1900	104	6,637,888	3,203	1,238,385	6,927,552
Halifax	1905	92	9,657,792	3,511	1,422,886	8,145,016
	1905	117	9,717,392	3,577	1,445,548	8,233,212
	1900	10	106,050	145	52,208	143,000
Kentville	1905	8	184,700	133	59,737	179,250
	1905	11	187,500	140	61,537	183,150

TABLEAU III. Manufactures des cités, villes et villages du Canada et des provinces, pour les établissements employant cinq personnes et plus en 1900 et 1905, et aussi pour tous les établissements, indépendamment du nombre des personnes employées, pour l'année 1905, d'après le recensement de 1906.

Cities, towns and villages — Cités, villes et villages	Year — Année	Estab- lish- ments — Eta- blisse- ments	Capital	Employees — Employés	Salaries and wages — Salaires et gages	Value of products, — Valeur des produits
Nova Scotia—con.		No.	\$	No.	\$	\$
Liverpool	1900	8	43,650	97	24,544	73,662
	1905	8	210,200	140	42,247	172,600
	1905	10	213,500	144	43,647	176,100
New Glasgow	1900	21	440,134	430	160,302	438,767
	1905	21	2,751,575	1,137	584,396	1,836,094
	1905	24	2,759,473	1,147	588,578	1,840,830
North Sydney	1900	9	99,190	104	39,665	93,100
	1905	6	120,780	122	59,224	106,276
	1905	7	123,280	125	59,888	116,276
Parrsboro	1900	6	62,925	140	42,992	154,080
	1905	4	95,450	82	35,040	85,100
	1905	7	107,170	91	38,300	95,100
Pictou	1900	13	249,900	295	89,400	437,498
	1905	15	416,500	752	205,809	592,589
	1905	15	416,500	752	205,809	592,589
Springhill	1900	3	7,220	35	7,838	20,805
	1905	4	23,560	39	15,465	38,000
	1905	6	26,960	42	16,421	41,600
Sydney	1900	21	12,092,604	637	204,211	631,396
	1905	14	38,588,904	2,624	1,868,683	4,058,659
	1905	22	38,612,904	2,648	1,879,467	4,090,339
Sydney Mines	1900	—	—	—	—	—
	1905	3	3,354,943	959	463,580	1,502,008
	1905	4	3,356,943	961	464,130	1,506,008
Truro	1900	16	464,555	350	143,334	633,818
	1905	16	1,070,323	421	174,968	965,204
	1905	23	1,098,623	438	182,718	1,008,304
Westville	1900	3	8,950	21	5,661	10,824
	1905	5	32,600	66	20,699	62,729
	1905	6	35,200	69	21,441	64,776
Windsor	1900	10	337,760	352	108,166	289,016
	1905	10	449,221	358	112,101	333,256
	1905	12	451,221	364	114,851	341,856
Yarmouth	1900	27	704,405	757	253,424	870,610
	1905	23	1,611,575	808	200,949	851,357
	1905	27	1,621,975	818	205,177	870,111

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Cities, towns and villages — Cités, villes et villages	Year — Année	Estab- lish- ments — Éta- blisse- ments	Capital	Employees — Employés	Salaries and wages — Salaires et gages	Value of products — Valeur des produits
		No.	\$	No.	\$	\$
Ontario	1900	3,174	173,764,812	124,973	47,060,064	185,737,284
	1905	3,569	312,053,844	149,166	66,938,443	283,327,615
	1905	4,549	315,515,655	151,757	67,915,973	287,065,734
Alexandria	1900	3	153,275	172	64,855	214,870
	1905	6	374,258	266	97,748	374,259
	1905	7	382,758	269	98,848	380,259
Almonte	1900	10	995,167	671	211,210	845,800
	1905	16	1,059,102	621	219,272	906,466
	1905	26	1,106,752	644	227,170	945,466
Amherstburg	1900	5	59,000	40	13,521	71,100
	1905	9	179,700	103	46,658	103,924
	1905	14	215,700	116	51,799	125,314
Arnprior	1900	8	1,059,975	628	197,340	1,117,322
	1905	14	1,178,700	605	258,966	1,408,460
	1905	19	1,199,700	621	264,041	1,423,360
Aurora	1900	8	139,385	164	52,260	213,539
	1905	12	250,900	226	93,731	428,225
	1905	14	260,900	232	96,203	439,225
Aylmer	1900	14	196,550	360	87,240	313,527
	1905	17	923,200	447	178,347	793,114
	1905	23	936,075	462	183,970	808,040
Barrie	1900	13	260,480	207	85,034	367,338
	1905	23	517,554	427	173,550	774,366
	1905	28	528,100	442	180,680	790,216
Belleville	1900	24	448,807	543	171,258	558,950
	1905	47	2,802,000	995	359,902	1,658,112
	1905	55	2,811,550	1,012	365,352	1,673,512
Berlin	1900	68	2,500,810	2,758	885,326	3,307,513
	1905	76	5,825,202	3,055	1,273,866	5,449,012
	1905	88	5,855,852	3,082	1,285,521	5,490,823
Blenheim	1900	4	47,672	63	27,043	73,090
	1905	9	217,450	125	29,608	400,555
	1905	15	232,060	142	34,701	419,087
Bowmanville	1900	10	322,602	332	129,315	632,500
	1905	17	517,709	440	157,611	545,250
	1905	23	530,459	454	162,561	561,753
Bracebridge	1900	9	428,978	465	163,731	980,200
	1905	17	2,174,707	600	261,339	2,315,407
	1905	20	2,184,457	609	264,059	2,326,407

TABLEAU III. Manufactures des cités, villes et villages du Canada et des provinces, pour les établissements employant cinq personnes et plus en 1900 et 1905, et aussi pour tous les établissements, indépendamment du nombre des personnes employées, pour l'année 1905, d'après le recensement de 1906.

Cities, towns and villages — Cités, villes et villages	Year — Année	Estab- lish- ments — Eta- blisse- ments	Capital.	Employees — Employés	Salaries and wages — Salaires et gages	Value of products — Valeur des produits
Ontario—con.		NO.	\$	NO.	\$	\$
Brampton	1900	8	122,017	186	67,150	248,915
	1905	16	584,566	440	200,693	819,658
	1905	24	618,516	456	206,273	839,658
Brantford	1900	44	6,830,871	3,603	1,562,175	5,564,695
	1905	76	8,932,168	4,670	2,135,572	8,545,679
	1905	102	9,004,688	4,725	2,154,747	8,622,528
Brockville	1900	23	1,536,485	1,130	439,423	1,551,590
	1905	28	1,821,668	1,295	527,072	1,645,940
	1905	38	1,839,668	1,315	533,952	1,670,990
Campbellford	1900	10	572,057	362	94,692	354,087
	1905	17	774,205	384	130,140	714,652
	1905	27	812,915	413	139,795	749,097
Carleton Place	1900	15	357,760	368	129,226	392,735
	1905	16	397,300	276	120,915	597,160
	1905	23	450,975	292	126,024	632,931
Chatham	1900	47	1,994,327	1,274	417,812	2,714,977
	1905	44	2,771,672	1,413	645,100	3,590,220
	1905	58	2,808,072	1,450	658,248	3,626,059
Chesley	1900	7	263,849	214	58,545	222,950
	1905	12	430,227	296	104,222	487,649
	1905	14	437,227	301	106,722	494,649
Clinton	1900	11	411,517	292	101,325	338,225
	1905	10	272,500	306	97,874	386,818
	1905	13	304,000	315	102,434	403,068
Cobourg	1900	20	764,227	501	197,870	949,968
	1905	17	970,136	474	192,561	871,842
	1905	19	977,136	480	195,661	878,317
Collingwood	1900	36	1,323,066	1,021	338,596	3,232,609
	1905	22	2,221,879	595	269,308	2,937,477
	1905	26	2,230,904	608	274,860	2,946,627
Cornwall	1900	32	3,067,677	1,619	500,849	2,159,809
	1905	24	3,543,993	1,620	550,273	2,210,901
	1905	31	3,568,743	1,635	556,273	2,238,001
Desoronto	1900	4	1,275,503	1,046	280,630	1,666,047
	1905	6	1,758,000	965	318,076	1,838,136
	1905	8	1,762,000	971	320,453	1,847,336
Dresden	1900	6	110,647	84	26,373	63,170
	1905	11	172,800	125	39,218	156,000
	1905	15	188,508	135	42,693	166,200

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Cities, towns and villages — Cités, villes et villages	Year — Année	Estab- lish- ments — Eta- blisse- ments	Capital	Employees — Employés	Salaries and wages — Salaires et gages	Value of products — Valeur des produits
Ontario—con.		NO.	\$	NO.	\$	\$
Dundas	1900	17	708,837	705	260,413	1,017,150
	1905	22	1,936,654	1,005	458,660	1,700,051
	1905	34	1,970,854	1,034	467,638	1,751,051
Dunnville	1900	16	208,353	318	62,190	268,090
	1905	15	335,000	359	93,054	444,290
	1905	20	350,100	370	95,454	456,071
Exeter	1900	9	74,109	128	33,149	142,411
	1905	9	99,737	60	24,773	248,060
	1905	13	112,037	67	27,961	257,660
Forest	1900	8	87,870	123	29,063	129,240
	1905	11	275,200	166	49,821	248,127
	1905	14	296,400	177	54,671	259,227
Fort William	1900	6	70,100	137	44,710	111,507
	1905	12	949,667	427	227,757	581,996
	1905	13	972,667	431	230,257	588,996
Galt	1900	31	2,634,720	1,761	726,601	2,225,343
	1905	37	3,820,090	2,122	956,018	2,849,155
	1905	49	3,875,234	2,159	971,238	2,896,205
Gananoque	1900	16	1,030,412	674	281,380	863,079
	1905	21	1,524,425	897	402,315	1,444,116
	1905	24	1,547,425	914	403,973	1,450,932
Goderich	1900	14	343,087	366	115,231	289,614
	1905	19	1,386,477	454	197,425	2,105,847
	1905	25	1,392,977	478	200,779	2,115,147
Gravenhurst	1900	8	484,587	352	101,417	521,054
	1905	11	1,201,264	760	311,318	734,039
	1905	12	1,202,864	764	312,836	736,539
Guelph	1900	68	3,532,641	2,206	864,535	3,689,183
	1905	66	5,438,551	2,674	1,294,379	4,789,875
	1905	72	5,481,551	2,690	1,302,409	4,820,675
Hamilton	1900	232	13,494,953	10,196	4,054,592	17,122,346
	1905	237	28,232,829	12,663	6,126,346	24,625,776
	1905	290	28,369,209	12,796	6,183,673	24,761,570
Hanover	1900	12	444,362	502	144,084	450,016
	1905	15	1,388,106	727	268,669	808,839
	1905	17	1,392,806	731	270,269	812,839
Harriston	1900	8	182,807	161	50,501	575,930
	1905	10	192,600	156	53,019	691,968
	1905	13	201,900	166	55,819	699,913

TABLEAU III. Manufactures des cités, villes et villages du Canada et des provinces, pour les établissements employant cinq personnes et plus en 1900 et 1905, et aussi pour tous les établissements, indépendamment du nombre des personnes employées, pour l'année 1905, d'après le recensement de 1906.

Cities, towns and villages — Cités, villes et villages	Year — Année	Estab- lish- ments — Eta- blisse- ments	Capital	Employees — Employés	Salaries and wages — Salaires et gages	Value of products — Valeur des produits
Ontario—con.		No.	\$	No.	\$	\$
Hawkesbury	1900	6	1,159,300	798	318,490	1,101,046
	1905	7	1,435,975	943	307,093	1,757,044
	1905	8	1,439,075	945	307,893	1,758,244
Hespeler	1900	5	1,079,653	858	275,103	925,634
	1905	6	665,376	639	228,460	738,298
	1905	9	703,776	646	231,660	745,198
Huntsville	1900	6	378,450	268	85,459	771,827
	1905	11	1,439,600	446	186,658	1,601,250
	1905	16	1,492,600	461	190,578	1,611,515
Ingersoll	1900	23	1,641,228	693	309,738	2,515,469
	1905	28	2,317,277	765	324,594	2,719,460
	1905	33	2,331,577	776	328,012	2,731,810
Kemptville	1900	8	126,165	74	24,280	106,547
	1905	16	200,238	129	38,023	206,845
	1905	20	213,188	140	40,303	213,545
Kincardine	1900	7	139,104	156	54,475	219,225
	1905	7	273,398	194	69,063	202,369
	1905	10	285,598	205	73,239	214,753
Kingston	1900	42	1,703,909	1,495	527,700	2,045,173
	1905	58	3,691,490	2,244	937,382	4,329,607
	1905	75	3,753,840	2,286	953,842	4,392,031
Kingsville	1900	7	141,822	337	41,380	116,762
	1905	7	142,028	77	29,094	180,084
	1905	10	152,978	84	33,298	200,384
Leamington	1900	8	53,825	92	25,690	72,825
	1905	11	441,828	241	71,080	286,428
	1905	19	468,928	258	77,588	313,928
Lindsay	1900	33	933,241	938	287,165	1,773,427
	1905	27	1,627,184	629	278,662	1,939,787
	1905	30	1,636,184	639	281,862	1,955,787
Listowel	1900	15	327,014	267	77,625	358,223
	1905	14	303,185	208	84,587	440,179
	1905	24	372,371	235	92,777	475,050
London	1900	120	6,824,574	5,675	2,249,186	8,122,185
	1905	159	10,898,196	7,213	2,990,862	12,626,844
	1905	186	11,015,296	7,294	3,026,802	12,765,546
Kenora (Rat Por- tage)	1900	6	868,007	597	214,248	807,111
	1905	5	1,646,606	548	234,688	1,311,346
	1905	8	1,654,006	556	237,298	1,320,046

TABLE III. Manufactures of cities, towns and villages in Canada and the provinces for establishments employing five persons and over in 1900 and 1905, and also for all establishments irrespective of the number of persons employed for 1905, as shown by the census of 1906.

Cities, towns and villages — Cités, villes et villages	Year — Année	Estab- lish- ments — Eta- blisse- ments	Capital	Employees — Employés	Salaries and wages — Salaires et gages	Value of products — Valeur des produits
Ontario—con.		No.	\$	No.	\$	\$
Meaford	1900	12	126,208	140	40,029	228,025
	1905	17	561,681	365	137,693	641,154
	1905	19	566,381	373	139,393	645,554
Merritton	1900	8	1,768,875	600	270,733	1,036,350
	1905	5	1,084,344	293	168,403	790,189
	1905	6	1,086,344	296	170,203	796,189
Midland	1900	12	1,422,000	771	283,085	1,638,312
	1905	12	1,655,116	755	378,996	1,807,110
	1905	17	1,686,316	771	385,471	1,826,614
Mitchell	1900	9	164,803	186	49,640	237,927
	1905	10	207,400	144	55,371	236,492
	1905	14	214,800	155	58,970	254,992
Mt. Forest	1900	9	168,728	151	53,940	244,258
	1905	5	176,070	124	49,541	494,034
	1905	11	207,370	143	55,228	519,334
Morrisburg	1900	3	35,450	23	9,200	56,100
	1905	3	15,300	22	6,530	18,064
	1905	6	23,300	33	10,240	27,864
Napanee	1900	24	218,669	255	87,061	230,157
	1905	25	361,157	383	108,919	408,206
	1905	30	367,157	398	111,846	418,306
Newmarket	1900	3	337,868	372	127,231	349,000
	1905	7	2,149,853	574	245,823	1,332,600
	1905	10	2,164,553	582	249,023	1,344,400
Niagara Falls	1900	14	403,547	422	153,066	422,728
	1905	17	11,724,703	540	199,003	774,142
	1905	22	11,734,203	556	204,653	793,342
North Bay	1900	4	13,500	31	9,095	16,500
	1905	10	378,840	322	151,228	478,802
	1905	16	403,282	333	154,586	490,417
Oakville	1900	8	227,850	188	67,900	267,342
	1905	8	242,500	201	89,856	492,200
	1905	11	246,900	209	92,456	499,200
Orangeville	1900	6	65,975	64	17,665	84,350
	1905	7	136,500	143	43,370	98,240
	1905	17	182,600	169	53,357	150,277
Orillia	1900	29	534,282	543	183,945	836,491
	1905	26	932,867	583	268,474	1,119,825
	1905	36	969,577	608	276,964	1,154,865

TABLEAU III. Manufactures des cités, villes et villages du Canada et des provinces, pour les établissements employant cinq personnes et plus en 1900 et 1905, et aussi pour tous les établissements, indépendamment du nombre des personnes employées, pour l'année 1905, d'après le recensement de 1906.

Cities, towns and villages — Cités, villes et villages	Year — Année	Estab- lish- ments — Eta- blisse- ments	Capital	Employees — Employés	Salaries and wages — Salaires et gages	Value of products — Valeur des produits
Ontario—con.		NO.	\$	NO.	\$	\$
Oshawa	1900	22	1,660,065	1,206	416,058	1,343,100
	1905	20	2,595,147	1,573	654,339	2,298,640
	1905	26	2,610,347	1,588	658,378	2,343,240
Ottawa	1900	208	10,358,711	6,886	2,414,822	7,638,688
	1905	187	12,704,780	7,104	3,241,289	10,641,378
	1905	205	12,784,696	7,161	3,262,402	10,711,557
Owen Sound	1900	52	1,543,897	1,277	400,752	1,173,477
	1905	49	3,238,295	2,117	706,116	2,191,789
	1905	59	3,282,899	2,147	715,566	2,251,037
Palmerston	1900	10	346,200	254	69,830	807,654
	1905	5	194,300	88	46,171	802,357
	1905	6	195,800	90	46,771	805,357
Paris	1900	23	1,047,650	898	294,458	1,071,069
	1905	11	2,316,174	964	330,735	1,601,875
	1905	19	2,343,174	987	338,558	1,634,475
Parry Sound	1900	9	352,737	493	137,287	440,998
	1905	7	557,279	292	131,626	601,095
	1905	8	561,779	296	133,550	604,895
Pembroke	1900	24	587,638	500	165,231	616,581
	1905	23	747,250	524	211,475	943,015
	1905	29	772,780	543	218,735	978,226
Penetanguishene	1900	14	1,062,017	519	204,528	740,706
	1905	12	1,929,741	477	221,890	1,160,442
	1905	15	1,941,191	486	224,240	1,167,792
Perth	1900	20	379,138	303	90,910	273,369
	1905	15	374,900	244	67,883	227,845
	1905	19	406,300	254	71,995	241,945
Peterborough	1900	44	3,123,358	2,166	860,221	3,789,164
	1905	53	12,140,282	4,589	2,194,562	11,566,805
	1905	64	12,171,842	4,628	2,208,500	11,605,168
Petrolia	1900	20	357,393	201	81,022	261,493
	1905	11	706,793	267	122,891	718,434
	1905	20	759,788	291	136,417	780,114
Picton	1900	11	145,575	599	83,460	368,157
	1905	22	575,275	672	140,624	869,385
	1905	28	592,925	686	145,224	883,935
Port Arthur	1900	3	151,043	100	39,963	105,000
	1905	11	903,782	419	203,632	686,837
	1905	16	923,782	434	208,562	716,837

TABLE III. Manufactures of cities, towns and villages in Canada and the provinces for establishments employing five persons and over in 1900 and 1905, and also for all establishments irrespective of the number of persons employed for 1905, as shown by the census of 1906.

Cities, towns and villages — Cités, villes et villages	Year — Année	Estab- lish- ments — Eta- blisse- ments	Capital	Employees — Employés	Salaries and wages — Salaires et gages	Value of products — Valeur des produits
Ontario—con.		No.	\$	No.	\$	\$
Port Hope	1900	22	632,275	530	156,168	656,605
	1905	24	1,096,055	662	257,868	968,396
	1905	27	1,138,955	670	260,848	979,796
Prescott	1900	7	575,900	134	51,581	191,600
	1905	7	832,863	166	75,394	397,274
	1905	12	842,838	178	79,036	421,124
Preston	1900	15	724,742	681	249,420	857,425
	1905	18	1,200,358	893	413,431	1,472,764
	1905	20	1,212,858	898	414,931	1,480,164
Renfrew	1900	15	358,443	163	60,722	379,525
	1905	16	496,232	270	105,183	692,362
	1905	20	509,282	280	109,733	707,562
Ridgetown	1900	17	173,820	277	67,840	285,850
	1905	12	247,542	201	69,291	290,902
	1905	17	256,492	212	72,471	301,802
Rockland	1900	4	970,050	708	107,030	750,450
	1905	5	1,496,050	636	188,850	1,247,800
	1905	6	1,497,050	637	188,910	1,249,300
St. Catharines	1900	40	1,841,423	1,900	603,584	2,070,543
	1905	49	3,464,146	1,895	829,742	3,042,343
	1905	62	3,524,896	1,932	844,973	3,109,550
St. Marys.	1900	17	395,461	454	147,023	717,652
	1905	19	730,217	396	162,467	729,004
	1905	28	762,417	422	169,701	750,149
St. Thomas	1900	50	1,235,027	1,277	571,642	2,248,846
	1905	36	1,289,362	1,063	551,161	2,189,503
	1905	56	1,320,957	1,115	567,226	2,256,030
Sarnia	1900	24	2,166,632	878	376,956	2,645,797
	1905	33	5,057,202	1,165	581,527	3,825,470
	1905	41	5,070,452	1,181	586,732	3,856,070
Sault Ste. Marie	1900	13	2,331,760	655	297,258	738,472
	1905	23	26,355,613	1,963	1,036,742	5,251,643
	1905	32	26,401,063	1,984	1,044,217	5,271,093
Seaforth	1900	12	375,236	243	86,458	398,217
	1905	13	422,985	280	121,370	347,389
	1905	16	434,235	289	124,740	358,339
Simcoe	1900	11	189,965	579	77,009	371,660
	1905	18	419,319	322	115,111	539,150
	1905	22	431,819	335	119,961	548,750

TABLEAU III. Manufactures des cités, villes et villages du Canada et des provinces, pour les établissements employant cinq personnes et plus en 1900 et 1905, et aussi pour tous les établissements, indépendamment du nombre des personnes employées, pour l'année 1905, d'après le recensement de 1906.

Cities, towns and villages — Cités, villes et villages	Year — Année	Estab- lish- ments — Eta- blisse- ments	Capital	Employees — Employés	Salaries and wages — Salaires et gages	Value of products — Valeur des produits
Ontario—con.		No.	\$	No.	\$	\$
Smiths Falls	1900	11	2,164,003	793	376,500	1,397,075
	1905	24	3,071,336	612	375,285	1,387,115
	1905	30	3,096,336	628	380,555	1,408,815
Southampton	1900	3	126,824	109	40,220	115,250
	1905	7	198,459	163	62,980	167,119
	1905	8	198,959	165	63,480	168,919
Stratford	1900	42	1,654,462	1,700	585,385	1,935,176
	1905	49	2,475,924	2,195	879,287	3,824,586
	1905	64	2,527,304	2,228	892,665	3,858,316
Strathroy	1900	14	275,540	265	81,527	352,029
	1905	18	347,386	279	102,148	416,564
	1905	23	358,821	288	105,358	428,224
Thorold	1900	10	324,410	248	75,366	317,946
	1905	9	532,000	216	97,967	642,588
	1905	12	565,500	228	103,367	662,088
Tilsonburg	1900	19	286,950	198	173,233	546,111
	1905	17	514,706	258	121,767	1,006,896
	1905	22	525,656	274	127,179	1,021,496
Toronto	1900	847	52,114,042	37,653	15,505,466	58,415,498
	1905	935	66,520,098	44,841	21,550,793	85,714,278
	1905	1,182	67,200,380	45,470	21,819,469	86,828,101
Toronto Junction	1900	20	1,149,118	1,090	487,349	1,951,359
	1905	22	4,098,299	1,842	913,267	3,577,861
	1905	29	4,123,799	1,860	921,327	3,597,461
Trenton	1900	9	765,100	776	196,831	662,675
	1905	11	619,438	374	129,797	331,415
	1905	14	627,088	385	132,809	341,215
Uxbridge	1900	10	107,644	155	48,316	222,905
	1905	12	177,500	132	53,440	235,755
	1905	18	196,500	149	58,388	252,330
Vankleek Hill	1900	9	150,696	116	35,788	100,857
	1905	10	149,319	74	29,170	173,164
	1905	14	164,719	84	32,614	187,364
Walkerton	1900	9	485,288	301	94,222	356,719
	1905	14	383,886	284	92,117	318,241
	1905	25	432,436	314	103,767	357,941
Walkerville	1900	14	4,857,009	1,176	561,841	2,017,179
	1905	15	7,017,657	1,443	864,116	3,566,451
	1905	17	7,029,045	1,448	865,707	3,596,951

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Cities, towns and villages — Cités, villes et villages	Year — Année	Estab- lish- ments — Eta- blisse- ments	Capital	Employees — Employés	Salaries and wages — Salaires et gages	Value of products — Valeur des produits
Ontario—con.		No.	\$	No.	\$	\$
Wallaceburg	1900	9	377,592	657	251,845	482,779
	1905	11	1,249,570	628	276,525	913,900
	1905	15	1,259,070	639	280,275	925,900
Waterloo	1900	27	1,922,286	935	338,480	1,052,177
	1905	28	3,269,704	1,026	393,857	1,668,647
	1905	32	3,291,604	1,040	398,135	1,684,894
Welland	1900	8	100,363	128	57,257	152,087
	1905	12	274,006	208	92,984	362,475
	1905	17	302,706	223	96,594	376,425
Whitby	1900	6	124,800	186	46,100	144,890
	1905	7	405,199	168	73,098	211,640
	1905	13	418,999	186	81,118	225,940
Warton	1900	11	293,860	323	93,434	252,003
	1905	14	458,940	246	89,063	309,704
	1905	19	482,340	261	95,263	325,744
Windsor	1900	24	1,215,998	549	259,921	1,260,947
	1905	42	2,065,977	948	426,924	1,715,160
	1905	55	2,127,347	978	437,537	1,775,537
Wingham	1900	15	300,309	360	111,799	407,791
	1905	15	429,908	320	118,802	439,561
	1905	21	464,110	340	125,012	465,490
Woodstock	1900	40	2,478,773	1,648	614,157	2,508,247
	1905	43	3,541,622	1,703	785,057	2,778,578
	1905	57	3,586,380	1,736	795,418	2,827,337
Prince Edward Island	1900	48	1,094,125	764	235,406	1,068,495
	1905	51	847,994	646	213,879	893,843
	1905	69	884,244	696	229,626	969,311
Charlottetown	1900	31	813,765	558	176,868	900,430
	1905	37	691,673	527	175,650	760,993
	1905	50	719,573	565	187,197	826,861
Summerside	1900	17	280,660	206	58,538	168,065
	1905	14	156,321	119	38,229	132,850
	1905	19	164,671	131	42,429	142,450
Quebec	1900	1,666	115,739,511	84,431	31,244,587	126,935,726
	1905	1,350	180,115,577	85,766	36,516,536	166,230,521
	1905	1,646	181,465,545	86,665	36,819,385	167,696,111
Beauharnois	1900	6	742,291	366	124,290	488,453
	1905	9	835,970	438	165,568	649,822
	1905	16	856,170	453	168,891	669,699

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TABLEAU III. Manufactures des cités, villes et villages du Canada et des provinces, pour les établissements employant cinq personnes et plus en 1900 et 1905, et aussi pour tous les établissements, indépendamment du nombre des personnes employées, pour l'année 1905, d'après le recensement de 1906.

Cities, towns and villages — Cités, villes et villages	Year — Année	Estab- lish- ments — Eta- blisse- ments	Capital	Employees — Employés	Salaries and wages — Salaires et gages	Value of products — Valeur des produits
Quebec—con.		NO.	\$	NO.	\$	\$
Buckingham	1900	3	206,084	320	56,135	265,980
	1905	9	1,673,248	505	244,733	1,207,869
	1905	9	1,673,248	505	244,733	1,207,869
Coaticook	1900	18	387,395	423	122,134	443,134
	1905	11	704,298	391	121,535	564,293
	1905	17	724,854	407	128,210	589,693
Chicoutimi	1900	7	755,938	440	104,600	253,950
	1905	13	2,773,478	465	218,109	599,975
	1905	14	2,773,478	467	218,609	601,475
Farnham	1900	11	103,086	503	190,171	420,786
	1905	11	483,900	460	190,089	423,614
	1905	15	500,400	469	192,087	435,614
Fraserville	1900	6	578,550	266	80,200	146,945
	1905	10	450,300	282	95,495	276,874
	1905	14	462,900	289	97,857	288,474
Granby	1900	18	2,013,778	961	369,251	2,114,151
	1905	19	2,592,708	1,278	408,360	2,053,098
	1905	22	2,602,708	1,283	411,110	2,061,698
Grand' Mère	1900	3	3,691,413	971	329,882	1,594,074
	1905	3	8,827,991	1,031	533,941	2,329,815
	1905	5	8,836,741	1,039	535,677	2,339,635
Hull	1900	8	2,633,528	1,508	585,140	3,182,050
	1905	17	7,259,382	3,536	1,528,249	4,892,381
	1905	21	7,271,882	3,549	1,534,261	4,919,881
Iberville	1900	4	67,600	54	31,238	55,120
	1905	2	107,000	52	25,750	48,500
	1905	5	120,000	61	28,890	60,310
Joliette	1900	15	661,173	485	143,913	711,687
	1905	15	649,144	436	152,659	719,382
	1905	18	661,264	444	154,529	731,382
Kingsville	1900	7	40,761	71	24,665	59,175
	1905	9	4,413,647	923	326,572	902,165
	1905	11	4,437,647	930	328,822	915,445
Lachine	1900	8	3,913,846	1,198	565,432	2,909,847
	1905	10	5,480,804	1,680	942,355	4,309,759
	1905	12	5,491,204	1,687	946,043	4,324,259
Lachute	1900	9	857,884	403	183,700	497,640
	1905	12	753,736	220	78,034	358,807
	1905	13	761,736	223	78,534	359,807

TABLE III. Manufactures of cities, towns and villages in Canada and the provinces for establishments employing five persons and over in 1900 and 1905, and also for all establishments irrespective of the number of persons employed for 1905, as shown by the census of 1906.

Cities, towns and villages Cités, villes et villages	Year — Année	Estab- lish- ments — Eta- blisse- ments	Capital	Employées — Employés	Salaries and wages — Salaires et gages	Value of products — Valeur des produits
Quebec—con.		NO.	\$	NO.	\$	\$
Lake Megantic	1900	4	171,100	132	26,660	122,875
	1905	7	209,275	213	77,062	268,553
	1905	9	213,956	221	79,184	280,050
Lauzon	1900	4	41,092	80	18,475	57,605
	1905	3	22,500	28	5,472	23,900
	1905	3	22,500	28	5,472	23,900
Lévis	1900	33	1,571,198	1,285	454,498	1,486,729
	1905	11	1,681,361	538	186,620	794,644
	1905	15	1,692,061	550	190,172	807,364
Louiseville	1900	6	270,759	328	50,441	260,829
	1905	6	340,500	143	41,190	201,792
	1905	8	345,550	146	41,890	206,517
Magog	1900	5	1,137,520	922	299,263	1,898,492
	1905	5	907,000	875	275,665	2,030,227
	1905	7	911,200	881	277,599	2,034,977
Maisonnette	1900	12	4,147,533	2,729	912,789	6,008,780
	1905	11	4,268,785	1,408	735,629	6,866,107
	1905	12	4,272,185	1,410	736,629	6,869,107
Montmagny	1900	3	98,210	34	16,850	49,800
	1905	7	378,644	155	68,592	251,288
	1905	7	378,644	155	68,592	251,288
Montreal	1900	932	57,148,661	44,633	17,810,356	71,099,750
	1905	748	94,386,143	45,615	20,790,798	99,746,772
	1905	865	94,902,860	46,037	20,933,418	100,433,764
Nicolet	1900	4	43,253	46	17,246	39,400
	1905	1	53,200	57	23,000	85,000
	1905	5	77,400	70	26,746	106,000
Plessisville	1900	7	384,286	260	74,505	295,162
	1905	7	357,109	199	44,504	127,300
	1905	8	367,109	201	44,904	128,600
Quebec	1900	255	9,588,739	9,384	3,103,518	12,779,546
	1905	166	11,902,426	7,611	2,670,943	11,388,045
	1905	219	12,156,831	7,758	2,721,411	11,625,890
Richmond	1900	3	28,500	30	8,700	34,024
	1905	7	151,391	71	24,470	59,825
	1905	9	155,891	74	25,270	66,425
St. Ambroise	1900	7	67,734	225	32,309	81,130
	1905	11	119,757	386	73,989	253,700
	1905	12	121,257	388	74,739	254,900

TABLEAU III. Manufactures des cités, villes et villages du Canada et des provinces, pour les établissements employant cinq personnes et plus en 1900 et 1905, et aussi pour tous les établissements, indépendamment du nombre des personnes employées, pour l'année 1905, d'après le recensement de 1906.

Cities, towns and villages — Cités, villes et villages	Year — Année	Estab- lish- ments — Eta- blisse- ments	Capital	Employees — Employés	Salaries and wages — Salaires et gages	Value of products — Valeur des produits
Quebec—con.		NO.	\$	NO.	\$	\$
Ste. Cunégonde	1900	10	2,976,009	1,917	726,158	2,940,381
	1905	9	3,754,487	3,288	1,535,452	5,475,688
	1905	10	3,758,500	3,291	1,536,814	5,484,348
St. Henri	1900	24	4,303,362	3,664	1,154,383	4,139,391
	1905	15	3,313,485	2,798	992,556	4,372,949
	1905	18	3,328,985	2,808	998,024	4,423,849
St. Hyacinthe	1900	31	2,728,342	1,827	655,490	2,040,660
	1905	29	2,492,909	1,499	553,683	2,063,755
	1905	38	2,527,229	1,520	561,925	2,089,855
St. Jean	1900	43	872,117	838	285,378	1,269,376
	1905	16	1,894,620	569	241,273	855,527
	1905	19	1,899,620	577	243,559	864,102
St. Jérôme	1900	13	1,180,504	667	220,281	848,250
	1905	9	787,300	379	145,724	633,000
	1905	13	809,800	389	148,924	642,449
St. Louis (Mile End)	1900	8	101,053	143	52,988	200,140
	1905	8	668,895	1,269	314,499	1,409,131
	1905	9	674,395	1,271	315,035	1,414,331
Ste. Thérèse	1900	3	131,143	103	34,900	108,920
	1905	4	141,960	146	45,777	144,075
	1905	4	141,960	146	45,777	144,075
Salaberry de Val- leyfield	1900	9	5,656,693	2,418	911,607	2,558,953
	1905	8	7,930,753	1,575	585,802	2,910,154
	1905	12	7,952,251	1,587	588,632	2,921,844
Sherbrooke	1900	39	2,794,284	1,891	634,788	2,252,293
	1905	43	3,511,271	2,348	894,636	3,074,738
	1905	49	3,549,551	2,367	901,457	3,101,993
Sorel	1900	27	707,537	672	215,317	469,990
	1905	19	806,464	1,028	463,665	1,254,253
	1905	23	865,664	1,040	467,615	1,265,053
Terrebonne	1900	3	223,000	262	93,350	331,210
	1905	5	411,232	243	94,525	287,835
	1905	6	421,232	246	95,525	290,235
Trois-Rivières	1900	31	1,128,162	1,188	269,630	1,187,373
	1905	20	1,223,150	845	290,366	1,043,474
	1905	35	1,300,928	881	302,234	1,147,604
Victoriaville	1900	9	305,660	161	50,085	275,950
	1905	7	210,667	197	48,583	190,375
	1905	12	221,717	209	51,241	198,882

TABLE III. Manufactures of cities, towns and villages in Canada and the provinces for establishments employing five persons and over in 1900 and 1905, and also for all establishments irrespective of the number of persons employed for 1905, as shown by the census of 1906.

Cities, towns and villages — Cités, villes et villages	Year — Année	Estab- lish- ments — Eta- blisse- ments	Capital	Employees — Employés	Salaries and wages — Salaires et gages	Value of products — Valeur des produits
Quebec—con.		No.	\$	No.	\$	\$
Waterloo	1900	9	182,775	186	53,930	156,125
	1905	10	210,500	182	49,400	157,236
	1905	12	221,800	190	51,780	168,836
Westmount	1900	4	48,947	58	26,394	102,500
	1905	6	102,913	78	39,208	158,828
	1905	7	103,413	80	39,908	161,328
Windsor Mills	1900	5	1,048,011	379	123,547	697,100
	1905	2	871,274	326	172,004	765,996
	1905	8	896,824	338	176,656	783,304
Saskatchewan	1900	9	239,054	122	56,678	258,640
	1905	27	1,991,096	979	477,803	1,328,537
	1905	35	2,038,996	1,001	490,731	1,375,143
Moosejaw	1900	4	92,399	37	17,366	135,040
	1905	6	320,500	271	158,354	486,855
	1905	7	326,500	274	160,824	496,855
Prince Albert	1900	5	146,655	85	39,312	123,600
	1905	10	1,383,278	566	233,780	487,547
	1905	15	1,411,678	580	240,238	517,153
Regina	1900	—	—	—	—	—
	1905	8	232,418	106	73,029	223,335
	1905	9	245,418	109	75,429	226,835
Saskatoon	1900	—	—	—	—	—
	1905	3	54,900	36	12,640	130,800
	1905	4	55,400	38	14,240	134,300

TABLEAU IV. Manufactures du Canada par groupes d'industries en 1905 d'après le recensement de 1906 pour les établissements employant cinq personnes et plus.

Kinds of industries — Sortes d'industries	Estab- lish- ments — Eta- blisse- ments	Capital	Wage earners — Employés à gages	Wages for labour — Gages	Value of products — Valeur des produits
	No.	\$	No.	\$	\$
TOTAL OF GROUPS	12,547	833,916,155	348,329	131,914,005	706,446,578
Food products.	4,774	88,826,866	44,995	11,839,055	172,017,002
Textiles.	1,432	73,758,622	55,822	17,257,210	84,370,099
Iron and steel products	584	60,642,516	30,187	13,767,569	52,587,051
Timber and lumber and their re-manufactures.	2,234	148,416,643	77,968	28,952,869	109,500,970
Leather and its finished pro- ducts.	321	27,681,935	17,572	6,240,985	41,201,872
Paper and printing	606	47,863,983	19,266	8,390,804	32,773,880
Liquors and beverages.	173	26,129,862	3,651	1,725,758	13,928,701
Chemicals and allied products	141	16,039,312	3,281	1,247,332	15,290,822
Clay, glass and stone products	641	24,800,605	13,276	4,932,640	13,558,921
Metals and metal products other than steel.	414	104,079,075	20,116	10,665,471	50,068,669
Tobacco and its manufactures	133	10,575,402	7,052	2,326,317	15,189,720
Vehicles for land transporta- tion	291	31,076,801	22,160	10,729,814	36,911,124
Vessels for water transporta- tion	51	3,409,699	1,784	763,236	1,892,253
Miscellaneous industries.	689	169,190,960	30,093	12,605,056	65,721,741
Hand trades.	63	1,423,874	1,106	469,889	1,433,753
I. Food products :	4,774	88,826,866	44,995	11,839,055	172,017,002
Baking powder and flavour- ing extracts.	23	983,371	340	106,247	1,452,258
Bread, biscuits and con- fectionery.	263	9,663,658	6,868	2,339,961	16,189,574
Butter and cheese.	2,958	9,701,839	5,484	1,571,227	32,402,265
Chewing gum.	4	154,637	146	35,712	576,938
Cocoa and chocolate.	3	299,699	92	25,705	320,199
Coffees and spices.	28	1,574,462	328	127,075	2,166,283
Condensed milk.	5	607,000	172	61,720	855,409
Evaporated fruits and vege- tables.	37	425,000	870	112,983	811,799
Fish, preserved.	452	7,822,138	17,638	2,514,982	7,871,144
Flouring and grist mill pro- ducts.	832	31,414,540	4,609	2,190,236	56,703,269
Fruit and vegetable canning	58	3,476,215	3,576	521,170	3,598,400
Slaughtering and meat pack- ing.	54	6,713,110	2,488	1,086,948	27,148,863
Slaughtering not including meat packing.	5	921,501	177	96,978	1,825,983
Sugar, refined.	8	13,412,517	1,694	863,026	18,268,260
Tallow, refined.	3	194,820	79	36,403	270,370
Vinegar and pickles.	26	724,439	271	81,851	519,793
All other industries.	10	737,920	163	66,831	1,036,195
II. Textiles.	1,432	73,758,622	55,822	17,257,210	84,370,099
Awnings, tents and sails.	28	713,085	439	152,223	886,407
Carpets.	5	1,351,355	726	241,331	910,340
Clothing, men's, custom.	545	4,759,160	5,331	1,974,047	6,343,261
Clothing, men's, factory.	81	6,562,452	7,915	2,736,341	12,383,311

TABLE IV. Manufactures of Canada by groups of industries in 1905 as shown by the census of 1906 for establishments employing five hands and over.

Kinds of industries — Sortes d'industries	Estab- lish- ments — Eta- blisse- ments	Capital	Wage earners — Employés à gages	Wages for labour — Gages	Value of products — Valeur des produits
	NO.	\$	NO.	\$	\$
II. Textiles—con.					
Clothing, women's, custom.	269	1,476,150	3,322	809,990	2,915,257
Clothing, women's, factory.	69	4,195,814	7,450	2,426,405	9,629,567
Cordage, rope and twine...	10	2,324,173	918	241,978	2,756,147
Cottons.....	20	21,938,823	10,214	3,153,895	14,223,447
Flax, dressed.....	22	217,750	721	132,928	241,288
Furnishing goods, men's....	41	3,888,032	3,791	990,176	4,962,767
Hats, caps and furs.....	129	6,789,737	3,854	1,169,912	9,044,146
Hosiery and knit goods	58	6,660,375	4,503	1,312,120	6,670,045
Mats and rugs.....	3	46,100	68	20,375	65,412
Oil clothing.	7	1,296,683	352	123,250	948,538
Regalias and society emblems	3	17,670	22	7,643	46,700
Shoddy.	7	145,360	94	38,401	253,200
Silk and silk goods	3	1,828,561	615	138,871	955,705
Textiles, dyeing and finish- ing.....	3	945,000	491	170,027	2,264,027
Thread.	3	339,649	159	42,136	1,034,000
Woolen goods	103	6,808,233	4,202	1,179,375	5,717,735
Woolen yarns.....	3	163,177	72	17,000	154,000
Wool pulling.....	5	153,700	49	20,520	550,742
All other industries.....	15	1,137,583	514	158,266	1,414,057
III. Iron and steel products...	584	60,642,516	30,187	13,767,569	52,587,051
Axes and tools	32	3,664,692	1,854	847,584	2,749,151
Boilers and engines.....	36	4,643,158	2,239	1,098,428	3,464,499
Bridges, iron and steel....	9	3,341,754	1,225	693,246	3,709,092
Cutlery and edge tools.....	3	208,850	96	43,407	146,200
Dies and moulds.....	2	168,250	61	27,600	93,502
Foundry and machine shop products.....	376	29,896,107	15,738	7,238,906	23,648,754
Gas machines.....	4	78,923	59	24,823	70,770
Hardware, carriage and saddlery.....	4	1,010,833	643	273,375	870,542
Iron and steel products....	42	9,104,988	5,192	2,183,169	9,929,635
Printing presses.	3	68,000	109	58,281	171,249
Safes and vaults.	4	418,300	234	120,092	339,500
Saws	8	738,864	258	128,816	401,979
Scales	5	432,175	150	69,387	317,455
Sewing machines	3	881,210	417	170,581	488,050
Skates.....	3	37,000	23	10,250	19,800
Stamps and stencils	7	87,804	65	32,923	107,383
Wire	17	3,978,192	1,081	416,685	3,932,384
Wire fencing.....	17	861,613	269	126,236	1,253,824
All other industries.....	8	1,021,803	474	203,780	873,282
IV. Timber and lumber and their re-manufactures....	2,234	148,416,643	77,968	28,952,869	109,500,970
Artificial limbs and trusses.	3	60,000	26	11,851	48,926
Baskets.....	15	281,350	287	81,281	208,163
Billiard tables and materials	3	300,000	72	38,730	234,600
Boxes, cigar.....	4	86,000	134	46,558	206,726
Boxes, wooden.....	55	1,433,047	1,386	408,137	1,633,594
Coffins and caskets.....	11	1,017,630	449	181,963	794,142

TABLEAU IV. Manufactures du Canada par groupes d'industries en 1905 d'après le recensement de 1906 pour les établissements employant cinq personnes et plus.

Kinds of industries — Sortes d'industries	Estab- lish- ments — Eta- blisse- ments	Capital	Wage earners — Employés à gages	Wages for labour — Gages	Value of products — Valeur des produits
	NO.	\$	NO.	\$	\$
iv. Timber, etc.—con					
Cooperage	76	1,771,696	1,477	497,556	1,789,323
Corks.	3	320,530	84	31,309	195,516
Furniture and upholstered goods.	157	11,236,615	7,313	2,661,796	8,934,534
Lasts and pegs	8	78,741	96	38,966	104,687
Log products.....	1,321	97,605,078	50,108	18,050,335	67,112,286
Lumber products.	482	19,381,019	11,572	5,012,078	20,528,667
Matches.	3	252,000	278	69,093	226,743
Picture frames.....	8	522,817	382	163,390	594,004
Pumps and windmills.....	14	611,900	369	141,863	691,182
Refrigerators	5	254,000	159	68,912	283,000
Show cases... ..	9	269,260	135	68,373	345,631
Woodenware	4	700,000	409	155,961	472,295
Woodworking and turning.	26	814,373	675	249,429	722,406
Wood pulp, chemical and mechanical.. ..	22	11,164,768	2,265	885,949	3,793,131
All other industries.....	5	255,849	292	89,339	581,414
v. Leather and its finished products	321	27,681,935	17,572	6,240,985	41,201,872
Belting and hose, leather...	7	578,675	178	73,390	939,312
Boots and shoes.	128	11,676,865	12,002	3,919,824	20,209,302
Boot and shoe supplies.....	10	782,811	290	103,233	551,302
Harness and saddlery.....	65	3,520,493	1,717	706,044	4,329,632
Leather, tanned, curried and finished.	99	10,807,941	3,120	1,349,138	14,739,889
Leather goods.....	12	315,150	265	89,356	432,435
vi. Paper and printing.....	606	47,863,983	19,266	8,390,804	32,773,880
Boxes and bags, paper.....	34	1,258,682	1,702	423,650	1,881,118
Cardboard	3	828,911	257	72,191	320,896
Paper	31	21,260,157	4,589	1,803,638	9,449,842
Printing and bookbinding..	130	6,855,863	5,122	2,323,541	6,811,008
Printing and publishing..	384	15,301,901	6,733	3,436,563	12,212,345
Stationery goods.	14	718,206	470	164,261	847,282
Stereotyping and electro- typing	4	130,812	49	29,931	103,389
Wall paper	4	1,419,451	320	125,679	1,023,000
All other industries.....	2	90,000	24	11,350	125,000
vii. Liquors and beverages...	173	26,129,862	3,651	1,725,758	13,928,701
Aerated and mineral waters	64	1,809,406	638	306,831	1,949,951
Liquors, distilled	9	10,209,004	705	307,200	2,343,683
Liquors, malt.....	89	12,688,948	2,132	1,046,150	8,444,177
Liquors, vinous	7	684,204	57	14,674	253,929
Malt.....	4	738,300	119	50,903	936,961
viii. Chemicals and allied products	141	16,039,312	3,281	1,247,332	15,290,822
Drugs	25	2,699,818	728	285,874	2,776,361
Explosives	5	879,500	163	47,531	464,718
Fertilizers.....	6	324,518	86	32,250	272,676

TABLE IV. Manufactures of Canada by groups of industries in 1905 as shown by the census of 1906 for establishments employing five hands and over.

Kinds of industries — Sortes d'industries	Estab- lish- ments — Eta- blisse- ments	Capital	Wage earners — Employés à gages	Wages for labour — Gages	Value of products — Valeur des produits
	No.	\$	No.	\$	\$
VIII. Chemicals, and allied products—con.					
Oils	21	3,891,255	729	345,288	4,480,849
Paints and varnishes.....	25	3,054,202	642	239,913	3,717,181
Patent medicines	36	2,915,279	345	130,650	1,551,429
Salt	7	612,500	136	53,273	434,030
Starch	10	1,350,300	336	80,623	1,225,570
All other industries.. ..	6	311,940	116	31,930	368,008
IX. Clay, glass and stone products.....	641	24,800,605	13,276	4,932,640	13,558,921
Abrasive goods.....	5	2,459,537	254	134,016	253,070
Brick, tile and pottery.	405	7,110,685	6,154	1,803,297	4,774,305
Cement blocks and tiles....	17	172,440	337	140,903	375,130
Cement, Portland.....	15	8,916,689	1,300	590,101	2,271,002
Glass.....	7	863,500	1,362	469,364	1,421,773
Glass, stained, cut and orna- mental.....	9	112,308	115	62,781	200,026
Grindstones and pulpstones	6	231,000	111	34,675	68,504
Lime.....	50	1,820,387	897	466,529	1,139,416
Mirrors and plate glass	7	240,057	184	90,683	449,789
Monuments and tombstones	76	1,377,667	872	433,446	1,305,245
Stone, cut.....	40	1,391,835	1,604	682,438	1,244,961
All other industries.....	4	104,500	86	24,407	55,700
X. Metals and metal products other than steel.....	414	104,079,075	20,116	10,665,471	50,068,669
Brass castings.....	22	1,012,166	536	250,649	1,099,119
Brass and iron beds.....	4	662,507	674	274,427	1,094,077
Jewelry and repairs.....	44	1,593,979	1,478	611,324	2,321,835
Metallic roofing and flooring	7	693,900	279	138,963	1,025,206
Plumbers' supplies.....	11	2,283,855	1,049	482,615	2,847,683
Plumbing and tinsmithing..	282	7,883,378	5,613	2,511,288	10,815,984
Silversmithing	13	1,168,856	443	215,452	937,225
Smelting.....	18	87,476,829	9,307	5,880,459	28,418,328
All other industries.. ..	13	1,303,605	737	300,294	1,509,212
XI. Tobacco and its manu- factures.....	133	10,575,402	7,052	2,326,317	15,189,720
Tobacco, chewing, smoking and snuff.....	19	4,657,507	2,118	585,920	6,439,725
Tobacco, cigars and cigar- ettes.....	114	5,917,895	4,934	1,740,397	8,749,995
XII. Vehicles for land trans- portation.....	291	31,076,801	22,160	10,729,814	36,911,124
Bicycles	5	1,036,836	206	98,733	335,425
Car repairs.....	33	4,702,800	9,261	4,946,397	12,285,780
Carriages and wagons.....	217	8,910,762	4,416	1,904,166	7,873,381
Carriages and wagon ma- terials	24	2,053,749	860	362,172	1,675,987
Cars and car works	9	14,248,654	7,363	3,400,983	14,430,190
All other industries.....	3	124,000	54	17,363	310,361

TABLEAU IV. Manufactures du Canada par groupes d'industries en 1905 d'après le recensement de 1906 pour les établissements employant cinq personnes et plus.

Kinds of industries — Sortes d'industries	Estab- lish- ments — Eta- blisse- ments	Capital	Wage earners — Employés à gages	Wages for labour — Gages	Value of products — Valeur des produits
	No.	\$	No.	\$	\$
XIII. Vessels for water trans- portation.....	51	3,409,699	1,784	763,236	1,892,253
Boats and canoes	22	270,296	219	94,759	243,936
Ships and ship repairs	29	3,139,403	1,565	668,477	1,648,317
XIV. Miscellaneous industries.	689	169,190,960	30,093	12,605,056	65,721,741
Agricultural implements. .	70	28,394,970	6,668	3,063,614	12,780,795
Aluminium and aluminium ware.....	3	745,510	122	53,342	815,993
Artificial feathers & flowers.	3	11,300	68	7,375	26,500
Asbestos.....	11	8,613,683	1,607	557,191	1,513,819
Blacking.....	5	89,663	55	17,242	182,963
Brooms and brushes.....	30	786,426	751	257,541	1,101,627
Buttons.....	4	105,000	157	33,100	83,000
Carbide of calcium	3	922,000	137	55,462	234,700
Church ornaments.....	8	265,263	119	59,150	305,300
Coke.....	3	1,579,203	281	185,172	1,278,659
Combs.....	4	59,164	70	25,150	88,600
Corsets and supplies.....	14	710,366	823	205,472	1,027,191
Electrical apparatus and supplies.....	28	14,367,416	4,108	1,885,514	8,960,406
Electric light and power. .	157	80,393,445	1,937	1,066,909	7,587,899
Elevators.....	4	617,635	298	166,090	682,800
Enamelware	3	322,000	227	140,459	364,822
Fancy goods.....	4	51,000	75	22,563	184,000
Featherbone.....	3	304,439	434	114,174	428,959
Fringes, cords and tassels..	6	91,500	195	54,445	188,600
Furs, dressed	3	131,000	214	76,552	1,970,190
Gas, lighting and heating..	31	10,142,085	786	465,863	2,169,353
Gloves and mittens.....	31	1,550,880	1,476	417,056	2,415,337
Glue.....	5	192,500	147	29,218	362,302
Hairwork.....	7	152,016	113	41,892	232,919
Ink.....	5	181,912	44	24,772	217,082
Jewelry cases.....	3	58,063	89	26,207	85,862
Mattresses and spring beds.	26	476,741	403	141,832	785,319
Mica, cut.....	8	243,449	384	51,028	197,234
Musical instruments.....	31	5,120,276	2,610	1,182,289	3,670,305
Musical instrument ma- terials	8	484,173	330	152,425	523,351
Optical goods.....	4	158,000	120	39,506	168,094
Painting and glazing.....	4	156,500	127	74,904	180,141
Patterns	4	34,000	28	13,746	62,279
Photographic materials	7	482,858	166	56,213	590,842
Pipe and boiler covering...	4	74,041	31	11,739	62,795
Railway supplies.....	3	658,918	234	71,487	983,000
Roofing and roofing ma- terials.....	21	671,935	446	231,957	1,302,434
Rubber clothing.....	9	264,200	376	155,163	725,800
Rubber and elastic goods ..	7	1,230,100	603	248,007	2,321,228
Seed cleaning and preparing	15	656,600	362	81,474	1,998,846
Signs.....	6	68,680	85	40,400	129,470
Soap.....	20	2,584,699	530	191,001	2,956,309
Umbrellas.....	3	120,000	146	32,880	252,000

TABLE IV. Manufactures of Canada by groups of industries in 1905 as shown by the census of 1906 for establishments employing five hands and over.

Kinds of industries — Sortes d'industries	Estab- lish- ments — Eta- blisse- ments	Capital	Wage earners — Employés à gages	Wages for labour — Gages	Value of products — Valeur des produits
	No.	\$	No.	\$	\$
xiv. Miscellaneous industries —con.					
Washing machines and wringers	3	231,276	155	56,778	251,052
Wax candles	3	70,000	14	5,560	40,000
Window blinds and shades.	6	628,000	187	81,538	968,600
All other industries	49	3,938,075	1,755	633,604	2,262,964
xv. Hand trades	63	1,423,874	1,106	469,889	1,433,753
Bicycle repairs	5	19,900	26	7,041	20,760
Blacksmithing	17	177,125	103	59,995	232,755
Dyeing and cleaning	22	476,555	439	152,725	451,247
Interior decorations	16	477,748	346	183,462	534,696
Lock and gunsmithing	3	272,546	192	66,666	194,295

RECENSEMENT ET STATISTIQUES

BULLETIN II

INDUSTRIES DU CANADA



OTTAWA

IMPRIMÉ PAR S. E. DAWSON, IMPRIMEUR DE SA TRÈS EXCELLENTE
MAJESTÉ LE ROI

1907

BULLETIN II

INDUSTRIES DU CANADA

A l'honorable SYDNEY FISHER,
Ministre de l'Agriculture.

Monsieur le Ministre,

J'ai l'honneur de vous transmettre pour publication le bulletin II du Bureau du recensement et des statistiques, contenant la statistique des industries du Canada recueillie en l'année du calendrier 1905. Les renseignements compilés ont été obtenus par correspondance au cours de l'année 1906, et le nombre d'établissements compris dans ce bulletin est de 15,796.

J'ai l'honneur d'être,
Monsieur le Ministre,
Votre obéissant serviteur,

ARCHIBALD BLUE,
Chef.

Ottawa, septembre 1907.

INDUSTRIES DU CANADA

La loi du recensement et de la statistique de 1905 prescrit que le prochain recensement décennal du Canada sera fait en 1911, et que, dans les années comprises entre deux recensements décennaux, le bureau du recensement et des statistiques devra recueillir et publier des statistiques sur l'industrie et autres sujets, avec l'approbation du gouverneur en conseil et sous la direction du ministre de l'Agriculture. Etendue de l'enquête.

Une enquête dans le but d'établir la statistique des industries au Canada a donc été résolue pour l'année 1905, et, afin d'obtenir les renseignements nécessaires, un questionnaire, approuvé par le gouverneur en conseil le 22 janvier 1906, a été envoyé par la poste aux industriels dans toute l'étendue du Canada.

Cette enquête par correspondance, dans le but de recueillir des statistiques industrielles, était la première du genre au Canada. Généralement parlant, les résultats en ont été satisfaisants. La plupart des industriels ont gracieusement prêté leur concours à cette entreprise, en fournissant tous les renseignements demandés. Nécessairement les statistiques ainsi compilées sont moins détaillées que celles du recensement décennal, mais elles sont exactes et complètes.

Le questionnaire envoyé couvrait les sujets suivants : description des installations et leur emplacement, capital engagé, nombre d'employés et salaires ou gages de ces derniers, sorte et valeur totale des produits. Les termes employés ont la même signification que dans le glossaire du rapport des industries pour le recensement de 1901. (Recensement du Canada, 1901, vol. III, Industries, p. viii). Comme pour le recensement de 1901, l'assurance avait été donnée que les renseignements obtenus seraient regardés comme strictement confidentiels et n'entreraient dans la compilation des tableaux que sous forme de nombres totaux, ou en quantités totales. Dans le cas où il ne se trouvait que trois industries du même genre, soit dans un district, dans une province, ou dans le Canada tout entier, les statistiques relatives à ces dernières ont été réunies sous le titre "Diverses autres industries" afin d'éviter une identification possible. Questions posées.

Limitation
du recense-
ment.

Les statistiques industrielles du recensement de 1901 ne comprenaient que les établissements ayant 5 employés ou plus. Les raisons de cette limitation ont été données dans le rapport (Recensement du Canada, 1901, volume III, Industries, pp. v et vi). L'enquête spéciale de 1905 ne comportait pas de limitations de ce genre, et des statistiques ont été recueillies sur tous les établissements industriels, quel que soit le nombre du personnel. Par conséquent, pour établir une juste comparaison entre les années 1900 et 1905, il a fallu déduire des statistiques de 1905 tous les rapports des établissements ayant moins de 5 employés. Il est important de noter cette distinction entre les deux groupes de chiffres en consultant ce bulletin.

Description
des tableaux.

Les renseignements recueillis sont présentés sous forme de tableaux aux pages 1-75. Le tableau I (pp. 1-42) embrasse tous les établissements industriels existant en 1905 au Canada et dans chaque province, séparément classés par genre d'industries, avec totaux pour tous les établissements d'une part, et d'autre part pour tous les établissements employant cinq ouvriers ou plus en 1900 et 1905. Le tableau II (pp. 43-52) présente des renseignements de même nature mais moins compréhensifs. Les établissements comprenant 5 personnes ou plus y sont groupés par genres d'industries pour le Canada, et les totaux sont donnés pour les différentes provinces, pour 1900 et 1905. Le tableau III (pp. 53-69) présente la statistique des industries des cités, villes et villages, avec totaux pour le Canada et pour chaque province, pour les établissements employant 5 personnes ou plus en 1900 et 1905, et aussi pour tous les établissements de 1905, sans tenir compte du nombre de personnes employées. Le tableau IV (pp. 70-75) présente la statistique industrielle du Canada en 1905, par groupe d'industries du même genre, pour les établissements employant 5 ouvriers ou plus.

Statistique
sommaire des
industries,
Canada et
provinces.

Le tableau I (p. vii) est une récapitulation des détails principaux de la statistique des industries, pour tous les établissements du Canada, et pour chaque province séparément. On remarquera que l'Alberta et la Saskatchewan paraissent comme provinces distinctes au lieu de figurer ensemble sous la désignation de 'Territoires', comme en 1900.

Il existait donc en 1905, dans toute l'étendue du Canada, 15,796 établissements industriels, représentant un capital total de \$846,585,023. Ces établissements employaient 392,530 personnes, payaient en salaires et gages une somme de \$165,100,011, et fabriquaient des produits pour la valeur de \$718,352,603.

1. STATISTIQUES PRINCIPALES DES INDUSTRIES EN 1905, TOUS LES ÉTABLISSEMENTS COMPRIS.

Provinces.	Etablissements.	Capital.	Em-ployés.	Salaires et gages.	Valeur des produits.
	Nombre	\$	Nombre	\$	\$
Canada.....	15,796	846,585,023	392,530	165,100,011	718,352,603
Alberta.....	120	5,545,821	2,045	1,167,107	5,116,782
Colombie-Brit...	459	53,022,033	23,748	11,413,315	38,288,378
Manitoba.....	354	27,517,297	10,333	5,909,791	28,155,732
N.-Brunswick...	628	26,792,698	19,426	6,581,411	22,133,951
Nouvelle-Ecosse.	909	75,089,191	24,237	9,284,864	32,574,323
Ontario.....	7,996	397,484,705	189,370	82,415,520	367,850,002
I. du P.-Edouard	285	1,680,541	2,919	445,676	1,851,615
Québec.....	4,965	255,479,662	119,008	47,160,452	219,861,648
Saskatchewan...	80	3,973,075	1,444	721,875	2,520,172

Le nombre total d'établissements employant 5 ouvriers ou plus au Canada, est de 12,547, au lieu de 14,650 en 1900, soit une diminution apparente de 2,103. Sans doute cette diminution provient dans une certaine mesure de la fusion des petites industries pour former de grands établissements sous une seule direction, mouvement noté dans le rapport du recensement de 1901 (Volume III, Industries, p. lxxv), et qui suit son cours; cependant, il y a d'autres raisons qui font que l'on ne peut en toute justice comparer les deux années sous ce rapport. Certains grands établissements qui poursuivent plusieurs sortes d'industries n'ont fait qu'un seul rapport en 1905, tandis qu'en 1900 un rapport séparé avait été fait pour chaque industrie. En outre, par suite d'une fausse interprétation des instructions envoyées par la poste, les propriétaires d'établissements à salaire fixe ou recevant une allocation, qui, en 1900, étaient comptés comme employés, n'ont pas été rapportés sous ce titre en 1905. Par conséquent ces rapports ont été classés avec ceux des établissements employant moins de 5 personnes. Comme on le verra dans le tableau II (pages 51-2) la diminution s'étend à toutes les provinces à part l'Alberta et la Saskatchewan. Ces deux dernières ont ensemble 47 établissements de plus que n'en comptaient les Territoires en 1900. Ce sont les provinces du Nouveau-Brunswick et de la Nouvelle-Ecosse, qui accusent la diminution la plus sensible, causée sans doute dans une certaine mesure par les conditions spéciales affectant l'industrie forestière et l'industrie de la pêche.

Nombre des
sortes d'indus-
tries.

De même que pour le recensement de 1900, les diverses productions d'un établissement ne sont pas comptées comme industries séparées ; on ne tient compte que de l'industrie principale de l'établissement. Ainsi computé le nombre total des sortes d'industries en 1905 était de 292, au lieu de 264 en 1900. Parmi les nouvelles industries de trois installations ou plus, établies au cours des cinq dernières années, on trouve les industries d'aluminium, et d'articles en aluminium, comptant trois établissements, avec un capital de \$745,510, et des produits évalués à \$815,993 ; l'asbeste qui compte 12 établissements avec un capital de \$8,621,683 et un montant de produits de \$1,533,819, et les blocs et tuiles en ciment qui comptent 26 établissements avec un capital d'une valeur de \$202,975, et des produits valant \$407,587.

Valeur du
capital par
établissement,
1905.

La valeur totale du capital engagé dans les industries manufacturières du Canada en 1905 était de \$846,585,023, tous les établissements compris, ce qui présente une moyenne par établissement de \$53,594. Voici les moyennes provinciales correspondantes par établissement : Colombie-Britannique, \$115,516 ; Nouvelle-Ecosse, \$32,496 ; Manitoba, \$77,732 ; Québec, \$51,456 ; Saskatchewan, \$49,663 ; Ontario, \$49,710 ; Alberta, \$46,215 ; Nouveau-Brunswick, \$42,663 ; et Ile du Prince-Edouard, \$5,896.

Valeur com-
parative du
capital en
1900 et 1905.

La comparaison entre les années 1900 et 1905 au point de vue de la valeur du capital, comparaison nécessairement limitée aux établissements de 5 employés ou plus, fait ressortir avec une éloquence suffisante le développement extraordinaire de l'industrie au Canada au cours des cinq premières années de ce siècle. Les capitaux engagés comprennent la terre, les bâtiments, le matériel, et le capital d'exploitation.

On voit d'après ces chiffres que les provinces d'Ontario et de Québec absorbent plus des trois quarts de l'activité industrielle canadienne. Depuis l'année 1900, la valeur totale du capital au Canada a augmenté dans la proportion de 86 pour 100. Dans Ontario et Québec la proportion d'augmentation est à peu près la même que pour le pays entier, soit 82 pour 100 pour la première et 77 pour 100 pour la seconde. Dans les provinces de l'ouest la valeur du capital engagé, encore faible il est vrai si nous la comparons au montant engagé dans l'est du Canada, a suivi une progression ascendante beaucoup plus considérable.

2. VALEUR COMPARATIVE DU CAPITAL EN 1900 ET 1905.

Provinces.	1900.	1905.	Augmenta- tion.
	\$	\$	\$
Canada... ..	446,916,487	883,916,155	386,999,668
Colombie-Britannique .	22,901,892	52,403,379	29,501,487
Manitoba.....	7,539,691	27,070,665	19,530,974
Nouveau-Brunswick. .	20,741,170	26,461,664	5,720,494
Nouvelle-Ecosse.....	34,586,416	74,599,538	40,013,122
Ontario.....	214,972,275	390,875,465	175,903,190
Ile du Prince-Edouard.	2,081,766	1,553,916	• 527,850 ¹
Québec	142,403,407	251,730,182	109,326,775
Alberta.....	} 1,689,870	5,400,371	} 7,531,476
Saskatchewan....		3,820,975	

¹Diminution.

Au Manitoba l'augmentation va jusqu'à 259 pour 100. Le développement des deux provinces de l'Alberta et de la Saskatchewan a donné à chacune une importance industrielle de beaucoup supérieure à celle dont elles jouissaient en 1900 lorsqu'elles étaient réunies et connues sous le nom de Territoires. Le montant des capitaux industriels qu'elles possédaient alors ne dépassait guère \$1,500,000. Aujourd'hui la valeur totale de ces mêmes capitaux est de \$7,500,000.

Non moins frappante est l'augmentation dans la valeur du capital engagé par établissement. Le tableau 3 (p. x) fait la comparaison sous ce rapport entre les années 1900 et 1905, pour les établissements de 5 employés ou plus. Mais ici il est bon de se rappeler que les moyennes de 1905 sont affectées par les considérations déjà mentionnées en parlant du nombre des établissements. Ces moyennes seraient un peu plus basses si le nombre d'établissements employant 5 ouvriers ou plus étaient plus élevé. Il en aurait été ainsi si, dans tous les rapports, les propriétaires salariés avaient été regardés comme employés.

Le montant de capitaux par établissement varie évidemment avec la nature de l'industrie, et par conséquent la moyenne élevée de la Colombie-Britannique et de la Nouvelle Ecosse, les deux provinces maritimes, s'explique par la présence de fonderies, d'exploitations forestières, et de fabriques de conserves de poisson, toutes industries qui exigent une installation relativement coûteuse.

RECENSEMENT ET STATISTIQUES

3. MOYENNE DU CAPITAL PAR ÉTABLISSEMENT, 1900 ET 1905.

Provinces.	1900.	1905.	Augmen- tation.
	\$	\$	\$
Canada	30,506	66,463	35,957
Colombie-Britannique...	58,423	144,362	85,939
Manitoba	23,270	96,681	73,411
Nouveau-Brunswick ...	22,569	49,834	27,265
Nouvelle-Ecosse.....	29,113	103,610	74,497
Ontario	32,855	63,423	30,568
Ile du Prince-Edouard..	6,232	6,968	736
Québec	29,392	61,174	31,782
Alberta	16,094	55,674	109,052
Saskatchewan ...			

Proportions
relatives du
capital fixe et
du capital
d'exploitation.

De même la relation entre le capital fixe et le capital d'exploitation dépend du genre d'industries poursuivies. Un examen du tableau 1 révèle les différences considérables qui existent sous ce rapport. Certains manufacturiers ont la plus grande partie de leurs capitaux immobilisés dans la terre, les bâtiments et le matériel, tandis que chez d'autres, le capital d'exploitation est le plus considérable des deux. Les proportions relatives du capital immobilisé et du capital d'exploitation pour tous les établissements du Canada et par province sont données dans le tableau 4.

4. PROPORTIONS RELATIVES DU CAPITAL IMMOBILISÉ ET DU CAPITAL D'EXPLOITATION.

Provinces.	Terres, bâtiments et matériel.	Propor- tion p. c. du total.	Capital d'exploita- tion.	Propor- tion p. c. du total.
	\$	p. c.	\$	p. c.
Canada ...	467,274,905	55·19	379,310,118	44·81
Alberta....	3,087,966	55·68	2,457,855	44·32
Colombie-Britannique	38,831,204	73·23	14,190,829	26·77
Manitoba	14,506,070	52·72	13,011,227	47·28
Nouveau-Brunswick..	17,099,539	63·82	9,693,159	36·18
Nouvelle-Ecosse.....	59,263,568	78·93	15,825,623	21·07
Ontario.....	194,674,799	48·98	202,809,906	51·02
Ile du Prince-Edouard	906,977	53·96	773,564	46·04
Québec	136,943,637	53·60	118,536,025	46·40
Saskatchewan...	1,961,145	49·36	2,011,930	50·64

Ici, si nous prenons les totaux de toutes les industries, le capital immobilisé a une prépondérance manifeste. Il est vrai que pour le Canada entier, et pour six des provinces, la différence entre les deux ne dépasse pas 5 ou 6 pour cent, mais dans les trois provinces de la Nouvelle-Ecosse, du Nouveau-Brunswick et de la Colombie-Britannique l'excédent de capital immobilisé sur le capital d'exploitation est beaucoup plus considérable. Dans la Nouvelle-Ecosse les proportions relatives de l'un et de l'autre capital au capital total sont de 78.93 p. c. pour le premier et 21.07 p. c. pour le second ; dans le Nouveau-Brunswick, de 63.82 et 36.18 p.c., et dans la Colombie-Britannique de 73.23 p.c. et 26.77 p.c. Cette forte disproportion entre les deux genres de capitaux dans ces provinces s'explique facilement par les caractéristiques de leurs industries. Par exemple, les deux industries qui exigent la plus grande mise de fonds : l'industrie de la fonte, et celle de la production de la lumière électrique et du pouvoir, demandent au Canada, pour la première, un capital immobilisé de \$65,445,257, contre un capital d'exploitation de \$22,037,572, et pour la seconde, un capital immobilisé de \$58,326,660, contre un capital d'exploitation de \$22,066,785.

Dans cette enquête semi-décennale, nous n'avons pas recueilli de statistiques séparées sur la valeur de la terre et des bâtiments. Il est probable qu'une proportion considérable de l'augmentation de valeur sous le titre de terre, de bâtiments et de matériel est due à l'augmentation de la valeur de la propriété déjà existante et non seulement à l'acquisition de terres additionnelles, et à l'érection de nouveaux bâtiments.

Les conditions qui affectent le travail industriel peuvent être étudiées à deux points de vue : (1) celui du capitaliste ou du patron manufacturier, et (2) celui de l'employé lui-même. Dans un pays vaste et partiellement développé comme le Canada, les conditions qui déterminent les relations entre ces deux varient beaucoup d'une province à l'autre. Les résultats de cette enquête montrent l'étendue de ces variations, surtout pour ce qui est du nombre des employés et des montants qui leur sont payés en salaires ou gages.

Comme dans le recensement de 1901, les employés se divisent en deux catégories, ceux qui sont à salaire et ceux qui sont à gages. Les premiers représentent la force administrative de chaque établissement, et se composent d'associés de maisons de commerce touchant un salaire, de gérants, de commis et autres

officiers, tandis que les employés à gages constituent la force d'exploitation actuelle, engagés pour la plupart dans les travaux manuels.

En 1905 le nombre total d'employés industriels, pour tous les établissements, était de 392,530 personnes (tableau 1). Sur ce nombre, 308,378, soit 78 p.c, étaient dans les provinces d'Ontario et de Québec. La Colombie-Britannique et la Nouvelle-Ecosse emploient plus de 20,000 personnes, et le Nouveau-Brunswick atteint presque ce chiffre. Le Manitoba en emploie près de 10,500 ; mais les trois autres provinces en ont chacune moins de 3,000. En 1905 les salaires et les gages, tous établissements compris, se montaient à un total de \$165,100,011. Sur cette somme \$129,575,972, ou encore 78 p.c., ont été payés par Ontario et Québec. Parmi toutes les autres provinces la Colombie-Britannique est la seule qui ait payé plus de \$10,000,000. La Nouvelle-Ecosse avec 24,237 employés a payé plus de \$9,284,864 en salaires et gages, mais la Colombie-Britannique, avec 23,748 employés, soit 498 de moins, a payé \$11,413,315, soit \$2,128,451 de plus, tant est grande la différence dans le taux de rémunération du travail entre la province maritime de l'Atlantique et celle du Pacifique.

Employés à
salaire.

Le nombre d'employés à salaire au Canada est de 36,496, tous les établissements compris, dont 31,545 hommes et 4,951 femmes. La plus grande proportion de ces employés, et de beaucoup, se trouve dans Ontario, (16,330 hommes, et 3,295 femmes) et Québec (9,015 hommes et 1,075 femmes). La Nouvelle-Ecosse en a plus de 2,000 (1,869 hommes et 233 femmes). La Colombie-Britannique, le Manitoba et le Nouveau-Brunswick ont chacun de 1,000 à 1,500 employés salariés. L'Alberta, l'Ile du Prince-Edouard et la Saskatchewan ont chacune à peu près 250 ou moins. Le total des salaires pour le Canada est de \$30,724,086, et sur ce montant les hommes reçoivent \$28,938,637 et les femmes \$1,785,449. Ontario et Québec paient respectivement, en salaires \$16,413,499 et \$8,456,689. Dans la Colombie-Britannique, le Manitoba, le Nouveau-Brunswick et la Nouvelle-Ecosse, le total des salaires varie de \$1,000,000 environ, à \$1,500,000 par province. Dans l'Alberta, la Saskatchewan et l'Ile du Prince-Edouard le total des salaires est respectivement \$240,379, \$133,482, et \$96,324. Les employés à salaire représentent 9 p.c. du nombre total d'employés industriels au Canada. La proportion d'employés salariés sur le total des employés dans chaque province,

varie du minimum de 6 p.c. dans la Colombie-Britan. au maximum de 12 p.c. dans l'Alberta ; les proportions intermédiaires sont de 11 p.c. pour le Manitoba, 10 p.c. pour l'Ontario, Saskatchewan 9 p.c., Québec, Nouvelle-Ecosse et Ile du Prince-Edouard 8 p.c chacune, et le Nouveau-Brunswick 7 p.c. La proportion pour cent de salaires dans le compte total du travail est de 18 p.c. pour le Canada entier : par province cette proportion se chiffre comme suit : Ile du Prince-Edouard 22 p.c. Ontario et Alberta 20 p.c., Manitoba 19 p.c. Québec et Saskatchewan 18 p.c. Nouveau-Brunswick 17 p.c., Nouvelle-Ecosse 16 p.c. et Colombie-Britannique 14 p. c.

Pour le Canada, la somme moyenne payée en salaires par éta- Salaires par
blissement est de \$1,945. Dans Ontario cette moyenne est de établissement.
\$2,052, et de \$1,703 dans Québec. La plus haute moyenne est celle de la Colombie-Britannique : \$3,517. Le Manitoba vient ensuite avec \$3,227. L'Alberta a une moyenne de \$2,003, le Nouveau-Brunswick \$1,740, la Saskatchewan \$1,668, la Nouvelle-Ecosse \$1,687, et l'Ile du Prince-Edouard \$338.

La moyenne des salaires des employés au Canada est de \$842. Salaires par
Pour ce qui est des provinces, c'est la Colombie-Britannique qui employé.
paie le salaire moyen le plus élevé par employé, \$1,105, et l'Ile du Prince-Edouard le plus bas, \$424. Au Manitoba la moyenne est de \$1,003 ; dans la Saskatchewan, de \$996 ; dans l'Alberta, de \$946 ; de \$838 dans Québec ; de \$836 dans l'Ontario ; de \$746 dans le Nouveau-Brunswick et de \$729 dans la Nouvelle-Ecosse. C'est aussi dans la Colombie-Britannique que l'on trouve le salaire moyen le plus élevé par employé du sexe masculin, soit \$1,140. Dans toutes les autres provinces de l'ouest la moyenne dépasse \$1,000 par employé mâle, soit Manitoba \$1,058, Saskatchewan \$1,043, et Alberta \$1,008. Dans les provinces de l'est, les moyennes sont : Ontario \$933, Québec \$893, Nouvelle-Ecosse \$788, Nouveau-Brunswick \$781 et Ile du Prince-Edouard \$436. Pour le Canada le salaire moyen pour les employés mâles est de \$917. Quant aux employés du sexe féminin, leur salaire moyen dans la Colombie-Britannique est de \$518, dans le Manitoba de \$442, dans la Saskatchewan de \$419, dans l'Alberta de \$409, dans Québec de \$374, dans l'Ontario de \$357, dans le Nouveau-Brunswick de \$337, dans la Nouvelle-Ecosse de \$260, et de \$240 dans l'Ile du Prince-Edouard. Le salaire moyen de la femme employée au Canada est de \$360.

Le nombre des employés à gages dans tous les établissements du Canada était en 1905 de 356,034. Sur ce nombre on comp- Employés à
tait 288,033 hommes, soit 80 pour cent du chiffre total, et 68,- gages.

001 femmes, soit 20 pour cent. La province d'Ontario emploie 169,745 personnes à gages, dont 135,037, ou 80 pour cent, sont des hommes, et 34,708, ou 20 pour cent, sont des femmes. Dans la province de Québec le nombre d'employés à gages est de 108,918 dont 85,227 hommes, ou 78 pour cent, et 23,691 femmes, ou 22 pour cent. Le nombre total des employés à gages dans les autres provinces est le suivant : Colombie-Britannique 22,287, Nouvelle-Ecosse 22,135, Nouveau-Brunswick 17,962, Manitoba 9,194, Ile du Prince-Edouard 2,692, Alberta 1,791 et Saskatchewan 1,310. Dans chacune de ces sept provinces, les femmes ne forment qu'une proportion relativement faible.

Employés à gages.

Pour l'année 1905 le montant total des gages payés au Canada a été de \$134,375,925. Les hommes ont reçu 89 pour cent de ce montant, soit \$119,550,821, et les femmes 11 pour cent, ou \$14,825,104. Ontario et Québec fournissent la plus grande partie de ce montant, la première payant \$66,002,021 dont \$57,874,736, ou 88 pour cent, vont aux hommes et \$8,127,285, ou 12 pour cent, vont aux femmes, tandis que la province de Québec paye \$38,703,763, dont \$33,601,166, ou 87 pour cent, vont au sexe masculin, et \$5,102,597, ou 13 pour cent, aux sexe féminin. Les montants suivants sont payés en gages dans les autres provinces : Colombie-Britannique \$9,798,814, Nouvelle-Ecosse \$7,751,278, Nouveau-Brunswick \$5,488,430, Manitoba \$4,767,146, Alberta \$926,728, Saskatchewan \$588,393, et Ile du Prince-Edouard \$349,352.

Gages par établissement.

C'est dans la Colombie-Britannique que l'on trouve la plus haute moyenne de gages par établissement, \$21,348. Dans les autres provinces, la moyenne par établissement est la suivante : Manitoba \$13,466, Nouveau-Brunswick \$8,739, Nouvelle-Ecosse \$8,527, Ontario \$8,254, Québec \$7,795, Alberta \$1,722, Saskatchewan \$7,355, et Ile du Prince-Edouard \$1,226. Pour le Canada entier le coût moyen des gages par établissement est de \$8,507.

Gages par employé.

Pour ce qui est du salaire des employés par établissement, c'est le Manitoba et l'Alberta qui atteignent la plus haute moyenne avec \$518 et \$517, respectivement. Viennent ensuite la Saskatchewan avec \$449, la Colombie-Britannique avec \$439, l'Ontario avec \$389, Québec avec \$355, la Nouvelle-Ecosse avec \$350, le Nouveau-Brunswick avec \$306, et l'Ile du Prince-Edouard avec \$130. La moyenne pour le Canada est de \$377. Pour les employés du sexe masculin, c'est au Manitoba que l'on

trouve la plus haute moyenne : \$540. Les autres provinces ont les moyennes suivantes : Alberta \$528, Colombie-Britannique \$456, Saskatchewan \$450, Ontario \$428, Québec \$394, Nouvelle-Ecosse \$391, Nouveau-Brunswick \$332, et Ile du Prince-Edouard \$155. La moyenne pour le Canada est de \$415. Quant aux gages payés au sexe féminin, c'est la Saskatchewan qui atteint la plus haute moyenne par employée avec \$387 ; mais ce n'est là que la moyenne de 12 employées recevant \$4,650. La moyenne payée par les autres provinces est comme suit : Manitoba \$308, Ontario and Alberta \$234, Québec \$215, Nouveau-Brunswick \$173, Colombie-Britannique \$166, Nouvelle-Ecosse \$146 et Ile du Prince-Edouard \$58. La moyenne des gages de la femme au Canada, pour le pays entier, est de \$218.

Les salaires et les gages pris ensemble atteignent, pour le Canada, une moyenne de \$10,452 par établissement. De toutes les provinces, c'est la Colombie-Britannique qui paie le montant le plus élevé, plus du double du chiffre ci-dessus, soit \$24,865 ; quant aux autres provinces, le Manitoba paie \$16,694, le Nouveau-Brunswick \$10,480, l'Ontario \$10,307, la Nouvelle-Ecosse \$10,214, l'Alberta \$9,726, Québec \$9,499, la Saskatchewan \$9,023, et l'Ile du Prince-Edouard \$1,564. La moyenne la plus élevée par employé pour les salaires et les gages réunis se trouve au Manitoba : \$572. L'Alberta vient deuxième avec \$570. Les autres provinces donnent les moyennes suivantes : Saskatchewan \$500, Colombie-Britannique \$480, Ontario \$435, Québec, \$396, Nouvelle-Ecosse 383, Nouveau-Brunswick \$339, et Ile du Prince-Edouard 153. Pour le Canada entier la moyenne des salaires et des gages par employé est de \$421.

Sur le nombre total de 392,530 employés dans tous les établissements du Canada en 1905, le nombre des hommes est de 319,578, soit une proportion de 81.41 p.c., et le nombre des femmes 72,952, soit 18.59 p.c. La proportion des femmes relativement à celle des hommes parmi les ouvriers du Dominion est de 1 à 4.38. La proportion des femmes employées aux hommes employés dans les différentes parties du Dominion varie considérablement d'une province à l'autre, mais la ligne de divergence la plus marquée est entre l'est et l'ouest. C'est dans la Saskatchewan que l'on trouve la plus faible proportion des femmes employées, 1 pour 64.55 seulement. Dans les autres provinces de l'ouest, la relation est de 1 à 21.23 dans l'Alberta, contre 1 à 16.46 dans la Colombie-Britannique, et de 1 à 9.75 dans le Manitoba. Dans les pro-

Salaires et
gages par éta-
blissement et
par employé.

Proportion
des femmes
aux hommes
employés.

vinces de l'est, on constate les proportions suivantes : Nouveau-Brunswick 1 à 5.30 ; Nouvelle-Ecosse 1 à 5.14 ; Ontario 1 à 3.98 ; Québec 1 à 3.80, et Ile du Prince-Edouard 1 à 3.07.

Le tableau 5 est un état du nombre des employés et du montant de leurs salaires et de leurs gages par provinces pour les années 1900 et 1905. Pour les deux années les chiffres ne comprennent que les établissements de 5 employés et plus.

Comparaison
de la statisti-
que du travail,
années 1900 et
1905.

5. NOMBRE DES EMPLOYÉS ET MONTANT DES SALAIRES ET GAGES EN 1900 ET 1905.

Provinces.	Employés.		Salaires et gages.	
	1900.	1905.	1900.	1905
	Nombre.	Nombre.	\$	\$
Canada.....	339,173 ¹	383,920	113,249,350	162,155,578
Colombie-Brit. .	11,454	23,480	5,456,538	11,253,263
Manitoba.. . . .	5,219	10,113	2,419,549	5,800,707
Nouveau-Bruns..	22,158	19,170	5,748,990	6,497,161
Nouvelle-Ecosse.	23,284	23,754	5,613,571	9,139,371
Ontario.....	161,757 ¹	184,526	56,548,286	80,729,889
Ile du Prince-Ed.	3,804	2,770	445,998	409,915
Québec.....	110,329	116,748	36,550,655	46,514,619
Alberta...	1,168	1,983	465,763	1,129,272
Saskatchewan...		1,376		681,381

Employés et
gain, 1900 et
1905.

D'après cette base de comparaison, le nombre total d'employés de manufactures au Canada était en 1905 de 383,920 au lieu de 339,173 en 1900, soit une augmentation de 44,747. Les salaires et les gages payés à ces employés en 1900 se montaient à \$113,249,350, et en 1905 à \$162,155,578, soit une augmentation de \$48,906,228. Ainsi tandis que le nombre des employés au Canada augmentait de 13 p.c., le montant total de leurs salaires et de leurs gages s'accroissait de 43 p.c. Cette différence de proportion donne une idée de l'augmentation remarquable des gains des employés au Canada durant les cinq dernières années. Une comparaison semblable entre les provinces établit que la province d'Ontario, où le nombre des employés et le montant payé en salaire et gages atteignent presque la moitié des chiffres obtenus pour le Canada entier, accuse presque le même taux d'augmentation que le reste du Canada. Le nombre des employés

¹ Dans les tableaux du recensement de 1901, il s'est glissé une erreur en plus de 4,862 employés, que nous corrigeons ici. Cette erreur, faite dans le rapport d'un établissement de vêtements d'hommes de Toronto Centre, n'avait pas été remarquée dans la compilation.

a augmenté de plus de 15 p.c. et les recettes de plus de 43 p.c. Dans Québec le nombre des employés s'est accru de 6 p.c., et les salaires et les gages ont augmenté de 27 p.c.. Dans la Nouvelle-Ecosse, où le nombre des employés n'a augmenté que dans la proportion de 2 p.c., les salaires et les gages totaux se sont accrus dans une plus forte proportion que dans toute autre des provinces de l'est, c'est-à-dire de 63 p.c. Dans le Nouveau-Brunswick il y a une diminution de 13 p.c. dans le nombre des employés, et malgré cela les gains représentent une augmentation de 11 p.c. Dans l'Ile du Prince-Edouard, où la proportion des employés s'est abaissée de 27 p.c., le montant des salaires et gages n'a diminué que de 8 p.c. Dans les provinces de l'ouest, la Colombie-Britannique maintient presque un équilibre égal entre le taux d'augmentation dans le nombre des ouvriers et celui de leurs salaires et gages. Tous deux ont augmenté par plus de 100 p.c., soit 105 p.c. pour les employés et 106 p.c. pour les salaires et gages. Au Manitoba le nombre des employés a augmenté de 9½ p.c., et les gains de 139 p.c. Ensemble, l'Alberta et la Saskatchewan, dont les totaux sont, il est vrai, insignifiants, quand on les compare aux autres provinces, si ce n'est l'Ile du Prince-Edouard, ont augmenté dans la proportion considérable de 187 p.c. quant au nombre des employés, et de 289 p.c. quant aux salaires et gages.

Les tableaux 6 à 8 comparent les années 1900 et 1905 par provinces, au point de vue de la moyenne des salaires et des gages par établissement et par employé. Le tableau 6 donne les moyennes pour les salaires et pour les gages ensemble, le tableau 7 pour les salaires seuls, et le tableau 8 pour les gages seuls. L'examen de ces trois tableaux démontre qu'il y a eu une augmentation générale considérable dans le volume des affaires, représentée par l'accroissement dans la moyenne des salaires et des gages par établissement, mais que la proportion d'augmentation est, dans chaque cas, beaucoup plus considérable dans l'Alberta, le Manitoba et la Saskatchewan que dans les anciennes provinces.

Si nous comparons les provinces, nous trouvons que la Colombie-Britannique vient au premier rang en 1905 avec \$31,000 et l'Ile du Prince-Edouard au dernier rang avec \$1,838, par établissement ; mais le but du tableau 6 est plutôt de faire ressortir la comparaison entre 1900 et 1905. La proportion d'augmentation est la plus considérable dans l'Alberta, la Saskatchewan, le Manitoba, la Nouvelle-Ecosse, et la Colombie-Britannique, dans l'ordre cité. Dans chacune de ces provinces elle

Salaires et gages par établissement et par employé, 1900 et 1905.

Salaires et gages par établissement et par employé en 1900 et 1905.

6. SALAIRES ET GAGES PAR ÉTABLISSEMENT ET PAR EMPLOYÉ, 1900-1905.

Provinces.	Par établissement.		Par employé.	
	1900.	1905.	1900.	1905.
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Canada.. . . .	7,730	12,925	334	422
Colombie-Britannique	13,920	31,000	476	479
Manitoba.....	7,468	20,717	463	574
Nouveau-Brunswick..	6,255	12,236	259	339
Nouvelle-Ecosse.....	4,725	12,694	240	385
Ontario.. . . .	8,643	13,099	350	437
Ile du Prince-Edouard	1,335	1,838	117	148
Québec.... .	7,544	11,304	331	398
Alberta.....	4,436	11,642	399	569
Saskatchewan.. . . .		12,389		495

dépasse de beaucoup 100 p.c. Dans les autres provinces le classement au point de vue de la proportion d'augmentation est le suivant : Nouveau-Brunswick, Ontario, Québec, et Ile du Prince-Edouard. En 1905, c'est au Manitoba que l'on trouve la plus haute moyenne de salaires et de gages par employé : \$574. Alberta suit de près avec \$569. La Saskatchewan et la Colombie-Britannique viennent ensuite avec \$495 et \$479, respectivement. Des provinces de l'est, Ontario vient au premier rang avec \$437, et l'Ile du Prince-Edouard au dernier avec la très basse moyenne de \$148 par employé. Si maintenant nous comparons la proportion d'augmentation nous voyons que la Colombie-Britannique, qui arrivait au premier rang en 1900 avec \$476, n'a augmenté que de \$3 en 1905. Les provinces de la Nouvelle-Ecosse et de l'Alberta offrent le taux d'accroissement le plus élevé, les chiffres de 1905 accusant une augmentation de 60 et 43 p.c., respectivement. Le Nouveau-Brunswick suit avec 31 p.c., et les autres provinces ne sont pas loin de cette proportion. Généralement parlant, les chiffres indiquent que la moyenne de la somme reçue par chaque employé a beaucoup augmenté par tout le Canada : de \$334, en 1900 à \$422, en 1905 ; que la proportion d'augmentation a été moins considérable dans ces provinces qui accusaient la moyenne la plus élevée en 1900 ; et que partout où cette moyenne était basse, elle s'est égalisée. ⁽¹⁾

¹ De ce que la moyenne de la somme payée par employé s'est accrue de 1900 à 1905, il ne s'ensuit pas que la situation de l'employé se soit améliorée dans la mesure de cette augmentation. Ce n'est que par une enquête dans le coût relatif de la vie aux deux périodes que l'on pourrait déterminer la situation exacte du travailleur sous ce rapport. Il est généralement admis que le coût de la vie au Canada est bien plus élevé en 1905 qu'en 1900.

GAGES PAR ÉTABLISSEMENT ET PAR EMPLOYÉ, 1900 ET 1905

Provinces.	Par établissement.		Par employé.	
	1900.	1905.	1900.	1905.
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Canada.....	1,616	2,410	771	850
Colombie-Britannique	2,868	4,331	1,021	1,113
Manitoba.....	1,657	3,947	844	1,010
Nouveau-Brunswick..	1,159	2,026	621	754
Nouvelle-Ecosse.....	1,017	2,096	531	737
Ontario.....	1,818	2,620	766	845
Ile du Prince-Edouard	342	406	257	430
Québec.....	1,575	2,034	862	845
Alberta.....	964	2,380	772	946
Saskatchewan.....		2,325		1,023

Pour ce qui est des salaires seuls, la plus haute moyenne par établissement en 1905 se trouve dans la Colombie-Britannique : Salaires par établissement. \$4,331. Le Manitoba suit avec \$3,947, et l'Ontario avec \$2,620. La moyenne la plus basse est celle de l'Ile du Prince-Edouard, \$406. Relativement à 1900, l'Alberta, la Saskatchewan, le Manitoba et la Nouvelle-Ecosse, accusent, dans l'ordre cité, l'augmentation la plus considérable dans la moyenne du salaire, soit de 100 à 150 p.c. dans chaque cas.

C'est dans la Colombie-Britannique que l'on trouve la moyenne de salaire la plus élevée par employé, soit \$1,113. La Saskatchewan, le Manitoba, l'Ontario, et Québec suivent dans l'ordre cité. L'Ile du Prince-Edouard vient en dernier lieu avec \$430. Cependant si nous comparons la proportion d'augmentation, l'Ile vient en premier lieu, car la moyenne du salaire par employé s'y est accrue de 257 à 430, soit une proportion pour cent d'augmentation de 67. Dans l'Ontario la proportion d'augmentation n'a été que de 10 p. c., et dans la Colombie-Britannique de 9 p. c. seulement, tandis que dans la province de Québec on constate une diminution. En effet, en 1900 les salaires de la province atteignaient une moyenne de \$862 par employé, et en 1905 ils étaient réduits à \$845 par employé, soit une diminution de 2 p. c.

C'est encore dans la Colombie-Britannique que les gages par établissement sont le plus élevés : \$26,669, et le plus bas dans l'Ile du Prince-Edouard : \$1,432. Ici encore la comparaison entre les Gages par établissement. proportions relatives d'augmentation par province fait ressortir

8. GAGES PAR ÉTABLISSEMENT ET PAR EMPLOYÉ, 1900 ET 1905.

Provinces.	Par établissement.		Par employé.	
	1900.	1905.	1900.	1905.
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Canada.	6,114	10,514	290	379
Colombie-Britannique	11,052	26,669	418	439
Manitoba.	5,811	16,734	411	519
Nouveau-Brunswick .	5,096	10,209	229	305
Nouvelle-Ecosse.	3,708	10,596	209	351
Ontario	6,825	10,479	305	396
Ile du Prince-Edouard	993	1,432	99	125
Québec.	5,968	9,272	285	357
Alberta.	{ 3,472	{ 9,262	{ 351	{ 517
Saskatchewan.		{ 10,064		{ 442

des différences considérables. La moyenne des gages par établissement dans l'Alberta, la Saskatchewan, le Manitoba, la Nouvelle-Ecosse et la Colombie-Britannique a augmenté dans des proportions qui dépassent considérablement 100 p. c. Pour les autres provinces, l'augmentation atteint une proportion de 100 p. c. dans le Nouveau-Brunswick, de 55 p. c. dans Québec, de 53 p. c. dans l'Ontario et de 44 p. c. dans l'Ile du Prince-Edouard.

Gages par employé.

C'est au Manitoba et dans l'Alberta que l'on trouve la moyenne de salaire la plus élevée par employé en 1905, mais c'est dans la Nouvelle-Ecosse que la proportion d'augmentation est la plus forte : de \$209 en 1900 à \$351 en 1905, soit 68 p. c. Au contraire dans la Colombie-Britannique la moyenne des gages par employé n'a pas augmenté de plus de 5 p.c. C'est là la proportion la plus faible.

Mouvement du travail féminin.

Les progrès industriels de ces cinq dernières années ont eu une certaine influence sur le mouvement du travail féminin. En 1900 le nombre des femmes employées étaient de 76,230, mais en 1905 ce nombre était réduit à 71,373, soit une diminution de 4,857, ou de 6.37 p. c. Cependant le chiffre total des salaires et des gages des femmes qui se montait en 1900 à \$12,738,979 s'est élevé en 1905 à \$16,290,686, soit une augmentation de \$3,551,707, ou de 27.88 p.c. Les femmes employés à salaire étaient au nombre de 4,777 en 1905 contre 2,151 en 1900, soit une augmentation de 2,626, ou 122 p. c. Les salaires distribués aux femmes se montaient à \$1,730,750 en 1905 au lieu de

\$681,572 en 1900, soit une augmentation de \$1,049,178, ou 153 p.c. Le salaire moyen par femme employée était en 1905 de \$362 au lieu de \$317 en 1900, soit une augmentation de 14 p.c. En 1905 il y avait 66,596 femmes employées à gages, au lieu de 74,079 en 1900, soit une diminution de 7,483, ou 11 p.c. Les gages des femmes se montaient à \$14,559,936 en 1905 au lieu de \$12,057,407 en 1900, soit une augmentation de \$2,502,529, ou de 20 p.c. La moyenne des gages de la femme s'est élevée de \$163 en 1900 à \$218 en 1905, soit une augmentation de 34 p. c.

Par conséquent, au cours des cinq dernières années, le travail de la femme a subi des modifications sous le rapport de la quantité, de la qualité et de la rémunération. Le nombre des femmes employées à gages a diminué. Environ 11 p. c. de ces dernières se sont, selon toute évidence, affranchies pour se livrer à des occupations d'un caractère non industriel. Celles qui sont restées ont bénéficié d'une augmentation dans la moyenne des gages, tandis que le nombre de celles qui travaillent à salaire a plus qu'il doublé, celles-là aussi recevant une augmentation moyenne de rémunération.

La valeur totale des produits au Canada, pour tous les établissements, était en 1905 de \$718,352,603. Plus de la moitié de cette somme, c'est-à-dire 51.21 p. c., a été fournie par la province d'Ontario, dont les produits ont atteint la valeur totale de \$367,850,002. Québec vient deuxième avec une valeur totale de produits de \$219,861,648 ce qui représente 30.61 p. c. du total. Aucune autre province n'atteint la valeur de \$50,000,000, et leur production comparative, exprimée en proportion pour cent de la valeur totale pour le Canada, est la suivante : Colombie-Britannique 5.33 p. c., Nouvelle-Ecosse 4.53 p. c., Manitoba 3.92, Nouveau-Brunswick 3.08 p. c., Alberta 0.71 p. c. Saskatchewan 0.35 p. c. et l'Ile du Prince-Edouard 0.26.

Il existe entre les diverses provinces des différences frappantes dans le rapport entre le montant du capital et le montant des produits, différences causées par la nature des industries entreprises, et par les conditions économiques relatives au travail, à la matière première, etc. On pourra juger de ces différences en comptant (1) la proportion relative pour cent des produits au capital, et (2) la proportion moyenne relative pour cent du capital engagé aux produits. En 1905, pour tous les établissements du Canada, on comptait \$84.85 de produits manufacturés par

Valeur des
produits.

Rapport entre
produits et
capital.

\$100 de capital. Par province les moyennes étaient les suivantes ; Alberta \$92.26 ; Colombie-Britannique \$72.21 ; Manitoba \$102.32 ; Nouveau-Brunswick \$82.61 ; Nouvelle-Ecosse \$43.38 ; Ontario \$92.54 ; Ile du Prince-Edouard \$110.18, Québec \$86.06 et la Saskatchewan \$63.43. La moyenne de capital employé pour la manufacture de \$100 de produits était en 1905 de \$117.85 pour le Canada entier et par province ainsi que suit : Alberta \$108.38, Colombie-Britannique, \$138.48 ; Manitoba, \$97.73 ; Nouveau-Brunswick, \$121.04 ; Nouvelle-Ecosse, \$230.52 ; Ontario, \$108.05 ; Ile du Prince-Edouard, \$90.76 ; Québec, \$116.20 ; et Saskatchewan, \$157.65. Relativement à la somme des produits le capital paraît donc le plus productif dans l'Ile du Prince-Edouard et le moins productif dans la Nouvelle-Ecosse et la Saskatchewan. Mais dans ces comparaisons il n'est tenu aucun compte des frais de production, la présente enquête ne comprenant que l'élément du travail. La relation entre la valeur du capital et celle des produits est aussi sensiblement affectée par l'étendue des opérations et la nature des industries.

Rapport du
travail aux
produits.

En 1905 le compte du travail représentait 22.98 p.c. de la valeur totale des produits, tous les établissements compris. Voici les proportions par province : Alberta, 22.81 ; Colombie-Britannique, 29.81 ; Manitoba, 20.99 ; Nouveau-Brunswick, 29.73 ; Nouvelle-Ecosse, 28.50 ; Ontario, 22.40 ; Ile du Prince-Edouard, 24.07 ; Québec, 21.50 et Saskatchewan, 28.64. Par rapport à la valeur monétaire le travail paraît donc beaucoup plus productif dans les provinces du Manitoba, Québec, Ontario, Alberta et Ile du Prince-Edouard que dans la Colombie-Britannique, le Nouveau-Brunswick, la Saskatchewan et la Nouvelle-Ecosse.

Valeur des
produits en
1900 et 1905.

Comparons maintenant la valeur des produits de 1905 avec celle des produits de 1900, en ne comprenant dans cette comparaison que les établissements qui emploient 5 ouvriers ou plus. En 1900 la valeur des produits au Canada était de \$481,053,375 ; en 1905 elle était de \$706,446,578, soit une augmentation de 46.85 p. c. La valeur totale des produits pour les deux années est comparée dans le tableau 9 (p. xxiii).

Comme on l'a déjà remarqué à l'égard des autres sujets, la production manufacturière a augmenté dans une bien plus grande proportion dans les provinces de l'ouest que dans celles de l'est du Canada. La valeur des produits de l'Alberta et de la Saskatchewan est de 277.80 p. c. plus considérable que n'était celles des territoires en 1900. Dans l'Alberta le montant des produits est deux fois plus considérable que dans la Saskatche

9. VALEUR COMPARATIVE DES PRODUITS EN 1900 ET 1905.

Provinces.	1900.	1905.	Augmenta- tion.
	\$	\$	\$
Canada.	481,053,375	706,446,578	225,393,203
Colombie-Britannique	19,447,778	37,796,740	18,348,962
Manitoba.....	12,927,439	27,857,396	14,929,957
Nouveau-Brunswick..	20,972,470	21,833,564	861,094
Nouvelle-Ecosse.....	23,592,513	31,987,449	8,394,936
Ontario.....	241,533,486	361,372,741	119,839,255
Ile du Prince-Edouard	2,326,708	1,696,459	630,249 ¹
Québec	158,287,994	216,478,496	58,190,502
Alberta.....	} 1,964,984	} 4,979,932	{ 5,458,746
Saskatchewan.....			

¹Diminution.

wan. Depuis 1900 le montant des produits a plus que doublé dans le Manitoba, et il a presque doublé dans la Colombie-Britannique. Les proportions respectives d'augmentation sont de 115.49 p. c. et de 94.35 p. c. Dans l'est la valeur totale des produits de la province d'Ontario s'est accrue de près de 50 p. c. (49.62), ce qui indique un progrès très satisfaisant, étant donné que la valeur totale des produits de cette province atteint presque la moitié de celle du Canada tout entier. Dans la province de Québec et dans la Nouvelle-Ecosse, le montant des produits s'est accru de 36.76 p. c. et de 35.58 p. c., respectivement, de 1900 à 1905. C'est dans le Nouveau-Brunswick que l'on trouve la plus faible proportion d'augmentation : 4.10 p. c. seulement. Ici l'écart est dû principalement à la diminution dans la production du bois. Les rivières ayant été très basses, on n'a pu faire flotter l'approvisionnement régulier pour la saison. Dans l'Ile du Prince-Edouard la diminution dans le montant des produits se chiffre par 27.09 p. c.

L'enquête actuelle n'ayant porté que sur quelques points, les résultats obtenus ne nous permettent pas de faire un estimé exact de la marge de profits dans les différentes provinces, mais une comparaison de la proportion relative des produits et du capital entre les deux années 1900 et 1905, avec quelques autres considérations, indique que, malgré l'augmentation extraordinaire du volumes des affaires, le profit du manufacturier ne paraît pas aussi élevé que durant la première de ces années. Sous ce rapport

Profits respec-
tifs du capital
et du travail.

les proportions pour cent de 1905 (pages xxi-ii) peuvent être comparées à celles de 1900, page xix du vol. III (Manufactures) du recensement de 1901, et l'on verra que la proportion pour cent du capital employé relativement au montant des produits était plus considérable en 1905 qu'en 1900¹. Mais dans cette comparaison il faut tenir compte des avances de capitaux qui n'ont pas encore fructifié, caractéristique beaucoup plus marquée en 1905 qu'en 1900.

D'autre part, il est évident qu'il y a eu augmentation dans la part de bénéfice touchée par le corps des travailleurs, car la proportion pour cent de produits revenant au travail dans les différentes provinces en 1905, égale presque et dépasse même en certains cas la proportion de 1900, bien que la productivité pour cent du capital soit beaucoup moindre en 1905 qu'en 1900. De fait les manufacturiers ont pu avantageusement payer des salaires plus élevés par suite de la réduction des frais d'autre nature, de l'augmentation générale du commerce, et de l'agrandissement de l'échelle de leurs opérations. Cette assertion est démontrée dans le tableau 10, où se trouve un état comparatif de la proportion pour cent du coût du travail relativement au montant de produits, en 1900 et 1905, pour les établissements employant 5 ouvriers ou plus.

10. PROPORTION POUR CENT DU COÛT DU TRAVAIL RELATIVEMENT À LA VALEUR TOTALE DES PRODUITS, 1900 ET 1905

Provinces.	1900	1905
	p. c.	p. c.
Canada.....	23·54	22·95
Colombie-Britannique..	28·06	29·77
Manitoba.....	18·72	20·82
Nouveau-Brunswick.....	27·41	29·76
Nouvelle-Ecosse.....	23·79	28·57
Ontario.....	23·41	22·34
Ile du Prince-Edouard.....	19·17	24·16
Québec.....	23·09	21·49
Alberta.....	} 23·70	{ 22·68
Saskatchewan.....		

¹ Les proportions pour cent sur les pages xxi-ii comprennent tous les établissements, tandis que celles de 1900 ne comprennent que les établissements employant 5 ouvriers ou plus, mais la différence est trop minime pour affecter la comparaison.

Dans toutes les provinces, excepté Ontario et Québec, qui représentent cependant de beaucoup la plus grande proportion de la valeur totale des produits manufacturés au Canada, le rapport pour cent du coût du travail aux produits est plus élevé en 1905 qu'il ne l'était en 1900, ce qui indique que dans ces provinces les profits du capitaliste manufacturier ont encore diminué. Toutefois la somme totale des bénéfices est beaucoup plus considérable par suite de l'augmentation des affaires.

Les économistes prétendent avoir établi l'existence d'une loi par laquelle, si la part absolue de profits revenant au capital peut augmenter en proportion de l'augmentation de ce capital, la part relative diminue, tandis que la part du travailleur augmente à la fois relativement et de façon absolue.¹ Les chiffres cités paraissent donner une démonstration partielle de l'opération de cette loi. On ne comprend pas bien cependant pourquoi le coût du travail relativement aux produits est plus élevé dans Ontario, Québec et tout le reste du Canada en 1900 qu'en 1905. Ceci s'explique peut-être par l'augmentation des prix, et les effets relatifs de cette augmentation dans les différentes provinces au cours des cinq années. Si la demande n'avait pas de beaucoup excédé la fourniture, la balance, dans les deux plus grandes provinces manufacturières, aurait été de l'autre côté, et les différences notées dans les autres provinces auraient pu être encore plus accentuées.

En déduisant les totaux obtenus pour les établissements de cinq ouvriers ou plus des totaux pour tous les établissements de 1905 nous obtenons la statistique des établissements employant moins de cinq ouvriers. Cette statistique établit qu'il y a 3,249 établissements de ce genre au Canada, soit 20 p.c. du total pour tous les établissements. Leurs capitaux combinés se chiffrent par \$12,668,868, ou 1½ p.c. du total. Les employés à salaire et à gages sont au nombre de 8,610, soit 2.19 p.c. du total, et reçoivent \$2,944,433, ou 1.78 p.c. du total, comme rémunération. La valeur des produits se monte à \$11,906,025, ou 1.66 p.c. du total pour les établissements.

Le tableau 11 présente les statistiques principales des établissements employant moins de cinq personnes en 1905. Ces statistiques ont trait au capital, au travail et à la valeur des produits.

¹ Edward Atkinson, "What Makes the Rate of Wages?" *Canadian Economics*, Montréal, 1884.

11. STATISTIQUES DES INDUSTRIES POUR LES ÉTABLISSEMENTS EMPLOYANT MOINS DE 5 PERSONNES.

Provinces	Etablis- sements.	Capital.	Em- ployés.	Salaires et gages.	Valeur des produits.
	Nombre	\$	Nombre	\$	\$
Canada.....	3,249	12,668,868	8,610	2,944,433	11,906,025
Alberta.....	23	145,450	62	37,835	136,850
Colombie-Brit....	96	618,654	268	160,052	491,638
Manitoba.....	74	446,632	220	109,084	298,336
Nouv.-Brunswick.	97	331,034	256	84,250	300,387
Nouvelle-Ecosse..	189	489,653	483	145,493	586,874
Ontario.....	1,833	6,609,240	4,844	1,685,631	6,477,261
Ile du Prince-Ed..	62	126,625	149	35,761	155,156
Québec.....	850	3,749,480	2,260	645,833	3,383,152
Saskatchewan....	25	152,100	68	40,494	76,371

La comparaison entre les totaux pour la province d'Ontario et ceux pour le Canada montre que plus de la moitié des établissements canadiens employant moins de 5 personnes en 1905 se trouve dans la province d'Ontario. La proportion est à peu près la même pour ce qui est des autres statistiques contenues dans le tableau 11. Voici la proportion pour cent : établissements 56·42, capital 52·17, employés 56·26, salaires et gages 57·28, et valeur des produits 54·40. A elles deux, les provinces d'Ontario et de Québec ont plus de 80 p.c. de ces établissements. Voici les proportions pour cent pour tous les détails : établissements 82·58, capital 81·64, employés 82·50, salaires et gages 79·52, et valeur des produits 82·82.

Pour ces petites manufactures, la moyenne du capital par établissement au Canada est de \$3,899. C'est la Colombie-Britannique qui possède la plus haute moyenne de capital par établissement : \$6,444, et la plus basse est dans l'Ile du Prince-Edouard, \$2,042. Voici les moyennes pour les autres provinces : Alberta \$6,324, Saskatchewan \$6,084, Manitoba \$6,035, Québec \$4,411, Ontario \$3,606, Nouveau-Brunswick \$3,413, et Nouvelle-Écosse \$2,591. Le nombre moyen des employés par établissement dans chaque province est de deux à trois personnes. Les salaires et les gages les plus élevés par employé se trouvent dans l'Alberta : \$610, et les plus bas dans l'Ile du Prince-Edouard \$240. Dans les autres provinces les moyennes sont les suivantes : Colombie-Britannique \$597, Saskatchewan \$595, Manitoba \$496, Ontario \$348, Nouveau-Brunswick \$329, Nouvelle-Ecosse \$301 et Québec

\$286. La moyenne pour le Canada est de \$342. Le rapport pour cent de produits au capital est au maximum dans l'Ile du Prince-Edouard : \$122.53 et au minimum dans la Saskatchewan, seulement de \$50.21. Dans les autres provinces, les moyennes correspondantes pour \$100 sont : Nouvelle-Ecosse \$119.86 ; Ontario \$98.00 ; Alberta \$94.09 ; Nouveau Brunswick \$90.74 ; Québec \$90.23 ; Colombie-Britannique \$79.48, et Manitoba \$66.80.

Le tableau III (pp. 53-69) compare les années 1900 et 1905 au point de vue du nombre des établissements, du montant du capital, du nombre des employés, de leurs salaires et gages, et du montant des produits. Cette comparaison s'applique aux industries de 205 cités, villes et villages du Canada entier. De ces centres manufacturiers urbains 111 se trouvent dans l'Ontario, 43 dans Québec, 19 dans la Nouvelle-Ecosse, 9 dans la Colombie-Britannique, 8 dans le Nouveau-Brunswick, 5 dans l'Alberta, 4 dans le Manitoba, 4 dans la Saskatchewan, et 2 dans l'Ile du Prince-Edouard. Les chiffres des deux premières lignes, en face du nom de chaque endroit, dans le tableau III, se rapportent aux établissements de 5 employés ou plus, et la troisième ligne donne les totaux pour tous les établissements en 1905.

Bien que la ligne de distinction entre les centres urbains et ruraux ne soit pas très nette, cependant il est possible, en soustrayant les chiffres se rapportant aux cités, aux villes et aux villages, d'estimer le nombre proportionnel des établissements dans les districts urbains ou ruraux. Le tableau 12 établit cette comparaison et donne les statistiques principales relatives au capital, aux employés, et aux produits pour tous les établissements en 1905.

12. ÉTABLISSEMENTS RURAUX ET URBAINS, 1905.

Etablissements dans les	Eta- blisse- ments.	Capital.	Em- ployés.	Salaires et gages.	Valeur des produits.
	Nombre	\$	Nombre	\$	\$
Cités, villes et vil- lages.	7,448	630,442,874	281,466	126,932,399	541,393,279
Centres ruraux...	8,348	216,142,149	111,064	38,167,612	176,959,324
Totaux	15,796	846,585,023	392,530	165,100,011	718,352,603

Près de la moitié des établissements se trouvent dans les centres urbains. Quant aux autres éléments, la proportion est de près de $\frac{3}{4}$ pour les centres urbains et $\frac{1}{4}$ pour les centres ruraux. Il faut expliquer cependant que certains petits districts ont été omis du tableau III, par suite de l'impossibilité de présenter des statistiques comparatives pour les deux années 1900 et 1905 ; mais ces omissions n'affectent pas sensiblement les proportions établies.

Statistique de
10 des princi-
pales villes,
1900 et 1905.

On peut démontrer le progrès de l'activité manufacturière dans les centres urbains en comparant les deux années 1900 et 1905, au point de vue de la valeur totale du capital et de celle des produits et les proportions d'augmentation dans dix des villes principales. Le tableau 13 établit cette comparaison. Les chiffres donnés se rapportent aux établissements de 5 employés ou plus.

13. VALEUR TOTALE DU CAPITAL ET DES PRODUITS DANS 10 VILLES PRINCIPALES.

Ville.	Valeur du capital.		Valeur des produits.	
	1900.	1905.	1900.	1905.
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Montréal....	57,148,661	94,386,143	71,099,750	99,746,772
Toronto.....	52,114,042	66,520,098	58,415,498	85,714,278
Hamilton...	13,494,953	28,232,829	17,122,346	24,625,776
Winnipeg....	4,673,214	20,134,057	8,616,248	18,983,290
London	6,824,574	10,898,196	8,122,185	12,626,844
Ottawa... ..	10,358,711	12,704,780	7,638,688	10,641,378
Peterborough.	3,123,358	12,140,282	3,789,164	11,566,805
Québec.	9,588,739	11,902,426	12,779,546	11,388,045
Halifax... ..	6,637,888	9,657,792	6,927,552	8,145,016
Vancouver...	6,937,722	13,124,593	4,990,152	10,067,556

Le capital a augmenté dans la proportion p. c. suivante : Montréal 65, Toronto 28, Hamilton 109, Winnipeg 330, London 60, Ottawa 23, Peterborough 289, Québec 24, Halifax 45 et Vancouver 89. La valeur totale des produits a augmenté dans la proportion p.c. suivante : Montréal 40, Toronto 47, Hamilton 44, Winnipeg 120, London 55, Ottawa 39, Peterborough 205, Halifax 18 et Vancouver 102. Québec accuse une diminution de 11-p. c. dans le montant de la valeur des produits.

Dans quelques endroits non inclus dans le tableau 13, on remarque une disproportion considérable entre la valeur totale du capital et celle des produits. Ceci est dû à des placements

de capitaux qui n'ont pas encore fructifié. Par exemple, à Sydney, Nouvelle-Ecosse, (tableau III p. 56) où les industries considérables mais nouvellement installées de la fonte, du fer et de l'acier fonctionnaient encore peu activement en 1905, le capital de toutes les industries était évalué à plus de \$38,000,000 tandis que la valeur des produits ne dépassait guère \$4,000,000. Il en était de même pour Niagara Falls (tableau III p. 61) où le capital de toutes les industries avait en 1905 une valeur de près de \$12,000,000 tandis que les produits n'avaient pas encore atteint le montant de \$800,000. La nature est mise à contribution pour fournir l'énergie des chutes sous forme d'électricité, et cette installation si coûteuse n'était pas encore en plein rapport en 1905.

Dans le rapport sur le recensement de 1901, les industries dont on donnait la statistique étaient divisées en 15 groupes, ^{Groupes d'industries de même nature.} chaque groupe consistant en industries de même nature. Le même groupement a été suivi pour ce bulletin, et le tableau IV (pp. 70-75) donne le nombre des établissements, le montant du capital, le nombre des employés à gages, le montant des gages et la valeur des produits pour chaque groupe d'établissements employant 5 personnes ou plus. C'est le groupe des produits alimentaires qui compte le plus d'établissements : 4,774. Le groupe des bois en grumes et des bois débités vient ensuite avec 2,234, et le groupe des industries textiles, troisième, avec 1,432 établissements. Viennent ensuite les industries diverses avec 689 établissements, les produits d'argile, de verre et de pierre avec 641, le papier et ses applications avec 606, et les produits de fer et d'acier avec 584. Aucun des autres groupes n'atteint le chiffre de 500 établissements ; le plus petit nombre est de 51 dans le groupe des bâtiments pour transport sur l'eau. Le montant le plus considérable de capital engagé se trouve dans le groupe des industries diverses : \$169,190,960 ; le groupe des bois en grumes et du bois débité vient deuxième avec \$148,416,643, et le groupe des métaux et produits des métaux autres que l'acier troisième avec \$104,079,075. C'est le groupe des industries manuelles qui emploie le plus petit montant de capital : \$1,423,874. Le plus grand nombre des ouvriers à gages se trouve dans le groupe du bois : 77,968, les industries textiles viennent deuxième avec 55,822, et les produits alimentaires troisième avec 44,995. C'est dans le groupe du bois que les gages atteignent le total le plus élevé : \$28,952,869 ; puis viennent les industries textiles avec \$17,257,210, et les produits de fer et d'acier qui paient \$13,767,569. C'est dans le groupe

des métaux que la moyenne des gages par employé est la plus élevée : \$530. Dans le groupe des véhicules pour transport par terre les employés reçoivent une moyenne de \$484, et dans le groupe des liqueurs et des breuvages \$473. La moyenne des gages dans les autres groupes est la suivante : produits de fer et d'acier \$456 ; papier et ses applications \$436 ; bâtiments pour transport par eau \$428 ; métiers manuels \$425 ; divers \$419 ; produits chimiques et produits de même nature \$380 ; produits d'argile de verre et de pierre \$372 ; bois en grumes et bois débités \$371 ; cuir et produits ouvrés \$356 ; tabac et ses produits \$330 ; industries textiles \$309 ; et produits alimentaires \$263.

Valeur des
produits par
groupes
d'industries
1900 et 1905.

Pour indiquer le progrès relatif de ces différents groupes au cours des cinq dernières années, il suffit de présenter ici la valeur de ces produits pour les deux années 1900 et 1905, ce que fait le tableau 14.

14. VALEUR DES PRODUITS PAR GROUPES D'INDUSTRIES 1900 ET 1905.

Groupes d'industries.	1900.	1905.	Augmen- tation.
	\$	\$	\$
Produits alimentaires.....	125,202,620	172,017,002	46,814,382
Industries textiles.....	67,724,939	84,370,099	16,645,260
Produits de fer et d'acier.....	34,878,402	52,587,051	17,708,649
Bois en grumes et bois scié.....	80,341,204	109,500,970	29,159,766
Cuir et ses produits ouvrés....	34,720,513	41,201,872	6,481,359
Papier et ses applications.....	20,653,028	32,773,880	12,120,852
Liqueurs et breuvages.....	9,191,700	13,928,701	4,737,001
Produits chimiques et produits de même nature.....	11,437,300	15,290,822	3,853,522
Produits d'argile, de verre et de pierre.....	7,318,582	13,558,921	6,240,339
Métaux et produits en métaux ¹ ...	19,561,261	50,068,669	30,507,408
Tabac et ses produits.....	11,802,112	15,189,720	3,387,608
Véhicules pour transport par terre.	19,971,605	36,911,124	16,939,519
Bâtiments pour transport par eau..	2,043,668	1,892,253	151,415 ²
Métiers manuels.....	599,329	1,433,753	834,424
Divers.....	35,607,212	65,721,741	30,114,529
Totaux.....	481,053,375	706,446,578	225,393,203

¹ Acier non compris.

² Diminution.

En 1905 ce sont les produits alimentaires qui ont la plus haute valeur : \$172,017,002. Dans le groupe du bois en grumes et du bois débité, la valeur est de \$109,500,970, pour les industries textiles \$84,370,099, pour les industries diverses \$65,721,741, pour les industries de fer et d'acier \$52,587,051, et pour les métaux et les produits en métaux autres que l'acier \$50,068,669. Aucun des groupes suivants n'atteint \$50,000,000. Ce sont les produits des groupes des métiers manuels qui atteignent la valeur la plus faible : \$1,433,753.

Si nous tenons compte de la différence de prix entre 1900 et 1905, nous constatons une augmentation énorme de production. Pour toutes les industries, l'augmentation nette dans la valeur des produits est de \$225,393,203, ce qui équivaut à 47 p.c. Une comparaison par cent révèle aussi le degré d'accroissement de production dans les différents groupes d'industries. Si nous prenons la somme de \$50,000,000 comme ligne de division, les groupes dont les produits ont une valeur totale dépassant ce chiffre ont augmenté dans les proportions pour cent suivantes : métaux et produits en métaux autres que l'acier 156, industries diverses 85, produits de fer et d'acier 51, produits alimentaires 37, bois en grumes et bois débités, et leurs produits 36, industries textiles 25. Les proportions pour cent et la situation relative des groupes dont les produits sont inférieurs à \$50,000,000 sont : métiers manuels—la plus petite valeur totale—139 ; produits d'argile, de verre et de pierre 85 ; véhicules pour transport par terre 85 ; papier et ses applications 59 ; liqueurs et breuvages 52 ; produits chimiques et produits de même nature 34 ; tabac et ses produits 29 ; cuir et ses produits ouvrés 19. Un groupe seul accuse une diminution : c'est le groupe des bâtiments pour transport sur l'eau, où la valeur des produits a diminué par \$151,415, ou 7 p.c. Dans plusieurs groupes, et notamment dans ceux qui se rattachent au fer, à l'acier, aux métaux, à l'argile, au verre et à la pierre, des industries entièrement nouvelles et de nouveaux établissements industriels se sont créés depuis 1900. Ceci, indépendamment de l'accroissement dans la production des établissements déjà existants, a eu une influence toute particulière sur l'augmentation de la production générale depuis 1900.

E. H. G.

CENSUS AND STATISTICS

BULLETIN III

FARM LAND FIELD CROPS AND LIVE STOCK OF THE MARITIME PROVINCES



OTTAWA

PRINTED BY S. E. DAWSON, PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST
EXCELLENT MAJESTY

1907

MEMORANDUM

The Census and Statistics Office of the Department of Agriculture has this year procured through the Post Office returns of the statistics of field crops and live stock from the farmers of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, Ontario and Quebec. This Bulletin is the first of the reports on the census so taken, and it will be followed soon by similar reports for Ontario and Quebec.

A. B.

FARM LAND FIELD CROPS AND LIVE STOCK OF THE MARITIME PROVINCES

A census of farm land, field crops and live stock of the Maritime provinces has been taken for the current year through the medium of the Post Office. Schedules approved by the Governor General in Council were mailed to the farmers of the three provinces with a request for returns showing the acres of land occupied, cleared, in all crops and in orchard and garden, together with acres in 16 principal field crops and number of live stock by kinds for each farm. These returns have been compiled by counties, and the ratio of land occupied in the returns to the total of land occupied in the counties has been used in making estimates of full statistics for the counties and provinces. In the tables of this Bulletin figures are given for the provinces only, and when reports of the yield of field crops have been collected a second Bulletin will be issued giving statistics of farm land, field crops and live stock by counties for each of the provinces. Table I presents the statistics of the three provinces for 1907, and tables II, III and IV the statistics of each province for the years 1901 and 1907, and the increase or decrease in the period for each item specified in the schedule. Tables V, VI and VII are comparative statements of areas of land and crops and number of live stock per 100 acres of land occupied in the years 1901 and 1907; but it will be understood that the field crops of the 1901 census are for the harvest of 1900. Another fact to be observed in an examination of the comparative statistics of live stock is, that whereas the census of 1901 was taken at the end of winter, after reduction by slaughter and sale of all surplus animals, the numbers of 1907 are those of the summer season and include additions to the stock of the year by natural increase. Consequently the gains in the provinces are less than they appear, and the falling off in Prince Edward Island in milch cows and sheep is larger than it appears. But on the whole the rate of increase per 100 acres of occupied land, as shown in the comparative tables, is very satisfactory. It is not large, but with only a few exceptions it is constant.

Agricultural
Census of New
Brunswick,
Nova Scotia,
and Prince
Edward
Island, 1907.

Comparative
statistics of
1901 and 1907.

ARCHIBALD BLUE,
Chief Officer.

Census and Statistics Office,
Ottawa, November, 1907.

TABLE I. Lands, crops and live stock of the Maritime provinces in 1907.

Schedule.	New Brunswick.	Nova Scotia.	P. E. Island.
Land—			
Cleared..... Ac.	1,664,941	1,834,802	763,263
In all crops..... "	1,087,626	883,472	504,228
In orchard..... "	16,290	54,051	5,965
Field Crops—			
Fall wheat..... Ac.	2,224	1,882	-
Spring wheat..... "	25,946	18,537	35,795
Oats..... "	229,253	128,777	176,587
Barley..... "	5,405	10,234	5,489
Rye..... "	279	845	65
Buckwheat..... "	63,541	18,657	4,415
Corn in ear..... "	615	440	143
Mixed grains..... "	5,386	7,862	14,195
Beans..... "	2,134	3,098	277
Pease..... "	2,751	1,635	644
Potatoes..... "	50,463	43,836	32,573
Turnips..... "	13,026	14,494	8,949
Other field roots..... "	3,119	4,970	1,193
Hay "	667,789	593,368	220,018
Corn for forage..... "	914	1,615	735
Other forage crops..... "	3,038	4,348	2,028
Live Stock—			
Horses..... No.	65,784	63,418	34,363
Milch cows..... "	128,706	143,362	53,096
Other cattle..... "	130,937	198,861	61,156
Sheep..... "	250,546	384,940	111,202
Swine..... "	97,091	74,811	55,005
Poultry..... "	1,031,583	1,040,467	720,787

TABLE II. Lands, crops and live stock of New Brunswick in 1907 and 1901.

Schedule.	1907.	1901.	Increase.
Land—			
Cleared..... Ac.	1,664,941	1,405,615	259,326
In all crops..... "	1,087,626	894,795	192,831
In orchard..... "	16,290	8,734	7,556
Field Crops—			
Fall wheat..... Ac.	2,224	335	1,889
Spring wheat..... "	25,946	26,582	—636 ¹
Oats..... "	229,253	186,760	42,493
Barley..... "	5,405	4,574	831
Rye..... "	279	188	91
Buckwheat..... "	63,541	73,459	—9,918 ¹
Corn in ear..... "	615	257	358
Mixed grains..... "	5,386	1,228	4,158
Beans..... "	2,134	705	1,429
Pease..... "	2,751	1,706	1,045
Potatoes..... "	50,463	39,683	10,780
Turnips..... "	13,026	5,704	7,322
Other field roots..... "	3,119	1,366	1,753
Hay..... "	667,789	547,967	119,822
Corn for forage..... "	914	665	249
Other forage crops..... "	3,038	3,441	—403 ¹
Live Stock—			
Horses..... NO.	65,784	55,877	9,907
Milch cows..... "	128,706	105,992	22,714
Other cattle..... "	130,937	114,938	15,999
Sheep..... "	250,546	180,626	69,920
Swine..... "	97,091	50,243	46,848
Poultry..... "	1,031,683	657,333	374,250

¹Decrease

TABLE III. Lands, crops and live stock of Nova Scotia in 1907 and 1901.

Schedule.	1907.	1901.	Increase.
Land—			
Cleared Ac.	1,834,802	1,244,275	590,527
In all crops..... "	883,472	720,166	163,306
In orchard..... "	54,051	32,858	21,193
Field Crops—			
Fall wheat Ac.	1,882	160	1,722
Spring wheat..... "	18,537	16,167	2,370
Oats..... "	128,777	90,924	37,853
Barley..... "	10,234	7,679	2,555
Rye..... "	845	1,015	—170 ¹
Buckwheat..... "	18,657	9,345	9,312
Corn in ear. "	440	176	264
Mixed grains "	7,862	2,896	4,966
Beans..... "	3,098	792	2,306
Pease..... "	1,635	148	1,487
Potatoes "	43,836	36,290	7,546
Turnips "	14,494	4,825	9,669
Other field roots "	4,970	1,654	3,316
Hay "	593,368	545,931	47,437
Corn for forage "	1,615	583	1,032
Other forage crops "	4,348	1,581	2,767
Live Stock—			
Horses NO.	63,418	55,174	8,244
Milch cows..... "	143,362	127,945	15,417
Other cattle..... "	198,861	173,757	25,104
Sheep..... "	384,940	278,549	106,391
Swine "	74,811	42,015	32,796
Poultry. "	1,040,467	693,664	346,803

¹Decrease.

TABLE IV. Lands, crops and live stock of Prince Edward Island in 1907 and 1901.

Schedule.	1907.	1901.	Increase.
Land—			
Cleared Ac.	763,263	724,978	38,285
In all crops "	504,228	447,094	57,134
In orchard "	5,965	3,102	2,863
Field Crops—			
Fall wheat Ac.	—	—	—
Spring wheat "	35,795	42,274	—6,479 ¹
Oats "	176,587	164,365	12,222
Barley "	5,489	4,554	935
Rye "	65	5	60
Buckwheat "	4,415	2,990	1,425
Corn in ear "	143	37	106
Mixed grains "	14,195	6,772	7,423
Beans "	277	32	245
Pease "	644	148	496
Potatoes "	32,573	33,196	—623 ¹
Turnips "	8,949	7,757	1,192
Other field roots "	1,193	1,128	65
Hay "	220,018	181,776	38,242
Corn for forage "	735	712	23
Other forage crops "	2,028	1,301	727
Live Stock—			
Horses NO.	34,363	33,358	1,005
Milch cows "	53,096	55,694	—2,598 ¹
Other cattle "	61,156	56,118	5,038
Sheep "	111,202	125,175	—13,973 ¹
Swine "	55,005	47,624	7,381
Poultry "	720,787	568,578	152,209

¹Decrease.

TABLE V. Comparative statement of acres of land cleared, in all crops and in orchard per 100 acres of land occupied in 1907 and 1901.

Land.	New Brunswick.		Nova Scotia.		P. E. Island.	
	1907.	1901.	1907.	1901.	1907.	1901.
Cleared..... Ac.	37·79	31·91	36·22	24·56	63·79	60·79
All crops "	24·69	10·31	17·40	14·18	42·26	37·46
Orchard..... "	·37	·20	1·06	·65	·51	·26

TABLE VI. Comparative statement of acres of principal field crops per 100 acres of land occupied in 1907 and 1901.

Kinds.	New Brunswick.		Nova Scotia.		P. E. Island.	
	1907.	1901.	1907.	1901.	1907.	1901.
Spring wheat Ac.	·59	·60	·37	·31	3·00	3·54
Oats..... "	5·20	4·24	2·54	1·79	14·80	13·77
Barley..... "	·12	·10	·20	·15	·46	·38
Buckwheat "	1·44	1·67	·37	·18	·37	·25
Mixed grains "	·12	·03	·15	·06	1·19	·57
Potatoes "	1·35	·90	·86	·71	2·73	2·78
Turnips "	·30	·13	·29	·10	·75	·65
Other field roots..... "	·07	·03	·10	·03	·10	·09
Hay..... "	15·16	12·44	11·69	10·75	18·44	15·23

TABLE VII. Comparative statement of number of live stock per 100 acres of land occupied in 1907 and 1901.

Kinds.	New Brunswick.		Nova Scotia.		P. E. Island.	
	1907.	1901.	1907.	1901.	1907.	1901.
Horses No.	1·49	1·27	1·25	1·09	2·88	2·80
Milch cows..... "	2·92	2·41	2·82	2·52	4·45	4·67
Other cattle..... "	3·00	2·61	3·92	3·42	5·17	4·70
Sheep..... "	5·69	4·10	7·58	5·50	9·32	10·49
Swine "	2·20	1·14	1·47	·83	4·61	4·00
Poultry..... "	24·42	14·92	25·42	13·66	60·41	47·64

CENSUS AND STATISTICS

BULLETIN IV

FARM LAND FIELD CROPS- AND LIVE STOCK OF THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO



OTTAWA

PRINTED BY S. E. DAWSON, PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST
EXCELLENT MAJESTY

1907

MEMORANDUM

A census of the farm land, crops and live stock of the province of Ontario for the year 1907 has been taken by the Census and Statistics Office, co-operating with the Bureau of Industries of the provincial Department of Agriculture.

FARM LAND FIELD CROPS AND LIVE STOCK OF THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

Bulletin iv of the Census and Statistics Office, issued simultaneously with Bulletin xcvi of the Ontario Bureau of Industries, ^{Agricultural Census of} gives the results of a census of field crops and live stock for the Ontario, 1907, province of Ontario in 1907. In taking this census and compiling the returns the two offices co-operated. The schedules for statistics were distributed and received through the Post Office by the Census and Statistics Office, and the compilation was made by the Bureau of Industries.

Compared with the census tables of 1901 for farm areas of five acres and over, the area of cleared or improved land in 1907 is ^{compared with 1901.} 14,123,742 against 13,223,313 in 1901, an increase of 900,429 acres; the area of land in all crops is 9,764,724 against 9,197,716, an increase of 567,008 acres; and the area in orchard and vineyard is 326,290 against 261,930, an increase of 64,360 acres in six years.

The most noticeable feature in the comparison of the harvests of 1900 and 1907 is the large decrease in areas and production of ^{Increases and decreases of area and production.} fall wheat and spring wheat, which is no doubt a consequence of the larger and cheaper production of these grains in our Northwest provinces. Oats, barley, mixed grains, field roots, hay, and corn for forage, which are fodder crops, show important increases of areas; but owing to severe drouth in some parts of the province this year there is a comparative shortage of yield. There are decreases of both area and yield for fall wheat, spring wheat, rye and peas, and a decrease of yield for oats and corn in ear.

The 1901 census was taken at the end of March, after the stock of 1900 had been reduced by sales and slaughter, whereas ^{Live stock.} the census of 1907 gives figures for the summer season and includes additions by natural increase in the year. The comparison by difference therefore does not correctly indicate the growth of live stock in the period.

ARCHIBALD BLUE,
Chief Officer.

Census and Statistic Office,
Ottawa, December, 1907.

CENSUS STATISTICS—BULLETIN IV

TABLE 1. Lands, crops and live stock in Ontario, 1907 and 1901.

Schedule.	1907.	1901.	Increase.
Land—			
Cleared.. Ac.	14,123,742	13,223,313	900,429
In all crops "	9,764,724	9,197,716	567,008
In orchard. "	326,290	261,930	64,360
Field Crops—			
Fall wheat. Ac.	676,164	1,114,936	—438,772 ¹
Spring wheat. "	144,514	372,408	—227,894 ¹
Oats "	2,932,509	2,705,931	226,578
Barley. "	766,891	585,909	180,982
Rye. "	69,745	151,868	— 82,123 ¹
Buckwheat. "	113,039	72,990	40,049
Corn in ear. "	343,934	330,191	13,743
Mixed grains "	443,100	116,889	326,211
Beans. "	47,562	42,013	5,549
Peas. "	340,977	586,724	—245,747 ¹
Potatoes "	183,347	169,877	13,470
Turnips and other field roots. "	213,036	168,748	44,288
Hay "	3,289,552	2,603,113	686,439
Corn for forage. "	200,354	116,766	83,588
Live Stock—			
Horses. No.	725,666	648,236	77,430
Milch cows "	1,152,071	1,018,479	133,592
Other cattle. "	1,774,165	1,408,288	365,877
Sheep "	1,106,083	1,042,431	63,652
Swine. "	2,049,666	1,530,674	518,992
Poultry. "	13,428,076	9,442,457	3,985,619

¹ Decrease.

TABLE II. Yield of field crops and yield per acre in Ontario, 1907 and 1901.

Schedule.	1907.	1901.	Increase.
Yield of Crops—			
Fall wheat.....bush.	15,545,491	21,874,082	—6,328,591 ¹
Spring wheat.. .."	2,473,651	6,538,543	—4,064,892 ¹
Oats....."	83,524,301	88,089,842	—4,565,541 ¹
Barley....."	21,718,332	16,084,692	5,633,640
Rye....."	1,081,706	2,031,567	— 949,861 ¹
Buckwheat....."	2,546,468	1,056,211	1,490,257
Corn in ear....."	22,247,931	24,369,322	—2,121,391 ¹
Mixed grains....."	(²)	3,361,852	—
Beans....."	790,269	765,818	24,451
Peas....."	7,365,036	11,348,937	—3,983,901 ¹
Potatoes....."	20,907,893	19,317,770	1,590,123
Turnips and other field roots....."	48,205,605	63,145,629	—14,940,024 ¹
Hay.....tons.	3,891,863	2,847,857	1,044,006
Corn for forage....."	2,029,547	936,572	1,092,975
Yield per acre—			
Fall wheat.....bush.	22·9	19·6	3·3
Spring wheat....."	17·1	17·6	— 0·5 ¹
Oats....."	28·5	32·6	— 4·1 ¹
Barley....."	28·3	27·4	0·9
Rye....."	15·5	13·4	2·1
Buckwheat....."	22·5	14·5	8·0
Corn in ear....."	64·7	73·8	— 9·1 ¹
Mixed grains....."	(²)	28·8	—
Beans....."	16·6	18·2	— 1·6 ¹
Peas....."	21·6	19·3	2·3
Potatoes....."	114·0	113·8	0·2
Turnips and other field roots....."	392·0	374·1	17·9
Hay.....tons.	1·2	1·1	0·1
Corn for forage....."	10·1	8·0	2·1

¹ Decrease.² Not given.

TABLE III. Comparative statement of acres of land in all kinds of crops and in orchard per 100 acres of cleared land, 1907 and 1901.

Land.	1907.	1901.	Increase.
All crops..... Ac.	69·00	69·56	—0·56 ¹
Orchard and vineyard..... "	2·31	1·98	0·33

TABLE IV. Comparative statement of acres of field crops per 100 acres of cleared land, 1907 and 1901.

Kinds.	1907.	1901.	Increase.
Fall wheat..... Ac.	4·78	8·43	—3·65 ¹
Spring wheat..... "	1·02	2·82	—1·80 ¹
Oats..... "	20·76	20·46	0·30
Barley..... "	5·42	4·43	0·99
Rye..... "	0·49	1·15	—0·66 ¹
Buckwheat..... "	0·80	0·55	0·25
Corn in ear..... "	2·43	2·49	0·06
Mixed grains..... "	3·14	0·88	2·26
Beans..... "	0·33	0·31	0·02
Peas..... "	2·42	4·43	—2·01 ¹
Potatoes..... "	1·29	1·28	0·01
Turnips and other field roots..... "	1·50	1·28	0·22
Hay..... "	23·29	19·69	3·60
Corn for forage..... "	1·49	0·88	0·61

TABLE V. Comparative statement of number of live stock per 100 acres of cleared land, 1907 and 1901.

Kinds.	1907.	1901.	Increase.
Horses..... No.	5·14	4·90	0·24
Milch cows..... "	8·16	7·70	0·46
Other cattle..... "	12·63	10·65	1·98
Sheep..... "	7·83	7·88	—0·05 ¹
Swine..... "	14·51	11·57	2·94
Poultry..... "	95·07	71·41	23·66

¹Decrease.

CENSUS AND STATISTICS

BULLETIN V

AGRICULTURAL CENSUS OF ONTARIO QUEBEC AND THE MARITIME PROVINCES 1907



OTTAWA

PRINTED BY S. E. DAWSON, PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST
EXCELLENT MAJESTY

1908

BULLETIN V.

AGRICULTURAL CENSUS OF ONTARIO QUEBEC AND THE MARITIME PROVINCES

To The Honourable SYDNEY FISHER,
Minister of Agriculture.

Sir,—

I have the honour to present herewith for publication Bulletin v of the Census and Statistics Office, with a final report on the agricultural census of Ontario, Quebec and the Maritime Provinces taken in 1907.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

ARCHIBALD BLUE,
Chief Officer.

Ottawa, February, 1908.

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CROPS AND LIVE STOCK OF ONTARIO QUEBEC AND THE MARITIME PROVINCES

A census of farm land, field crops and live stock of Ontario, Quebec and the Maritime Provinces was taken in the summer months of 1907 through the medium of the Post Office. For Ontario the work was done by the co-operation of the Census and Statistics Office and the Bureau of Industries,—the schedule being distributed and received through the Post Office by the former and the compilation being made by the latter. In the other provinces, where no local organization exists, the whole of the work was done by the Census and Statistics Office.

Agricultural
Census of
Ontario, Que-
bec and the
Maritime
Provinces,
1907.

A preliminary report containing the statistics of the Maritime Provinces was published as Bulletin III in November, and one containing the statistics of Ontario was published in December as Bulletin IV, in which the results were given for provinces only. This Bulletin contains the totals and finals for the five provinces by counties, but the summary tables x to xviii give comparative statistics for the census years 1901 and 1907 by provinces. The field crops for 1901 however are for the harvest of 1900. Another fact to be observed in an examination of the comparative statistics is, that whereas the census of 1901 was taken at the end of winter, after reduction by slaughter and sale of all surplus animals, the numbers of 1907 are those of the summer season and include additions to the stock of the year by natural increase.

Preliminary
and final Bul-
letins.

The summary tables x to xviii, showing totals, increases and ratios, are so complete that no other comment on the statistics is called for. But attention may be drawn to three or four principal features. The first is an increase of 2,877,992 acres of cleared farm land in the five provinces in six years. The second is an increase of 1,535,679 acres in all field crops, including 333,798 acres in mixed grains and 1,128,256 acres in hay. The third is an increase of 799,603 in the number of milch cows and other horned cattle. The fourth is a decrease of 699,814 acres and of 10,533,604 bushels in wheat, which is no doubt a result of the larger and cheaper production of this cereal in the Northwest Provinces.

Principal
features.

TABLE I. Farm land cleared, in all crops and in orchard and garden in Ontario, Quebec and the Maritime Provinces in 1907 by counties and in 1901 by provinces.

Provinces and Counties	Farm land cleared		Land in all crops		Land in orchard and garden	
	acres	per 100 acres occupied	acres	per 100 acres occupied	acres	per 100 acres occupied
1907						
FIVE PROVINCES	26,897,437	54·30	17,489,806	35·31	480,124	·97
Ontario	14,123,742	57·86	9,764,724	40·00	326,290	1·33
Algoma.....	57,556	12·19	48,279	10·22	713	·15
Brant.. . . .	177,262	81·99	128,377	59·37	5,194	2·40
Bruce	555,474	60·30	358,699	38·95	9,554	1·03
Carleton.	344,681	61·15	242,283	42·98	3,028	·53
Dufferin.	254,344	71·44	183,886	51·65	3,234	·90
Dundas.. . . .	158,587	66·89	106,937	45·11	2,519	1·06
Durham....	298,028	80·38	216,711	58·45	8,591	2·31
Elgin.. . . .	346,561	79·27	232,552	53·19	10,379	2·37
Essex.....	322,268	75·51	265,020	62·09	10,307	2·41
Frontenac.	298,728	43·00	196,914	28·35	4,576	·65
Glengarry.....	196,025	68·06	120,912	41·98	2,222	·77
Grenville.....	179,758	65·90	106,338	38·98	2,142	·78
Grey.....	689,635	64·71	449,582	42·19	13,450	1·26
Haldimand.....	234,263	83·65	173,251	61·86	6,912	2·46
Haliburton	40,727	6·98	27,940	4·79	425	·07
Halton	165,846	74·21	121,637	54·43	9,105	4·07
Hastings.....	430,566	40·29	274,016	25·64	10,812	1·01
Huron.	648,063	81·19	407,573	51·06	13,552	1·69
Kent.. . . .	463,107	81·46	364,379	64·10	14,388	2·53
Lambton	466,288	70·98	307,026	46·73	12,626	1·92
Lanark	321,614	47·29	155,047	22·80	2,286	·33
Leeds.. . . .	265,769	56·85	152,323	32·58	3,009	·64
Lennox and Addington.	268,396	60·46	169,324	38·14	4,920	1·10
Lincoln.. . . .	159,542	83·85	113,560	59·68	15,401	8·09
Manitoulin.	44,731	16·60	35,463	13·16	633	·24
Middlesex.....	652,821	86·16	372,100	49·11	17,179	2·26
Muskoka	63,959	11·49	48,616	8·73	625	·11
Nipissing.....	51,626	9·24	41,955	7·51	244	·04
Norfolk.....	269,040	67·53	200,507	50·33	10,211	2·56
Northumberland.....	341,834	78·21	228,635	52·31	15,185	3·47
Ontario.. . . .	368,516	73·10	295,530	58·62	7,989	1·58
Oxford	393,775	83·47	271,675	57·59	10,268	2·17
Parry Sound.....	75,357	12·58	56,754	9·47	347	·06
Peel.	260,078	89·95	188,747	65·28	6,687	2·31
Perth.....	446,660	86·15	315,234	60·80	7,452	1·44
Peterborough	259,688	44·42	169,310	28·96	3,215	·55
Prescott.....	202,265	69·36	143,382	49·17	2,136	·73
Prince Edward.....	193,116	82·73	124,787	53·46	11,766	5·04
Rainy River.....	19,874	7·18	16,753	6·05	63	·02

TABLEAU 1. Terre à culture défrichée, en toutes récoltes et en vergers et jardins, dans Ontario, Québec et les provinces maritimes, en 1907 par comtés et en 1901 par provinces.

Provinces et comtés	Terre à culture défrichée		Terre en toutes récoltes		Terre en vergers et jardins	
	acres	par 100 acres occupés	acres	par 100 acres occupés	acres	par 100 acres occupés
1907						
Ontario—con.						
Renfrew.	350,818	34·16	239,540	23·32	1,718	·16
Russell.....	120,392	47·83	89,859	35·70	1,052	·41
Simcoe	641,263	66·05	470,435	48·45	12,056	1·24
Stormont	147,195	59·48	96,009	38·80	2,027	·81
Thunder Bay	9,279	2·97	8,191	2·62	27	—
Victoria.....	283,809	47·33	212,696	35·47	3,427	·57
Waterloo.....	252,591	82·33	206,384	67·27	5,576	1·81
Welland...	192,080	84·46	136,478	60·01	9,376	4·12
Wellington	490,837	78·10	360,745	57·40	7,548	1·20
Wentworth	211,882	78·25	162,632	46·77	10,127	3·74
York	437,168	81·40	349,741	64·99	10,011	1·86
Québec	8,513,916	59·02	5,250,405	36·39	77,416	·53
Argenteuil.....	131,925	52·21	75,930	30·05	985	·39
Bagot	160,203	78·32	117,984	57·68	1,738	·85
Beauce	401,148	57·17	199,627	28·45	2,385	·34
Beauharnois.. . . .	83,186	84·86	61,234	65·37	1,467	1·59
Bellechasse	151,430	57·60	80,447	30·60	814	·31
Berthier...	156,218	68·29	101,980	44·58	869	·38
Bonaventure.	101,766	38·07	74,500	27·87	962	·36
Brome.....	149,683	58·77	69,989	27·48	1,884	·74
Chambly et Verchères...	184,707	86·77	153,649	72·18	936	·44
Champlain.	182,992	53·55	119,431	34·95	2,358	·69
Charlevoix.	134,799	50·74	68,356	25·73	1,275	·48
Châteauguay.	121,431	79·33	86,148	56·28	2,296	1·50
Chicoutimi et Saguenay.	295,790	49·02	185,125	30·68	663	·11
Compton	244,447	52·46	120,499	25·86	2,469	·53
Deux Montagnes.	120,203	76·22	87,195	55·29	1,592	1·01
Dorchester.	191,974	56·62	106,498	31·41	983	·29
Drummond et Arthabaska.. . . .	323,725	54·93	200,147	53·96	3,890	·66
Gaspé.....	94,972	37·44	68,794	27·12	558	·22
Huntingdon.	117,764	66·35	65,061	36·73	2,196	1·24
Jacques Cartier	58,728	87·36	47,165	70·16	2,453	3·65
Joliette.. . . .	167,188	67·78	103,327	41·89	1,208	·49
Kamouraska.	148,423	66·23	80,856	10·18	918	·41
Labelle	193,953	38·27	126,953	25·05	1,500	·29
Laprairie et Napierville.	166,525	90·76	134,802	73·47	2,000	1·09
L'Assomption	119,067	79·62	88,471	59·16	732	·49

TABLE I. Farm land cleared, in all crops and in orchard and garden in Ontario, Quebec and the Maritime Provinces in 1907 by counties and in 1901 by provinces.

Provinces and Counties	Farm land cleared		Land in all crops		Land in orchard and garden	
	acres	per 100 acres occupied	acres	per 100 acres occupied	acres	per 100 acres occupied
1907						
Quebec—con.						
Laval.	81,539	86·23	63,024	66·65	1,465	1·55
Lévis.	85,084	61·06	49,587	36·20	683	·50
L'Islet.	90,260	56·09	46,586	28·95	756	·47
Lotbinière.	167,277	61·48	93,135	34·23	2,856	·10
Maskinongé.	113,262	70·87	71,486	44·73	831	·52
Megantic.	175,862	53·69	92,697	28·30	1,244	·38
Missisquoi.	151,321	56·39	101,034	45·94	2,126	·97
Montcalm.	110,902	58·70	69,357	36·71	623	·33
Montmagny.	76,029	58·71	45,001	34·74	582	·45
Montmorency.	93,753	52·04	44,048	24·45	1,152	·64
Nicolet.	198,350	61·49	105,903	38·02	1,548	·48
Pontiac.	196,708	42·23	137,598	29·54	1,117	·24
Portneuf.	188,651	55·42	95,108	27·94	1,327	·39
Quebec Co.	76,908	63·33	44,860	36·94	485	·40
Richelieu.	87,977	72·78	55,805	40·27	632	·53
Richmond and Wolfe.	271,006	56·81	144,256	30·24	2,671	·56
Rimouski.	277,065	51·04	149,339	29·05	455	·08
Rouville.	110,155	81·36	73,788	54·50	2,531	1·87
St. Hyacinthe.	128,671	80·04	83,729	52·08	418	·26
St. Jean and Iberville.	205,575	88·22	155,900	66·87	2,121	·91
Shefford.	210,112	63·81	112,547	34·18	2,663	·80
Sherbrooke.	46,532	60·67	27,780	36·22	782	1·02
Soulanges.	73,210	88·96	52,322	63·57	814	·99
Stanstead.	135,843	60·64	68,033	30·37	1,680	·75
Témiscouata.	202,908	54·16	119,714	31·94	712	·19
Terrebonne.	165,404	54·05	101,721	33·24	1,132	·37
Three Rivers and St. Maurice.	121,419	66·11	88,580	48·23	1,138	·62
Vaudreuil.	88,363	81·27	68,074	62·61	1,152	1·06
Wright.	236,757	43·85	165,001	30·56	1,835	·34
Yamaska.	144,676	72·84	100,224	50·46	754	·38
New Brunswick	1,664,941	37·79	1,087,626	24·69	16,290	·36
Albert.	72,134	37·26	40,268	20·80	716	·37
Carleton.	232,097	55·51	179,540	42·94	2,425	·58
Charlotte.	72,416	27·81	44,762	17·19	964	·37
Gloucester.	91,981	31·76	68,088	23·51	811	·28
Kent.	127,966	37·79	90,955	26·86	1,151	·34
Kings.	229,104	44·21	109,447	21·12	1,762	·34
Northumberland.	70,917	23·62	54,524	18·16	540	·18

TABLEAU I. Terre à culture défrichée, en toutes récoltes et en vergers et jardins, dans Ontario, Québec et les provinces maritimes, en 1907 par comtés et en 1901 par provinces.

Provinces et comtés	Terre à culture défrichée		Terre en toutes récoltes		Terre en vergers et jardins	
	acres	par 100 acres occupés	acres	par 100 acres occupés	acres	par 100 acres occupés
1907						
New Brunswick — con.						
Restigouche.....	30,206	27·89	22,040	20·35	205	·19
St. John Co.....	32,503	30·08	18,845	17·44	259	·24
Sunbury et Queens.....	145,085	29·17	86,096	17·31	2,089	·42
Victoria.....	162,536	40·65	116,394	29·11	1,119	·28
Westmorland.....	226,315	45·98	141,613	28·77	1,575	·32
York.....	171,681	38·97	115,054	22·41	2,674	·52
Nova Scotia						
Annapolis.	142,087	49·19	65,610	19·02	9,037	2·62
Antigonish	128,946	50·13	58,518	22·75	1,054	·41
Cape Breton.....	86,055	30·90	36,873	13·24	974	·35
Colchester.....	163,059	38·23	82,574	19·36	1,364	·32
Cumberland..	175,179	38·76	100,154	22·16	2,079	·46
Digby.....	60,041	29·25	26,172	12·15	2,361	1·15
Guysborough	59,386	23·97	28,764	11·61	347	·14
Halifax Co.....	90,636	26·05	48,328	13·89	1,044	·30
Hants.....	135,364	35·52	69,740	18·30	5,525	1·45
Inverness	129,400	30·76	61,629	14·65	1,177	·28
Kings..	177,077	57·40	87,274	28·29	19,219	6·23
Lunenburg.	117,471	34·81	45,997	13·63	3,780	1·12
Pictou.	175,521	47·55	84,204	22·86	2,505	·68
Richmond.....	34,352	21·63	14,802	9·32	175	·11
Shelburne et Queens....	46,934	28·47	19,337	11·73	1,352	·82
Victoria.....	60,946	28·82	28,020	13·25	677	·32
Yarmouth.....	52,348	34·11	25,476	16·60	1,381	·90
P. E. Island						
Kings.....	181,695	54·29	123,618	36·93	1,540	·46
Prince.....	261,214	63·87	178,477	43·64	1,840	·45
Queens... ..	317,127	70·56	201,484	44·83	2,697	·60
1901						
Five Provinces						
Ontario.....	13,223,313	62·06	9,197,716	43·17	261,930	1·23
Quebec.....	7,421,264	51·45	4,694,356	32·54	33,332	·23
New Brunswick.....	1,405,615	31·66	894,795	20·15	8,734	·19
Nova Scotia.....	1,244,275	24·56	720,166	14·23	32,858	·64
P. E. Island.....	724,978	60·76	447,094	37·47	3,120	·26

TABLE II. Fall wheat, spring wheat and oats in Ontario, Quebec and the Maritime Provinces in 1907 by counties and in 1901 by provinces.

Provinces and Counties	Fall wheat		Spring wheat		Oats	
	acres	bush	acres	bush	acres	bush
1907						
FIVE PROVINCES	682,522	15,644,179	330,290	5,570,827	4,948,634	142,545,562
Ontario	676,164	15,545,491	144,514	2,473,651	2,932,509	83,524,301
Algoma	215	5,698	446	7,314	11,626	245,309
Brant	22,218	513,236	• 110	1,672	28,125	798,750
Bruce	32,620	929,670	1,511	25,687	110,639	2,898,742
Carleton	96	1,920	5,617	108,970	101,029	3,212,722
Dufferin	4,580	100,302	2,452	43,646	69,459	2,055,986
Dundas	108	2,128	253	4,149	34,860	1,115,520
Durham	5,092	101,840	9,883	161,093	59,925	1,821,720
Elgin	28,666	647,852	352	7,040	51,106	1,221,433
Essex	11,234	224,680	733	12,314	81,623	2,163,010
Frontenac	676	16,697	3,980	62,884	55,617	1,301,438
Glengarry	—	—	3,086	53,696	45,180	1,373,472
Grenville	31	419	428	8,646	36,328	999,020
Grey	24,689	701,168	4,174	74,297	151,293	3,963,877
Haldimand	31,449	619,545	194	3,046	40,549	1,147,537
Haliburton	—	—	239	4,183	7,113	168,578
Halton	18,833	393,610	838	13,659	29,251	971,133
Hastings	2,407	37,309	2,402	37,711	86,180	2,137,264
Huron	34,684	926,063	2,032	38,608	137,072	3,796,894
Kent	43,224	976,862	1,005	16,583	81,353	2,277,884
Lambton	26,144	499,350	237	3,697	100,616	2,465,092
Lanark	663	10,144	6,217	82,686	47,110	1,064,686
Leeds	789	13,808	1,671	24,898	47,735	1,331,807
Lennox and Addington	1,128	16,356	2,971	43,971	48,892	1,095,181
Lincoln	14,105	235,554	176	3,221	27,661	816,000
Manitoulin	350	6,055	999	17,183	7,045	88,767
Middlesex	46,548	1,093,878	236	4,673	114,075	3,319,583
Muskoka	14	280	335	5,193	12,725	288,858
Nipissing	73	1,599	542	9,648	9,894	269,117
Norfolk	31,729	599,678	64	960	42,484	1,045,106
Northumberland	7,943	148,534	4,420	65,416	64,251	1,850,429
Ontario	10,787	259,967	11,608	221,713	79,138	2,635,295
Oxford	26,996	734,291	109	1,853	84,576	2,647,229
Parry Sound	—	—	440	7,128	15,681	330,869
Peel	16,841	330,084	1,356	24,137	56,110	1,890,907
Perth	33,179	925,694	726	14,375	105,689	3,001,568
Peterborough	9,819	219,946	2,444	43,748	62,471	1,899,118
Prescott	116	1,740	4,369	78,642	54,102	1,498,625
Prince Edward	1,655	25,653	956	12,237	28,432	670,995
Rainy River	111	2,353	361	8,664	3,362	133,135

TABLEAU II. Blé d'automne, blé du printemps et avoine dans Ontario, Québec et les provinces maritimes, en 1907 par comtés et en 1901 par provinces.

Provinces et comtés	Blé d'automne		Blé du printemps		Avoine	
	acres	boiss	acres	boiss	acres	boiss
1907						
Ontario—con.						
Renfrew.....	64	1,293	33,863	562,126	69,738	1,868,978
Russell.....	37	740	1,871	31,620	34,564	1,109,504
Simcoe.....	63,478	1,371,125	6,121	103,445	138,791	4,011,060
Stormont.....	24	480	591	10,047	30,872	1,102,130
Thunder Bay.....	1	15	17	255	1,434	43,020
Victoria.....	5,868	132,030	7,332	113,646	76,549	2,204,611
Waterloo.....	29,891	765,210	228	4,286	58,651	1,865,102
Welland.....	20,649	334,514	135	1,823	30,028	765,714
Wellington.....	10,578	283,490	5,531	111,173	114,706	3,429,709
Wentworth.....	24,421	539,704	315	5,229	42,101	1,279,870
York.....	31,341	792,927	8,538	170,760	104,698	3,831,947
Québec	2,732	47,563	104,966	1,692,164	1,483,163	41,327,762
Argenteuil.....	5	74	480	8,240	23,928	686,799
Bagot.....	26	223	1,472	27,246	27,696	884,105
Beauce.....	37	735	1,473	26,078	53,467	1,419,909
Beauharnois.....	49	696	470	6,682	19,802	414,220
Bellechasse.....	—	—	604	9,721	24,949	588,946
Berthier.....	—	—	1,807	34,900	32,232	899,208
Bonaventure.....	114	3,058	3,020	64,809	23,229	747,741
Brome.....	30	900	127	2,698	8,506	284,951
Chambly et Verchères..	68	1,751	1,596	29,113	40,402	1,203,000
Champlain.....	31	665	1,982	39,876	42,886	1,495,542
Charlevoix.....	239	2,628	3,668	37,389	18,835	394,094
Châteauguay.....	15	482	841	14,438	26,925	678,926
Chicoutimi et Saguenay..	235	5,043	8,387	179,985	62,271	1,770,644
Compton.....	11	151	605	12,856	15,237	533,295
Deux-Montagnes.....	33	396	1,245	22,041	25,958	724,176
Dorchester.....	10	147	712	12,987	26,684	758,746
Drummond et Arthabaska.....	111	1,471	2,947	47,152	51,451	1,337,726
Gaspé.....	—	—	1,218	10,455	17,173	359,320
Huntingdon.....	2	27	618	7,725	18,120	434,880
Jacques-Cartier.....	74	1,092	719	15,430	15,374	602,115
Joliette.....	34	291	1,603	29,240	35,914	809,250
Kamouraska.....	201	2,588	8,112	78,337	22,074	532,921
Labelle.....	40	858	2,381	46,625	39,530	1,336,094
Laprairie et Napierville.....	55	354	513	9,908	40,658	1,243,341
L'Assomption.....	37	2,382	613	18,089	24,735	862,572

TABLE II. Fall wheat, spring wheat and oats in Ontario, Quebec and the Maritime Provinces in 1907 by counties and in 1901 by provinces.

Provinces and Counties	Fall wheat		Spring wheat		Oats	
	acres	bush	acres	bush	acres	bush
1907						
Quebec—con.						
Laval.....	56	1,201	453	9,721	18,600	758,936
Lévis.....	15	221	328	4,751	14,540	249,622
L'Islet.....	—	—	3,009	37,130	11,634	318,323
Lotbinière.....	92	1,974	1,931	30,044	27,181	524,973
Maskinonge.....	—	—	2,013	35,638	20,264	478,352
Megantic.....	2	36	425	7,524	17,261	388,942
Missisquoi.....	—	—	219	4,654	17,953	547,567
Montcalm.....	19	194	585	14,437	20,593	640,792
Montmagny.....	—	—	906	13,609	13,701	330,775
Montmorency.....	—	—	1,171	20,418	17,907	533,194
Nicolet.....	83	712	2,322	37,996	37,257	879,489
Pontiac.....	125	1,719	9,595	153,520	46,487	952,983
Portneuf.....	40	429	544	10,798	33,427	1,040,148
Quebec Co.....	48	708	157	3,369	11,002	442,692
Richelieu.....	53	1,251	1,526	32,748	17,039	667,324
Richmond and Wolfe...	20	275	491	8,593	24,519	735,570
Rimouski.....	298	6,075	10,748	161,456	45,870	1,156,634
Rouville.....	27	529	744	13,970	19,442	531,962
St. Hyacinthe.....	7	108	1,929	30,695	25,433	682,240
St. Jean and Iberville ..	15	221	559	8,547	45,392	1,266,346
Shefford.....	39	537	460	8,433	21,831	641,176
Sherbrooke.....	38	570	115	2,933	4,555	169,081
Soulanges.....	5	64	740	12,015	21,045	571,306
Stanstead.....	5	69	268	5,628	6,429	233,373
Temiscouata.....	74	1,349	5,884	58,273	29,647	684,577
Terrebonne.....	61	654	734	11,813	33,295	675,212
Three Rivers and St. Maurice.....	58	855	992	15,966	26,374	702,671
Vaudreuil.....	13	302	1,369	22,768	26,540	607,423
Wright.....	43	923	3,941	74,479	60,255	2,086,271
Yamaska.....	39	575	3,595	48,218	29,654	827,287
New Brunswick	1,744	22,650	26,426	486,244	229,253	7,274,047
Albert.....	—	—	581	12,782	4,898	161,634
Carleton.....	293	4,495	3,429	61,722	45,784	1,602,040
Charlotte.....	—	—	52	780	5,989	209,615
Gloucester.....	261	3,132	3,562	65,897	22,127	663,810
Kent.....	542	5,420	6,806	115,702	21,570	496,110
Kings.....	—	—	311	6,064	18,449	571,919
Northumberland.....	270	4,050	2,161	36,737	12,039	385,248

TABLEAU II. Blé d'automne, blé du printemps et avoine dans Ontario, Québec et les provinces maritimes, en 1907 par comtés et en 1901 par provinces.

Provinces et comtés	Blé d'automne		Blé du printemps		Avoine	
	acres	boiss	acres	boiss	acres	boiss
1907						
New Brunswick— con.						
Restigouche.....	32	480	401	6,817	6,715	241,740
St. John Co	—	—	—	—	2,496	99,840
Sunbury et Queens..	—	—	99	1,881	11,887	344,713
Victoria.....	—	—	3,319	66,380	32,987	986,610
Westmorland	295	4,130	4,676	88,844	21,116	675,712
York	51	943	1,029	22,638	23,196	835,056
Nova Scotia						
Annapolis.	27	324	206	4,130	5,864	135,240
Antigonish	411	7,398	3,189	47,835	8,185	245,550
Cape Breton.....	139	2,085	194	4,268	7,018	203,522
Colchester..	42	630	1,919	34,542	13,478	471,630
Cumberland	180	2,700	3,977	71,586	12,384	383,904
Digby.	12	120	20	320	1,971	72,927
Guysborough	—	—	396	6,732	3,914	133,076
Halifax Co.....	35	420	626	11,894	6,889	261,782
Hants ..	76	1,140	1,067	23,474	10,175	335,775
Inverness	126	1,890	504	9,072	11,821	342,809
Kings.	92	1,380	494	9,386	11,939	405,926
Lunenburg.....	—	—	168	3,696	3,240	139,320
Pictou.	742	10,388	5,343	101,517	20,121	583,509
Richmond..	—	—	127	1,905	2,684	72,468
Shelburne et Queens....	—	—	165	3,300	2,193	81,141
Victoria.	—	—	127	2,286	5,752	201,320
Yarmouth.	—	—	15	375	1,151	35,681
P. E. Island						
Kings..	—	—	9,942	122,873	40,671	1,210,162
Prince.	—	—	13,905	273,577	66,213	2,722,060
Queens.....	—	—	12,000	186,000	68,046	2,381,650
1901						
Five Provinces						
Ontario.....	1,115,912	21,887,785	596,714	9,860,825	4,497,364	133,317,835
Québec.....	1,114,936	21,874,082	372,408	6,538,543	2,705,931	88,089,842
Québec.....	481	6,594	139,283	1,960,433	1,349,384	33,516,172
New Brunswick.....	335	4,963	26,582	375,724	186,760	4,811,939
Nova Scotia	160	2,146	16,167	246,185	90,924	2,342,358
P. E. Island.	—	—	42,274	739,940	164,365	4,557,524

TABLE III. Barley, rye and buckwheat in Ontario, Quebec and the Maritime Provinces in 1907 by counties and in 1901 by provinces.

Provinces and Counties	Barley		Rye		Buckwheat	
	acres	bush	acres	bush	acres	bush
1907						
FIVE PROVINCES	901,006	25,206,774	92,923	1,441,126	300,779	7,653,008
Ontario	766,891	21,718,332	69,745	1,081,706	113,039	2,546,468
Algoma.....	1,434	32,552	79	1,098	29	516
Brant.....	10,845	312,336	3,891	62,645	1,663	35,422
Bruce.....	21,000	573,300	413	7,806	1,302	24,087
Carleton.....	8,364	228,337	197	3,093	2,064	36,533
Dufferin.....	23,069	662,080	1,950	33,930	2,599	50,421
Dundas.....	3,468	103,693	432	9,202	1,091	23,893
Durham.....	23,901	630,986	7,558	115,637	6,724	185,582
Elgin.....	12,605	351,680	3,395	61,450	2,481	60,288
Essex.....	10,406	309,058	1,037	21,051	1,319	28,886
Frontenac.....	9,095	186,448	763	11,369	1,389	31,253
Glengarry.....	6,220	174,160	16	240	982	22,684
Grenville.....	2,550	58,395	403	6,085	2,786	61,292
Grey.....	35,872	972,131	138	2,525	2,506	54,631
Haldimand.....	9,004	227,801	699	10,555	1,284	28,248
Haliburton.....	654	17,266	57	969	418	9,405
Halton.....	12,120	352,692	97	1,494	217	3,038
Hastings.....	28,289	636,503	3,006	43,286	4,040	93,324
Huron.....	32,415	985,416	203	3,999	1,676	32,179
Kent.....	34,276	1,038,563	732	14,786	1,871	31,807
Lambton.....	28,989	782,703	336	6,720	552	9,660
Lanark.....	6,728	137,924	377	6,032	2,629	51,791
Leeds.....	5,027	125,172	321	5,585	2,224	56,934
Lennox and Addington.....	10,960	203,856	1,384	16,470	4,136	99,264
Lincoln.....	3,938	95,300	652	10,693	570	12,141
Manitoulin.....	1,483	25,359	87	1,192	28	280
Middlesex.....	24,933	777,910	742	12,540	507	8,923
Muskoka.....	775	14,493	9	144	84	1,680
Nipissing.....	809	23,137	57	1,140	59	1,180
Norfolk.....	7,372	187,986	11,672	161,074	10,297	207,999
Northumberland.....	22,052	542,479	7,112	94,590	7,556	200,234
Ontario.....	30,792	957,631	5,848	96,492	8,169	187,887
Oxford.....	20,771	658,441	1,346	23,824	1,516	27,743
Parry Sound.....	1,155	25,410	49	809	86	1,720
Peel.....	33,186	975,668	911	14,667	1,080	26,784
Perth.....	29,909	1,004,942	48	480	383	8,809
Peterborough.....	12,148	332,855	1,377	22,583	3,232	81,446
Prescott.....	6,425	205,600	-	-	945	25,799
Prince Edward.....	15,855	294,903	2,671	35,257	3,820	67,614
Rainy River.....	660	21,120	12	180	4	80

TABLEAU III. Orge, seigle et sarrasin dans Ontario, Québec et les provinces maritimes, en 1907 par comtés et en 1901 par provinces.

Provinces et comtés	Orge		Seigle		Sarrasin	
	acres	boiss	acres	boiss	acres	boiss
1907						
Ontario—con.						
Renfrew	5,488	143,237	1,735	26,719	1,284	26,964
Russell.	3,789	114,049	—	—	617	14,376
Simcoe	67,512	1,910,590	3,214	49,817	6,034	118,870
Stormont	4,207	122,424	103	1,978	1,659	43,134
Thunder Bay	238	7,140	21	315	—	—
Victoria	20,164	566,608	909	17,089	8,043	194,641
Waterloo.....	17,920	562,688	510	9,180	298	5,960
Welland	2,988	58,565	378	5,935	3,143	71,660
Wellington	34,140	1,082,238	433	9,526	3,327	81,512
Wentworth	11,927	332,763	983	16,514	1,487	26,320
York	48,964	1,571,744	1,382	22,941	2,829	71,574
Québec	112,979	2,885,347	22,005	340,000	101,248	2,811,810
Argenteuil	480	10,300	9	106	707	19,723
Bagot	5,031	143,053	122	2,618	1,881	55,503
Beauce	1,943	46,387	119	2,553	2,385	72,108
Beauharnois	2,463	50,213	25	295	2,454	56,612
Bellechasse	368	8,292	262	5,411	1,682	46,924
Berthier	1,852	54,648	1,578	27,091	3,683	113,616
Bonaventure	2,031	68,646	216	4,635	1,871	65,245
Brome	1,069	34,742	21	231	163	4,890
Chambly et Verchères...	4,257	116,478	72	841	1,809	53,379
Champlain	1,504	39,134	82	2,199	2,939	83,569
Charlevoix	1,461	24,298	4,542	43,853	1,647	45,948
Châteauguay	2,525	60,959	13	418	1,591	36,703
Chicoutimiet Saguenay..	3,560	89,767	3,560	66,847	2,473	72,971
Compton	2,469	72,835	36	387	1,957	71,920
Deux-Montagnes	3,469	107,944	124	1,542	1,640	53,671
Dorchester	542	9,741	44	755	882	28,865
Drummond et Arthabaska	4,538	108,912	501	6,012	3,831	93,860
Gaspé	1,902	47,450	456	13,455	230	8,638
Huntington	1,842	36,840	31	333	903	21,220
Jacques-Cartier	1,653	62,078	87	1,003	1,640	64,229
Joliette	1,381	28,154	887	13,324	1,973	39,164
Kamouraska	1,367	26,402	2,061	30,407	179	4,417
Labelle	2,787	56,291	121	1,298	2,635	94,009
Laprairie et Napierville	3,596	88,745	91	1,049	7,632	212,917
L'Assomption	2,318	83,944	269	10,102	1,914	64,179

TABLE III. Barley, rye and buckwheat in Ontario, Quebec and the Maritime Provinces in 1907 by counties and in 1901 by provinces.

Provinces and Counties	Barley		Rye		Buckwheat	
	acres	bush	acres	bush	acres	bush
1907						
Quebec—con.						
Laval.....	2,241	75,744	37	417	2,212	66,457
Lévis.....	328	4,184	113	1,818	424	8,416
L'Islet.....	852	13,255	595	7,501	241	3,671
Lotbinière.....	925	16,872	54	1,042	1,686	47,940
Maskinongé.....	1,198	26,995	63	1,301	2,253	48,349
Megantic.....	1,493	41,652	26	446	1,473	46,230
Missisquoi.....	2,630	73,640	35	525	876	21,900
Montcalm..	1,530	50,071	56	1,186	1,605	35,303
Montmagny.....	686	7,728	116	1,244	569	15,736
Montmorency.....	450	9,898	252	2,928	648	19,120
Nicolet.....	1,806	34,881	125	1,643	3,096	68,101
Pontiac.....	2,329	52,402	326	8,150	1,350	38,137
Portneuf.....	1,599	40,748	51	875	1,293	39,540
Quebec Co.	194	11,448	6	64	109	2,923
Richelieu.....	1,932	59,082	191	4,765	4,972	152,046
Richmond and Wolfe...	2,289	55,508	5	175	2,719	84,969
Rimouski..	4,451	99,100	1,954	30,401	298	6,075
Rouville.....	3,060	70,593	2	49	1,029	27,051
St. Hyacinthe.....	3,649	95,061	17	200	2,315	65,402
St. Jean and Iberville..	4,989	144,536	69	805	5,152	143,730
Shefford.....	2,864	66,272	42	441	921	26,312
Sherbrooke.....	360	12,960	60	1,260	299	11,460
Soulanges.....	1,950	45,613	65	976	1,448	36,076
Stanstead.....	1,276	42,746	14	280	336	11,011
Témiscouata..	2,323	41,925	1,836	26,181	1,161	32,139
Terrebonne.....	2,385	49,893	91	1,464	2,142	50,977
Three Rivers and St. Maurice.....	1,193	27,650	202	1,951	3,728	85,323
Vandreuil.....	2,185	52,751	78	837	1,152	21,829
Wright.....	2,213	67,152	156	3,682	1,187	34,095
Yamaska.....	1,191	18,734	39	628	3,853	79,212
New Brunswick	5,405	147,078	279	3,593	63,541	1,613,309
Albert.....	174	4,350	—	—	2,942	94,144
Carleton.....	544	18,496	42	420	7,693	230,790
Charlotte.....	156	4,998	—	—	833	23,324
Gloucester.....	319	6,380	58	638	753	18,825
Kent.....	237	4,029	—	—	5,824	14,560
Kings.....	363	8,349	—	—	10,105	209,835
Northumberland.....	300	5,100	—	—	1,261	26,481

TABLEAU III. Orge, seigle et sarrasin dans Ontario, Québec et les provinces maritimes, en 1907 par comtés et en 1901 par provinces.

Provinces et comtés	Orge		Seigle		Sarrasin	
	acres	boiss	acres	boiss	acres	boiss
1907						
New Brunswick— con.						
Restigouche	87	2,697	—	—	498	13,944
St. John Co.	—	—	—	—	681	23,154
Sunbury et Queens ...	199	5,970	50	600	8,853	239,031
Victoria.	840	21,000	80	1,200	8,557	273,824
Westmorland	1,723	49,967	49	735	8,958	214,992
York.	463	15,742	—	—	6,583	230,405
Nova Scotia	10,234	283,646	845	14,888	18,657	540,227
Annapolis	758	18,950	20	300	1,379	34,475
Antigonish.	514	12,850	10	150	565	12,995
Cape Breton	557	15,596	—	—	27	756
Colchester.	383	8,809	17	238	2,687	85,984
Cumberland	1,311	35,397	67	670	5,288	163,928
Digby	328	9,840	4	40	329	8,883
Guysborough.	99	2,871	—	—	421	13,893
Halifax Co.	209	5,434	—	—	800	28,000
Hants.	647	16,822	22	374	914	29,248
Inverness	757	18,925	42	630	604	15,704
Kings.	616	16,016	308	4,928	3,270	78,480
Lunenburg.	1,957	62,624	304	6,688	472	13,681
Pictou.	590	15,930	36	720	1,363	40,890
Richmond.	127	3,175	—	—	64	704
Shelburne et Queens. ...	412	11,536	—	—	396	10,692
Victoria.	677	20,987	—	—	63	1,764
Yarmouth.	292	7,884	15	150	15	150
P. E. Island	5,497	172,371	49	939	4,294	141,194
Kings.	1,741	45,630	8	234	803	19,952
Prince.	2,004	65,801	6	210	1,963	71,552
Queens.	1,752	60,940	35	495	1,528	49,690
1901						
Five Provinces	706,733	19,001,355	172,606	2,260,847	261,386	4,539,133
Ontario	585,909	16,084,692	151,868	2,031,567	72,990	1,056,211
Quebec.	104,017	2,532,388	19,530	210,797	102,602	1,847,821
New Brunswick.	4,574	98,891	188	2,809	73,459	1,389,518
Nova Scotia.	7,679	179,960	1,015	15,609	9,345	195,928
P. E. Island.	4,554	105,424	5	65	2,990	49,655

TABLE IV. Corn in ear, mixed grains and beans in Ontario, Quebec and the Maritime Provinces in 1907 by counties and in 1901 by provinces.

Provinces and Counties	Corn in ear		Mixed grains		Beans	
	acres	bush	acres	bush	acres	bush
1907						
FIVE PROVINCES	380,965	23,665,652	605,192	4,802,685 ¹	65,407	1,204,924
Ontario	343,934	22,247,931	443,100	(²)	47,562	790,269
Algoma	38	1,520	910	-	39	585
Brant.....	5,166	350,771	6,090	-	368	6,661
Bruce.....	841	43,480	15,309	-	201	3,216
Carleton.....	1,177	58,850	12,953	-	394	7,880
Dufferin.....	126	6,300	10,145	-	37	555
Dundas.....	3,727	219,148	8,463	-	106	2,184
Durham.....	1,667	74,015	15,774	-	557	9,692
Elgin.....	25,741	1,830,185	10,246	-	9,017	173,126
Essex	87,350	5,887,390	5,819	-	426	8,222
Frontenac.....	2,414	124,562	5,259	-	318	6,360
Glengarry.....	1,295	58,275	2,526	-	159	2,783
Grenville.....	4,107	217,671	5,102	-	156	2,340
Grey.....	375	22,500	20,930	-	289	6,069
Haldimand.....	3,381	229,908	6,439	-	299	4,963
Haliburton.....	135	6,075	653	-	24	360
Halton.....	507	34,070	7,434	-	49	735
Hastings.....	6,190	304,548	5,814	-	456	7,889
Huron.....	1,695	94,581	22,628	-	248	4,935
Kent	74,162	5,065,265	10,795	-	23,935	373,386
Lambton.....	24,002	1,610,534	11,349	-	1,328	21,514
Lanark.....	1,465	87,900	8,980	-	274	2,740
Leeds.....	6,057	292,553	5,082	-	219	4,008
Lennox and Addington..	2,785	156,239	4,555	-	286	3,975
Lincoln.....	6,124	334,983	2,119	-	339	5,560
Manitoulin.....	132	5,056	1,302	-	23	345
Middlesex.....	17,841	1,186,427	12,652	-	1,079	19,530
Muskoka.....	289	13,381	858	-	66	990
Nipissing.....	151	7,550	1,893	-	24	360
Norfolk.....	16,856	1,053,500	6,267	-	839	14,515
Northumberland.....	3,668	247,590	11,584	-	931	15,455
Ontario.....	7,377	479,505	21,965	-	216	3,780
Oxford.....	9,985	622,066	14,759	-	221	3,647
Parry Sound.....	86	3,268	1,350	-	88	1,690
Peel.....	183	9,150	4,944	-	236	3,894
Perth.....	616	33,880	14,582	-	81	1,377
Peterborough	415	20,045	3,320	-	93	1,302
Prescott.....	2,990	162,955	2,960	-	321	5,136
Prince Edward.....	6,560	367,360	3,196	-	712	11,178
Rainy River.....	14	560	103	-	9	135

¹Exclusive of Ontario. ²Not reported for Ontario.

TABLEAU IV. Blé d'inde en épi, grain mêlés et fèves dans Ontario, Québec et les provinces maritimes, en 1907 par comtés et en 1901 par provinces.

Provinces et comtés	Blé d'inde en épi		Grains mêlés		Fèves	
	acres	boiss	acres	boiss	acres	boiss
1907						
Ontario—con.						
Renfrew.....	825	33,000	5,416	—	449	6,062
Russell.....	1,262	66,886	2,736	—	172	2,700
Simcoe.....	1,346	67,300	18,725	—	276	4,057
Stormont.....	2,376	188,654	5,496	—	150	3,600
Thunder Bay ...	1	40	242	—	4	60
Victoria.....	299	11,960	11,339	—	306	4,590
Waterloo.....	560	22,400	23,037	—	18	270
Welland	6,962	383,606	3,118	—	1,248	17,347
Wellington	131	5,240	42,730	—	120	2,400
Wentworth	1,800	106,560	7,681	—	115	1,725
York.	682	38,669	15,561	—	241	4,386
Québec	35,817	1,376,892	134,559	3,819,770	12,379	329,748
Argenteuil.....	480	21,374	1,111	37,550	151	3,443
Bagot.....	838	34,844	3,231	104,006	306	9,522
Beauce.....	231	7,505	842	23,038	350	6,008
Beauharnois	904	19,399	1,042	26,553	166	4,452
Bellechasse.....	52	1,506	236	6,014	78	2,929
Berthier.....	823	35,323	1,898	57,023	526	18,766
Bonaventure.....	125	6,481	1,149	26,814	160	3,434
Brome ...	840	49,140	865	36,762	280	5,880
Chambly et Verchères...	829	47,586	2,660	74,208	276	9,328
Champlain.....	581	17,456	2,016	59,487	154	3,181
Charlevoix.....	106	3,326	5,419	116,291	132	2,974
Châteauguay	1,010	21,132	2,387	66,592	122	2,879
Chicoutimi et Saguenay..	211	5,931	11,887	350,756	223	11,963
Compton.....	111	5,383	2,469	94,439	195	4,143
Deux Montagnes... ..	883	30,315	4,762	148,179	157	5,896
Dorchester.....	58	2,022	288	8,962	122	2,717
Drummond et Artha-						
baska.....	1,238	54,472	5,245	138,993	589	13,547
Gaspé.....	35	2,441	1,294	33,671	172	3,506
Huntington	1,133	41,637	1,009	30,270	150	2,362
Jacques-Cartier ..	719	15,428	1,425	55,044	194	2,081
Joliette.....	887	26,172	2,145	37,975	320	4,807
Kamouraska.....	112	1,442	3,854	80,639	89	1,432
Labelle.....	957	31,576	5,047	151,632	304	11,906
Laprairie et Napier-						
ville.....	2,054	75,485	1,486	44,645	238	7,661
L'Assomption.....	1,181	80,785	1,869	77,711	299	12,431

TABLE IV. Corn in ear, mixed grains and beans in Ontario, Quebec and the Maritime Provinces in 1907 by counties and in 1901 by provinces.

Provinces and Counties	Corn in ear		Mixed grains		Beans	
	acres	bush	acres	bush	acres	bush
1907						
Quebec—con.						
Laval.....	1,352	29,013	2,704	116,055	177	2,848
Lévis.....	150	1,609	246	2,640	123	1,584
L'Islet.....	128	4,120	804	16,606	112	3,605
Lotbinière... .	326	4,372	843	17,412	326	7,695
Maskinongé.....	479	11,049	2,956	71,359	127	3,065
Mégantic.....	91	2,929	537	16,710	88	4,249
Missisquoi.....	2,214	129,519	131	4,258	372	7,626
Montcalm.....	755	31,594	1,095	34,073	264	1,246
Montmagny.....	64	412	321	10,332	103	1,989
Montmorency.....	162	8,169	792	16,996	108	3,476
Nicolet.....	1,161	30,209	3,999	97,618	351	7,156
Pontiac.....	605	22,687	5,263	139,470	279	7,254
Portneuf	272	17,949	1,293	41,968	204	6,895
Quebec Co.....	121	6,274	182	4,784	97	2,237
Richelieu.....	870	36,874	2,098	73,163	244	8,378
Richmond and Wolfe...	515	14,806	2,528	80,896	329	8,883
Rimouski	119	4,852	6,079	153,294	108	3,534
Rouville.....	1,219	40,548	2,302	62,986	230	6,787
St. Hyacinthe.....	659	31,112	3,424	99,710	208	6,770
St. Jean and Iberville...	1,795	69,337	2,214	65,330	279	6,437
Shefford.....	955	47,034	1,942	57,871	293	7,325
Sherbrooke.....	168	8,120	490	20,090	260	9,425
Soulanges	592	21,597	1,456	35,697	107	3,817
Stanstead.....	291	24,735	2,150	94,342	241	5,220
Temiscouata.....	224	9,133	5,022	116,393	75	2,494
Terrebonne... .	397	12,012	2,509	53,061	122	3,272
Three Rivers and St. Maurice.....	1,065	26,568	2,901	84,543	477	10,574
Vaudreuil	1,098	31,810	2,337	48,648	163	6,646
Wright	917	44,474	5,777	182,862	561	17,552
Yamaska.....	655	15,814	4,528	113,349	198	4,461
New Brunswick	615	19,429	5,386	154,789	2,134	30,066
Albert... .	—	—	136	4,352	77	770
Carleton.....	42	840	669	20,070	376	3,760
Charlotte.....	—	—	52	1,664	156	1,950
Gloucester.....	58	1,044	550	12,100	58	580
Kent.....	135	4,050	610	15,250	135	1,350
Kings.....	52	2,080	466	13,980	155	2,170
Northumberland.....	30	1,200	60	900	210	3,150

TABLEAU IV. Blé d'inde en épi, grains mêlés et fèves dans Ontario, Québec et les provinces maritimes, en 1907 par comtés et en 1901 par provinces.

Provinces et comtés	Blé d'inde en épi		Grains mêlés		Fèves	
	acres	boiss	acres	boiss	acres	boiss
1907						
New Brunswick— con.						
Restigouche.....	—	—	152	6,384	32	320
St. John Co.....	—	—	32	800	22	222
Sunbury et Queens.....	149	5,960	249	6,574	348	6,612
Victoria.....	—	—	920	23,920	160	1,920
Westmorland.....	98	1,960	1,181	43,697	148	1,480
York.....	51	2,295	309	5,098	257	5,782
Nova Scotia	440	18,690	7,862	259,192	3,098	51,852
Annapolis.....	103	6,695	793	27,755	655	11,135
Antigonish.....	5	300	282	3,666	180	2,340
Cape Breton.....	—	—	167	3,674	83	1,328
Colchester.....	—	—	1,108	42,104	76	760
Cumberland.....	—	—	859	31,783	90	900
Digby.....	16	960	41	1,353	102	1,734
Guysborough.....	—	—	50	1,500	74	888
Halifax Co.....	—	—	348	14,964	35	420
Hants.....	19	1,140	838	29,330	304	5,472
Inverness.....	—	—	336	9,408	38	380
Kings.....	185	5,500	1,018	35,012	740	14,800
Lunenburg.....	33	825	168	6,048	405	6,885
Pictou.....	—	—	1,621	45,388	74	740
Richmond.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shelburne et Queens....	33	920	66	2,178	165	3,300
Victoria.....	—	—	106	3,504	—	—
Yarmouth.....	46	2,300	61	1,525	77	770
P. E. Island	159	2,710	14,285	568,934	234	2,989
Kings.....	33	450	2,008	67,743	67	949
Prince.....	82	1,380	3,558	143,712	123	1,480
Queens.....	44	880	8,719	357,479	44	560
1901						
Five Provinces	358,707	25,748,251	271,394	7,226,788	46,349	854,181
Ontario.....	330,191	24,369,322	116,889	3,361,852	42,013	765,818
Quebec.....	28,046	1,356,353	143,609	3,520,045	2,807	59,186
New Brunswick.....	257	12,460	1,228	27,676	705	13,392
Nova Scotia.....	176	9,286	2,896	90,738	792	15,313
P. E. Island.....	37	830	6,772	226,477	32	472

TABLE V. Peas, potatoes and roots in Ontario, Quebec and the Maritime Provinces in 1907 by counties and in 1901 by provinces.

Provinces and Counties	Peas		Potatoes		Roots	
	acres	bush	acres	bush	acres	bush
1907						
FIVE PROVINCES	401,816	8,471,562	452,826	66,704,595	297,774	77,901,217
Ontario	340,977	7,365,036	183,347	20,907,893	213,036	48,205,605
Algoma..	2,390	54,492	1,756	303,788	836	178,360
Brant...	2,693	49,282	2,998	371,752	4,478	1,260,749
Bruce....	30,624	713,539	4,420	424,320	11,822	1,480,438
Carleton.	1,926	42,950	8,194	999,668	3,449	727,814
Dufferin.....	6,170	137,591	3,311	357,588	4,784	1,165,925
Dundas.....	291	6,518	2,206	238,248	371	26,208
Durham.....	18,420	412,608	3,460	480,940	7,991	2,727,886
Elgin...	6,323	127,092	3,706	507,722	1,191	142,102
Essex.....	3,157	71,348	4,200	403,200	1,743	24,300
Frontenac.....	1,843	34,280	5,351	422,729	1,038	71,052
Glengarry	486	8,456	2,621	269,963	698	165,624
Grenville.....	185	3,700	2,949	330,288	502	50,283
Grey.....	27,085	625,664	6,084	638,920	13,641	2,264,990
Haldimand.....	8,996	177,221	1,719	165,024	535	18,560
Haliburton	633	11,774	711	63,990	302	49,322
Halton.....	5,821	128,062	1,739	177,378	2,952	562,825
Hastings	6,566	116,875	6,628	676,056	2,392	512,690
Huron.....	22,229	542,388	4,431	509,565	12,331	1,906,065
Kent.....	4,426	87,635	4,695	469,500	5,500	73,840
Lambton	3,978	77,571	3,778	385,356	3,035	83,688
Lanark..	2,075	32,578	2,838	269,610	1,704	304,612
Leeds.....	635	12,954	3,236	307,420	985	153,846
Lennox and Addington.	4,658	74,994	3,949	319,869	976	40,352
Lincoln.	3,039	57,741	2,189	223,278	822	67,550
Manitoulin.....	3,847	90,405	738	146,220	333	100,000
Middlesex.....	6,842	162,155	7,553	861,042	5,730	1,205,892
Muskoka...	1,199	23,021	1,420	147,680	817	185,072
Nipissing....	1,991	53,558	1,719	281,916	703	112,073
Norfolk.....	7,624	131,895	3,780	412,020	1,980	368,104
Northumberland.....	15,190	315,952	5,048	696,624	5,780	2,210,670
Ontario.....	12,110	278,530	10,316	1,423,608	15,925	5,804,190
Oxford	4,801	116,664	3,393	386,802	9,855	2,677,912
Parry Sound.....	2,562	54,314	1,633	253,115	1,423	214,542
Peel	7,477	157,765	3,554	380,278	3,774	787,251
Perth.	11,103	274,244	3,462	408,516	10,572	1,856,764
Peterborough.....	12,988	281,840	3,161	398,286	3,353	883,062
Prescott.....	1,126	20,493	3,410	562,650	677	90,464
Prince Edward.....	7,901	115,355	2,262	194,532	754	41,004
Rainy River.	41	914	579	95,535	224	30,132

TABLEAU V. Pois, patates et racines dans Ontario, Québec et les provinces maritimes, en 1907 par comtés et en 1901 par provinces.

Provinces et comtés	Pois		Patates		Racines	
	acres	boiss	acres	boiss	acres	boiss
1907						
Ontario—con.						
Renfrew.....	15,359	310,252	4,587	513,744	1,495	303,615
Russell.....	859	16,665	3,001	272,136	985	249,050
Simcoe.....	19,979	399,580	9,265	954,295	12,644	3,410,868
Stormont.....	379	7,428	2,053	246,360	259	32,384
Thunder Bay.	66	1,320	626	109,550	164	27,750
Victoria.....	8,955	172,832	2,778	333,360	6,714	2,284,854
Waterloo.....	5,925	130,943	3,064	306,400	8,670	1,437,305
Welland.	2,299	41,382	3,245	272,580	370	41,550
Wellington	10,929	262,296	4,459	557,375	17,914	5,611,416
Wentworth	4,044	82,498	5,083	579,462	4,801	816,948
York....	10,732	255,422	6,989	803,735	13,042	3,363,652
Québec	55,817	1,017,223	138,969	22,910,753	38,844	11,311,490
Argenteuil.....	176	3,493	2,574	460,546	634	237,049
Bagot.....	613	11,511	1,513	184,260	1,186	284,568
Beauce.....	631	10,663	3,157	428,513	631	83,376
Beauharnois.....	249	4,675	1,891	235,368	627	254,307
Bellechasse	315	4,731	3,338	704,740	209	62,097
Berthier.	2,035	41,488	2,493	304,280	594	90,748
Bonaventure	481	12,128	4,597	928,558	1,205	323,357
Brome....	71	2,307	1,349	249,565	550	315,085
Chambly et Verchères... .	1,830	33,871	1,617	231,627	1,040	128,163
Champlain	2,426	47,507	2,460	327,308	854	205,314
Charlevoix	1,912	23,593	3,347	646,439	563	103,189
Châteauguay.....	551	13,301	1,438	200,586	382	84,230
Chicoutimi et Saguenay..	5,672	97,379	4,404	817,510	1,182	235,587
Compton....	125	2,281	2,516	401,302	1,248	494,634
Deux-Montagnes... .	488	10,734	3,390	554,714	724	170,436
Dorchester.	220	4,131	1,899	239,422	278	38,660
Drummond et Arthabaska.....	766	11,107	4,126	446,640	1,085	291,343
Gaspé	1,166	30,027	4,870	468,990	2,891	436,403
Huntington	212	3,922	1,417	148,785	373	344,600
Jacques-Cartier....	799	18,003	3,549	887,281	712	152,490
Joliette	2,022	30,916	2,343	223,120	887	113,171
Kamouraska	806	10,593	3,182	774,188	268	76,603
Labelle	2,280	54,433	3,598	532,128	911	180,951
Laprairie et Napierville.....	623	10,695	2,238	360,206	366	128,599
L'Assomption.. . . .	1,001	43,769	3,245	435,236	1,418	210,621

TABLE V. Peas, potatoes and roots in Ontario, Quebec and the Maritime Provinces in 1907 by counties and 1901 by provinces.

Provinces and Counties	Peas		Potatoes		Roots	
	acres	bush	acres	bush	acres	bush
1907						
Quebec—con.						
Laval.....	671	15,479	6,250	1,398,253	746	392,594
Lévis.....	232	2,863	1,573	224,481	259	87,312
L'Islet.....	386	12,633	2,896	443,582	305	83,244
Lotbinière.....	326	4,984	1,986	433,879	399	121,588
Maskinongé.....	1,486	23,917	1,246	109,630	174	21,840
Mégantic.....	108	1,854	1,703	243,033	327	197,052
Missisquoi.....	127	2,413	1,424	267,000	477	346,240
Montcalm.....	812	16,118	1,738	303,974	1,076	337,031
Montmagny.....	427	5,726	1,787	242,557	297	73,586
Montmorency.....	342	2,808	1,549	270,086	381	76,145
Nicolet.....	1,322	18,441	2,387	251,003	545	88,548
Pontiac.....	4,844	73,834	3,260	542,790	920	139,208
Portneuf.....	578	9,923	2,212	372,635	850	266,318
Quebec Co.....	60	1,287	2,246	512,116	1,141	415,327
Richelieu.....	489	10,232	1,198	228,811	393	170,034
Richmond and Wolfe...	276	4,552	3,053	406,049	805	283,662
Rimouski.....	3,637	56,586	6,079	1,278,462	1,003	246,388
Rouville.....	433	8,014	1,097	123,594	323	62,656
St. Hyacinthe.....	964	16,757	1,205	136,304	374	53,191
St. Jean and Iberville...	442	8,063	1,701	365,035	323	110,009
Shefford.....	362	6,335	1,942	467,284	665	340,625
Sherbrooke.....	79	2,014	935	157,781	689	459,997
Soulanges.....	362	6,683	856	86,797	214	29,434
Stanstead.....	56	1,400	1,299	224,078	653	350,385
Temiscouata.....	1,574	19,202	4,460	816,323	374	113,700
Terrebonne.....	918	13,129	3,611	628,730	611	168,297
Three Rivers and St. Maurice.....	2,295	39,794	1,836	238,925	1,064	316,861
Vaudreuil.....	554	10,254	1,206	143,524	444	295,085
Wright.....	2,537	58,146	4,373	627,021	1,996	576,716
Yamaska.....	1,648	26,524	1,310	175,704	198	42,836
New Brunswick	2,751	46,091	53,643	9,139,022	16,145	5,961,954
Albert.....	39	585	1,123	247,060	542	251,750
Carleton.....	418	4,180	10,160	1,320,800	878	366,495
Charlotte.....	130	2,730	1,693	291,196	1,381	511,195
Gloucester.....	232	4,640	6,285	1,194,150	1,130	384,364
Kent.....	169	2,366	4,914	978,912	1,354	421,838
Kings.....	207	4,554	3,006	495,990	2,436	719,480
Northumberland.....	90	1,530	2,972	514,156	991	215,318

TABLEAU V. Pois, patates et racines dans Ontario, Québec et les provinces maritimes, en 1907 par comtés et en 1901 par provinces.

Provinces et comtés	Pois		Patates		Racines	
	acres	boiss	acres	boiss	acres	boiss
1907						
New Brunswick— con.						
Restigouche.....	130	2,600	1,386	249,480	292	73,454
St. John Co.	32	480	551	143,260	497	226,800
Sunbury et Queens.....	99	1,980	4,078	640,236	1,492	494,046
Victoria.....	800	12,000	7,997	895,664	520	113,240
Westmorland.....	148	2,664	4,922	1,127,138	2,215	780,064
York.....	257	5,782	4,526	1,040,980	2,417	1,403,910
Nova Scotia						
Annapolis.....	206	4,738	2,449	514,290	1,862	834,780
Antigonish.....	180	2,340	2,700	405,000	822	246,600
Cape Breton.....	55	825	3,119	474,118	696	160,360
Colchester.....	94	1,880	2,644	584,324	1,731	795,250
Cumberland.....	135	1,890	3,480	887,400	1,717	732,831
Digby.....	123	2,706	1,622	304,936	1,211	400,960
Guysborough.....	25	375	1,462	252,926	495	164,340
Halifax Co.....	35	700	1,704	449,856	1,357	636,700
Hants.....	152	7,752	2,400	487,200	1,485	793,782
Inverness.....	25	275	3,744	561,620	757	153,436
Kings.....	93	1,395	7,558	1,156,374	1,758	902,605
Lunenburg.....	168	3,360	2,294	573,500	1,248	397,936
Pictou.....	184	3,496	3,353	570,010	1,290	438,950
Richmond.....	—	—	1,302	195,300	238	52,096
Shelburne et Queens....	99	1,782	907	209,517	659	308,100
Victoria.....	—	—	1,671	292,425	465	103,482
Yarmouth.....	61	610	1,427	375,301	1,673	706,210
P. E. Island						
Kings.....	167	3,400	10,979	1,791,180	2,410	877,200
Prince.....	245	3,180	9,243	1,356,030	3,067	1,497,630
Queens.....	224	2,508	12,809	2,305,620	4,808	2,218,920
1901						
Five Provinces						
Ontario.....	586,724	11,348,937	169,877	19,317,770	168,748	63,145,629
Quebec.....	77,960	908,336	122,769	16,610,451	8,912	3,498,614
New Brunswick.....	1,706	16,761	39,683	4,588,334	7,070	2,061,466
Nova Scotia.....	148	2,881	36,290	4,269,610	6,479	2,057,865
P. E. Island.....	148	2,241	33,196	4,959,646	8,885	3,924,740

TABLE VI. Hay and corn for forage and totals of cereals in Ontario, Quebec and Maritime Provinces in 1907 by counties and in 1901 by provinces.

Provinces and Counties	Hay		Corn for forage		Totals of cereals	
	acres	tons	acres	tons	acres	bush
1907						
FIVE PROVINCES	7,552,119	10,388,060	247,870	2,469,607	8,708,601	236,206,296
Ontario	3,289,552	3,891,863	200,354	2,029,547	5,878,435	157,293,185
Algoma	28,464	29,887	17	136	17,206	349,084
Brant	35,915	55,668	3,817	37,330	81,169	2,130,775
Bruce	123,862	126,339	4,135	37,050	214,460	5,219,527
Carleton	87,391	98,752	9,432	118,843	133,817	3,701,255
Dufferin	54,915	64,800	289	2,890	120,587	3,090,811
Dundas	44,266	46,037	7,295	94,835	52,799	1,486,435
Durham	52,652	59,497	3,107	30,759	149,501	3,513,173
Elgin	71,528	100,854	6,195	50,613	149,932	4,480,146
Essex	52,854	83,509	3,119	13,443	203,104	8,725,959
Frontenac	104,197	84,400	4,974	39,792	81,354	1,775,291
Glengarry	53,630	64,953	3,963	48,864	59,950	1,693,766
Grenville	46,373	37,098	4,438	49,306	52,076	1,357,568
Grey	157,847	175,210	4,659	47,429	267,351	6,422,862
Haldimand	66,414	74,384	2,289	19,502	102,294	2,448,824
Haliburton	16,939	19,988	62	496	9,926	218,610
Halton	38,614	55,604	3,165	38,423	75,167	1,898,493
Hastings	111,426	98,055	8,220	81,214	145,350	3,414,709
Huron	128,618	150,483	7,311	91,314	254,882	6,425,063
Kent	72,992	109,488	5,413	31,558	275,779	9,882,771
Lambton	96,482	122,532	6,200	48,174	197,531	5,476,841
Lanark	68,040	46,267	5,947	62,444	76,518	1,476,481
Leeds	71,961	76,279	6,381	70,191	69,760	1,867,719
Lennox and Addington	79,979	64,783	2,665	19,428	81,755	1,710,306
Lincoln	49,745	67,653	2,081	15,316	58,723	1,571,193
Manitoulin	18,838	10,926	258	2,727	15,296	234,642
Middlesex	120,026	172,837	13,336	128,292	225,455	6,585,619
Muskoka	29,674	30,564	351	4,563	16,354	348,040
Nipissing	23,950	27,303	90	450	15,493	367,289
Norfolk	54,499	75,754	5,044	44,034	135,204	3,402,713
Northumberland	67,104	67,104	5,996	66,556	144,707	3,480,679
Ontario	76,945	99,259	4,334	42,170	188,010	5,120,800
Oxford	80,617	123,344	12,730	135,320	165,080	4,835,758
Parry Sound	32,113	27,938	88	880	21,497	425,208
Peel	55,806	79,245	3,289	32,298	122,324	3,433,056
Perth	98,801	143,261	6,083	70,989	196,316	5,265,369
Peterborough	51,736	48,632	2,753	25,685	108,307	2,902,883
Prescott	63,544	93,410	2,397	23,970	73,354	1,998,990
Prince Edward	45,980	33,106	4,033	26,618	71,758	1,600,552
Rainy River	11,263	17,796	10	50	4,677	167,141

TABLEAU VI. Foin, blé-d'inde à fourrage et totaux des céréales dans Ontario, Québec et les provinces maritimes, en 1907 par comtés et en 1901 par provinces.

Provinces et comtés	Foin		Blé-d'inde à fourrage		Totaux des céréales	
	acres	tonnes	acres	tonnes	acres	boiss.
1907						
Ontario — con.						
Renfrew.....	96,351	102,132	2,886	31,429	134,221	2,978,631
Russell.....	38,258	57,387	2,708	33,850	45,907	1,356,540
Simcoe.....	119,853	130,640	3,197	31,746	325,476	8,035,844
Stormont.....	43,564	50,099	4,366	57,850	45,767	1,479,875
Thunder Bay.....	5,377	6,721	—	—	2,024	52,165
Victoria.....	61,968	75,601	1,472	14,720	139,764	3,418,007
Waterloo.....	53,533	80,300	4,079	48,662	137,038	3,366,039
Welland.....	59,717	65,689	2,198	18,309	70,948	1,680,546
Wellington.....	113,132	157,253	2,615	29,340	222,625	5,267,584
Wentworth.....	53,134	73,856	4,740	40,148	94,874	2,391,183
York.....	98,615	129,186	6,127	69,541	224,968	6,760,370
Québec	2,782,537	4,189,441	44,130	420,512	2,065,632	55,648,276
Argenteuil.....	40,429	70,751	1,657	14,913	27,527	791,102
Bagot.....	66,887	76,442	1,575	15,760	41,216	1,272,631
Beauce.....	123,775	216,606	105	945	61,478	1,614,984
Beauharnois.....	28,024	28,024	2,020	14,140	27,624	583,797
Bellechasse.....	47,663	83,410	52	260	28,546	674,474
Berthier.....	50,715	101,430	388	2,522	46,434	1,282,063
Bonaventure.....	31,676	71,721	98	196	32,396	1,002,991
Brome.....	53,638	93,866	1,553	14,753	11,972	422,501
Chambly et Verchères..	90,703	79,365	659	4,613	53,799	1,569,555
Champlain.....	52,967	79,451	410	3,075	54,601	1,788,616
Charlevoix.....	24,016	42,028	185	1,665	37,961	694,394
Chateauguay.....	44,467	33,350	2,142	18,207	35,980	895,830
Chicoutimi et Saguenay .	76,210	152,420	187	842	98,479	2,651,286
Compton.....	90,584	135,876	559	9,782	23,215	797,690
Deux-Montagnes.	39,189	58,784	1,450	14,500	38,759	1,104,894
Dorchester.....	72,253	90,316	61	122	29,562	829,073
Drummond et Arthabaska.....	112,568	196,994	1,179	8,253	71,217	1,813,252
Gaspé.....	36,604	64,057	84	366	23,646	508,963
Huntington.....	36,436	36,872	2,037	14,259	24,020	579,216
Jacques-Cartier.....	15,959	27,928	1,042	9,899	22,684	836,503
Joliette.....	47,902	59,877	1,109	6,931	47,166	1,019,293
Kamouraska.....	36,528	73,056	67	486	38,855	769,178
Labelle.....	62,235	120,470	912	10,488	56,082	1,784,722
Laprairie et Napierville.....	72,492	54,369	733	11,545	56,946	1,694,800
L'Assomption.....	35,681	53,523	657	4,106	34,236	1,255,964

TABLE VI. Hay, corn for forage and totals of cereals in Ontario, Quebec and the Maritime Provinces in 1907 by counties and in 1901 by provinces.

Provinces and Counties	Hay		Corn for forage		Totals of cereals	
	acres	tons	acres	tons	acres	bush
1907						
Ontario—con.						
Laval.....	23,186	40,575	813	7,520	28,503	1,075,877
Lévis.....	30,039	37,549	123	492	16,499	277,708
L'Islet.....	24,154	36,231	32	192	17,761	416,844
Lotbinière.....	50,200	62,750	408	1,224	33,690	657,308
Maskinongé.....	38,180	57,270	175	613	30,839	700,025
Mégantic.....	66,493	83,116	65	553	21,504	510,572
Missisquoi.....	61,992	61,902	2,126	34,016	24,557	792,102
Montcalm.....	29,964	58,928	2,153	13,990	27,314	825,014
Montmagny.....	25,615	44,826	26	189	16,893	385,551
Montmorency.....	18,159	31,778	432	648	21,832	617,007
Nicolet.....	48,902	85,579	548	4,932	51,522	1,176,246
Pontiac.....	57,014	85,521	1,071	17,136	71,203	1,450,156
Portneuf.....	50,788	110,000	204	408	39,301	1,209,273
Quebec.....	28,186	49,325	206	1,030	11,976	475,786
Richelieu.....	23,336	52,506	918	6,885	29,414	1,045,863
Richmond and Wolfe...	103,660	172,766	715	7,507	33,691	994,227
Rimouski.....	66,769	130,538	81	668	73,562	1,678,007
Rouville.....	41,511	41,511	1,070	6,420	28,455	762,48
St. Hyacinthe.....	41,398	64,994	787	6,296	38,605	1,028,055
St. Jean and Iberville...	89,152	66,864	1,445	11,921	60,906	1,713,352
Shefford.....	74,680	102,311	1,547	26,686	29,709	861,727
Sherbrooke.....	18,300	34,221	460	7,553	6,424	237,913
Soulanges.....	22,288	26,746	749	8,614	27,770	733,844
Stanstead.....	52,845	103,048	1,344	29,434	11,066	418,801
Témiscouata.....	63,193	96,053	187	748	47,820	991,666
Terrebonne.....	52,176	53,584	765	5,240	42,654	871,487
Three Rivers and St. Maurice.....	39,891	56,645	863	3,159	39,285	995,895
Vaudreuil.....	24,637	36,956	891	7,351	35,489	803,268
Wright.....	75,103	127,675	2,429	23,464	77,587	2,569,636
Yamaska.....	51,125	76,687	576	2,995	45,400	1,134,802
New Brunswick	667,789	1,065,964	914	4,241	337,534	9,797,296
Albert.....	29,524	44,286	19	152	8,847	278,617
Carleton.....	111,596	122,755	125	625	59,290	1,946,813
Charlotte.....	34,242	51,363	156	780	7,368	245,061
Gloucester.....	32,466	48,699	-	-	27,978	777,046
Kent.....	47,509	83,140	34	170	36,028	638,837
Kings.....	72,343	126,600	104	624	30,108	818,951
Northumberland.....	33,026	57,796	-	-	47,663	464,396

TABLEAU VI. Foin, blé-d'inde à fourrage et totaux des céréales dans Ontario, Québec et les provinces maritimes, en 1907 par comtés et en 1901 par provinces.

Provinces et comtés	Foin		Blé-d'inde à fourrage		Totaux des céréales	
	acres	tonnes	acres	tonnes	acres	boiss
1907						
New Brunswick— con.						
Restigouche.....	11,968	23,936	32	160	16,421	274,982
St. John Co.....	13,474	23,580	—	—	8,047	124,496
Sunbury et Queens.....	56,303	75,071	199	995	3,263	613,321
Victoria.....	57,017	85,525	44	132	21,933	1,386,854
Westmorland.....	94,310	212,197	98	294	38,392	1,084,181
York.....	74,011	111,016	103	309	32,196	1,123,741
Nova Scotia	593,368	915,095	1,615	7,673	191,969	5,672,992
Annapolis.....	48,046	72,069	206	618	10,011	243,742
Antigonish.....	38,146	57,219	—	—	13,521	335,424
Cape Breton.....	23,226	34,839	16	80	8,240	232,054
Colchester.....	55,917	73,875	42	168	19,804	646,577
Cumberland.....	68,290	85,362	144	576	24,291	692,758
Digby.....	18,187	36,376	62	217	2,946	98,883
Guysborough.....	21,083	36,896	—	—	4,979	159,335
Halifax Co.....	35,976	53,964	—	—	8,977	323,614
Hants.....	50,037	75,055	76	456	14,214	450,527
Inverness.....	40,553	81,106	—	—	14,253	399,093
Kings.....	56,825	85,237	678	4,068	18,755	572,873
Lunenburg.....	32,363	48,544	67	268	6,915	213,127
Pictou.....	47,575	71,362	184	736	30,074	802,578
Richmond.....	9,354	18,708	—	—	3,032	78,252
Shelburne et Queens.....	14,045	21,067	33	165	3,529	114,849
Victoria.....	17,446	34,892	—	—	6,725	229,861
Yarmouth.....	16,299	28,524	107	321	1,733	49,445
P. E. Island	218,873	325,697	857	7,634	235,031	7,794,547
Kings.....	51,750	60,373	167	804	54,540	1,471,393
Prince.....	77,010	130,155	286	2,790	88,099	3,282,952
Queens.....	90,113	135,169	404	4,040	92,392	3,040,202
1901						
Five Provinces	6,423,863	6,749,870	150,269	1,153,879	8,693,851	236,976,156
Ontario.....	2,603,113	2,847,857	116,766	936,572	6,079,859	175,520,866
Quebec.....	2,545,076	2,576,662	27,769	200,360	1,967,719	45,918,125
New Brunswick.....	547,967	510,538	3,441	7,615	295,794	6,754,133
Nova Scotia.....	545,931	646,774	1,581	5,605	129,302	3,100,404
P. E. Island.....	181,776	168,039	712	3,727	221,177	5,682,628

TABLE VII. Areas of field crops per 100 acres of occupied farm land in Ontario, Quebec and the Maritime Provinces in 1907 by counties and in 1901 by provinces

No.	Provinces and Counties — Provinces et comtés	Fall wheat — Blé d'au- tomne	Spring wheat — Blé du prin- temps	Oats — Avoine	Barley — Orge	Rye — Seigle	Buck- wheat — Sarrasin
	1907	ac.	ac.	ac.	ac.	ac.	ac.
1	FIVE PROVINCES	1.37	.66	9.99	1.81	.18	.60
2	Ontario	2.79	.59	12.01	3.14	.28	.46
3	Algoma. ....	.04	.09	2.46	.30	.01	—
4	Brant.	10.27	.05	13.01	5.01	1.79	.76
5	Bruce.	3.54	.16	12.01	2.27	.04	.14
6	Carleton. ....	.01	.99	17.92	1.48	.07	.36
7	Dufferin.	1.28	.68	19.51	6.48	.54	.73
8	Dundas. ....	.04	.10	14.70	1.46	.18	.46
9	Durham.	1.37	2.66	16.16	6.44	2.03	1.81
10	Elgin.	6.55	.08	11.68	2.88	.77	.56
11	Essex.	2.63	.17	19.12	2.43	.24	.30
12	Frontenac. ....	.09	.57	3.00	1.30	.10	.19
13	Glengarry.	—	1.07	15.68	2.15	—	.34
14	Grenville. ....	.01	.15	13.31	.93	.14	1.02
15	Grey.	2.31	.39	14.19	3.36	.01	.23
16	Haldimand.	11.22	.06	14.47	3.21	.24	.45
17	Haliburton.	—	.04	1.22	.11	—	.07
18	Halton.	8.42	.37	13.08	5.42	.04	.09
19	Hastings. ....	.22	.22	8.06	2.64	.28	.37
20	Huron.	4.34	.25	17.17	4.06	.02	.21
21	Kent.	7.60	.17	14.30	6.02	.12	.32
22	Lambton.	3.97	.03	15.31	4.41	.05	.08
23	Lanark. ....	.09	.91	6.92	.98	.05	.38
24	Leeds. ....	.38	.35	10.21	1.07	.06	.47
25	Lennox and Addington. ....	.25	.66	11.01	2.46	.31	.93
26	Lincoln.	7.41	.09	17.30	2.06	.34	.29
27	Manitoulin. ....	.12	.37	2.61	.55	.03	.01
28	Middlesex.	6.13	.03	15.04	3.28	.09	.06
29	Muskoka. ....	.02	.06	2.28	.14	—	.01
30	Nipissing. ....	.01	.09	1.77	.14	—	—
31	Norfolk.	7.96	.01	10.66	1.85	2.93	2.58
32	Northumberland.	1.82	1.01	14.70	5.04	1.62	1.72
33	Ontario.	2.13	2.30	15.69	6.11	1.16	1.62
34	Oxford.	5.72	.02	17.92	4.40	.28	.32
35	Parry Sound.	—	.07	2.62	.19	—	.01
36	Peel.	5.82	.47	19.40	11.46	.32	.41
37	Perth.	6.40	.14	20.38	5.76	—	.07
38	Peterborough.	1.68	.42	10.68	2.08	.23	.55
39	Prescott. ....	.39	1.49	18.55	2.20	—	.32
40	Prince Edward. ....	.70	.40	12.18	6.79	1.14	1.63
41	Rainy River. ....	.04	.13	1.21	.23	—	—

TABLEAU VII. Superficies des récoltes par 100 acres de terre occupée dans Ontario, Québec et les provinces maritimes, en 1907 par comtés et en 1901 par provinces.

Corn in ear — Blé d'inde en épi	Mixed grains — Grains mêlés	Beans — Fèves	Peas — Pois	Potatoes — Patates	Roots — Racines	Hay — Foin	Corn for forage — Blé d'inde à fourrage	No.
ac.	ac.	ac.	ac.	ac.	ac.	ac.	ac.	
·76	1·22	·13	·81	·91	·60	15·24	·50	1
1·40	1·81	·19	1·39	·75	·87	13·47	·82	2
—	·19	—	·50	·24	·17	6·03	—	3
2·38	2·81	·17	1·24	1·38	2·07	15·61	1·76	4
·09	1·66	·02	3·32	·47	1·28	13·44	·44	5
20	2·29	·06	·34	1·45	·61	15·50	1·67	6
03	2·84	·01	1·73	·93	1·34	15·42	·08	7
1·57	3·56	·04	·12	·93	·15	18·67	3·07	8
·44	4·25	·15	4·96	·93	2·15	14·20	·83	9
5·88	2·34	2·06	1·44	·84	·27	16·36	1·41	10
20·46	1·36	·09	·73	·98	·40	12·38	·73	11
·34	·75	·04	·26	·77	·14	14·99	·71	12
·44	·87	·05	·16	·91	·24	18·63	1·37	13
1·50	1·87	·05	·06	1·08	·18	17·00	1·62	14
·03	1·96	·02	2·54	·57	1·28	14·81	·43	15
1·20	2·29	·10	3·21	·61	·19	23·70	·81	16
·02	·11	—	·10	·12	·05	2·90	·01	17
·22	3·32	·02	2·60	·77	1·32	17·27	1·41	18
·57	·54	·04	·61	·62	·22	10·42	·76	19
·21	2·83	·03	2·78	·55	1·54	16·11	·91	20
13·04	1·89	4·21	·77	·82	·96	12·83	·95	21
3·65	1·72	·20	·60	·57	·46	14·68	·94	22
·21	1·32	·04	·30	·42	·25	10·00	·85	23
1·29	1·08	·04	·13	·69	·21	15·39	1·36	24
·62	1·02	·06	1·04	·88	·21	18·01	1·43	25
3·21	1·11	·17	1·59	1·15	·43	26·14	1·09	26
·04	·48	—	1·42	·27	·12	6·99	·09	27
2·35	1·66	·14	·90	·99	·75	15·83	1·75	28
·05	·15	·01	·21	·25	·14	5·39	·06	29
·02	·31	—	·35	·30	·13	4·28	·01	30
4·23	1·57	·21	1·91	·94	·49	13·68	1·26	31
·83	2·65	·21	3·47	1·15	1·32	15·35	1·37	32
1·46	4·36	·04	2·40	2·04	3·16	15·26	·85	33
2·11	3·12	·05	1·02	·73	2·09	17·08	2·79	34
·01	·23	·01	·42	·27	·24	5·36	·01	35
·06	1·71	·08	2·59	1·23	1·31	19·30	1·14	36
·12	2·81	·02	2·14	·67	2·04	19·05	1·17	37
·07	·56	·01	2·22	·54	·57	8·85	·47	38
1·02	1·01	·11	·38	1·16	·23	21·78	·82	39
2·81	1·36	·30	3·38	·96	·32	19·69	1·72	40
—	·03	—	·01	·20	·08	4·07	—	41

TABLE VII. Areas of field crops per 100 acres of occupied farm land in Ontario, Quebec and the Maritime Provinces in 1907 by counties and in 1901 by provinces

No.	Provinces and Counties — Provinces et comtés	Fall wheat — Blé d'au- tomne	Spring wheat — Blé du prin- temps	Oats — Avoine	Barley — Orge	Rye — Seigle	Buck- wheat — Sarrasin
	1907	ac.	ac.	ac.	ac.	ac.	ac.
	Ontario—con.						
42	Renfrew	—	3·28	6·79	·53	·16	·12
43	Russell	·01	·74	13·73	1·50	—	·24
44	Simcoe	6·53	·63	14·29	6·74	·33	·62
45	Stormont	—	·23	12·47	1·70	·04	·67
46	Thunder Bay	—	—	·45	·07	—	—
47	Victoria	·97	1·22	12·76	3·36	·15	1·34
48	Waterloo	9·74	·07	19·11	5·84	·16	·09
49	Welland	9·07	·05	13·20	1·31	·16	1·38
50	Wellington	1·68	·87	18·24	5·43	·06	·52
51	Wentworth	9·01	·11	15·54	4·40	·36	·54
52	York	5·83	1·58	19·49	9·11	·25	·52
53	Quebec	·01	·72	10·28	·78	·15	·70
54	Argenteuil	—	·19	9·47	·19	—	·28
55	Bagot	·01	·72	13·54	2·46	·06	·92
56	Beauce	—	·21	7·62	·27	·01	·34
57	Beauharnois	·05	·51	21·46	2·67	·02	2·66
58	Bellechasse	—	·23	9·49	·14	·10	·64
59	Berthier	—	·79	14·09	·81	·69	1·61
60	Bonaventure	·04	1·13	8·69	·76	·08	·70
61	Brome	·01	·05	3·34	·42	—	·06
62	Chambly and Verchères ..	·03	·75	18·98	2·00	·03	·85
63	Champlain	—	·58	12·55	·44	·02	·86
64	Charlevoix	·09	1·38	7·09	·55	1·71	·62
65	Chateauguay	·01	·55	17·59	1·65	—	1·04
66	Chicoutimi and Saguenay	·03	1·39	10·32	·59	·59	·41
67	Compton	—	·13	3·27	·53	—	·42
68	Deux Montagnes	·02	·79	16·46	2·20	·07	1·04
69	Dorchester	—	·21	7·87	·16	·01	·26
70	Drummond and Artha- baska	·01	·50	8·73	·77	·08	·65
71	Gaspé	—	·48	6·77	·75	·18	·09
72	Huntington	—	·35	10·23	1·04	·01	·51
73	Jacques Cartier	·11	1·07	22·87	2·46	·13	2·44
74	Joliette	·01	·65	14·56	·56	·36	·80
75	Kamouraska	·09	3·62	9·85	·61	·92	·08
76	Labelle	—	·47	7·80	·55	·02	·52
77	Laprairie and Napierville	·03	·28	22·16	1·96	·05	4·16
78	L'Assomption	·02	·41	16·59	1·55	·18	1·28

TABLEAU VII. Superficies des récoltes par 100 acres de terre occupée dans Ontario, Québec et les provinces maritimes, en 1907 par comtés et en 1901 par provinces

Corn in ear — Blé d'inde en épi	Mixed grains — Grains mêlés	Beans — Fèves	Peas — Pois	Potatoes — Patates	Roots — Racines	Hay — Foin	Corn for forage — Blé d'inde à fourrage	No.
ac.	ac.	ac.	ac.	ac.	ac.	ac.	ac.	
·08	·52	·04	1·49	·44	·14	9·38	·28	42
·50	1·08	·06	·34	·79	·39	15·19	1·04	43
·13	1·92	·02	2·05	·95	1·30	12·34	·32	44
·96	2·18	·06	·15	·82	·10	17·60	1·76	45
—	·07	—	·02	·20	·05	1·72	—	46
·04	1·89	·05	1·49	·46	1·11	10·16	·24	47
·18	7·50	—	1·93	·99	2·82	17·44	1·32	48
3·06	1·37	4·39	1·01	1·42	·16	26·25	·96	49
·02	6·79	·09	1·73	·70	2·85	17·99	·41	50
·66	2·83	·04	1·49	1·87	1·77	19·62	1·75	51
·12	2·89	·04	1·99	1·30	2·42	18·36	1·14	52
·24	·93	·08	·38	·96	·26	19·28	·30	53
·19	·44	·06	·07	·73	·18	16·00	·47	54
·41	1·58	·15	·30	·74	1·19	32·70	·77	55
·03	·12	·05	·09	·45	·09	17·64	·01	56
·98	1·13	·18	·27	2·05	·68	30·37	2·19	57
·02	·09	·03	·12	1·27	·08	18·13	·02	58
·36	·83	·23	·89	1·09	·26	22·17	·17	59
·04	·43	·06	·18	1·72	·45	11·85	·03	60
·33	·34	·11	·02	·53	·22	21·06	·61	61
·39	1·25	·13	·86	·76	·49	42·61	·31	62
·17	·59	·04	·71	·72	·25	15·50	·12	63
·04	2·04	·05	·72	1·26	·21	9·04	·07	64
·66	1·56	·08	·36	·94	·25	29·05	1·40	65
·03	1·97	·03	·94	·73	·15	12·63	·03	66
·02	·53	·04	·02	·54	·27	19·44	·12	67
·56	3·02	·10	·31	2·15	·46	24·85	·92	68
·01	·08	·03	·06	·56	·06	21·31	·01	69
·21	·89	·10	·13	·70	·18	19·10	·20	70
·01	·51	·06	·46	1·92	1·14	14·43	·03	71
·64	·57	·08	·12	80	·21	20·57	1·15	72
1·07	2·12	·29	1·19	5·28	·10	23·74	1·55	73
·36	·87	·13	·82	·95	·36	19·42	·45	74
·05	1·72	·04	·36	1·42	·12	16·30	·03	75
·18	·99	·06	·45	·71	·18	12·28	·18	76
1·12	·81	·13	·34	1·22	·20	39·51	·40	77
·79	1·25	·20	·67	2·17	·95	23·86	·44	78

TABLE VII. Areas of field crops per 100 acres of occupied farm land in Ontario, Quebec and the Maritime Provinces in 1907 by counties and in 1901 by provinces

No.	Provinces and Counties — Provinces et comtés	Fall wheat — Blé d'au- tomne	Spring wheat — Blé du prin- temps	Oats — Avoine	Barley — Orge	Rye — Seigle	Buck- wheat — Sarrasin
	1907	ac.	ac.	ac.	ac.	ac.	ac.
	Quebec—con.						
79	Laval.....	·06	·48	19·67	2·37	·04	2·34
80	Levis.....	·01	·24	10·63	·24	·08	·31
81	L'Islet.....	—	1·87	7·23	·53	·37	·15
82	Lotbinière.....	·03	·71	9·99	·34	·02	·62
83	Maskinonge.....	—	1·26	12·68	·75	·04	1·41
84	Megantic.....	—	·13	5·27	·45	—	·45
85	Missisquoi.....	—	·10	8·19	1·20	·01	·40
86	Montcalm.....	·01	·31	10·90	·81	·03	·85
87	Montmagny.....	—	·70	10·58	·53	·09	·44
88	Montmorency.....	—	·65	9·94	·25	·14	·36
89	Nicolet.....	·02	·72	11·55	·56	·03	·96
90	Pontiac.....	·02	2·06	9·98	·50	·07	·29
91	Portneuf.....	·01	·16	9·82	·47	·01	·38
92	Quebec Co.....	·04	·13	9·06	·16	—	·09
93	Richelieu.....	·04	1·28	14·29	1·62	·16	4·17
94	Richmond and Wolfe....	—	·10	5·14	·48	·01	·57
95	Rimouski.....	·05	1·98	8·45	·82	·36	·05
96	Rouville.....	·02	·55	14·36	2·26	—	·76
97	St. Hyacinthe.....	—	1·20	15·82	2·27	·01	1·44
98	St. Jean and Iberville...	—	·24	19·47	2·14	·03	2·21
99	Shefford.....	·01	·14	6·63	·87	·01	·28
100	Sherbrooke.....	·05	·15	5·94	·47	·07	·39
101	Soulanges.....	—	·90	25·57	2·37	·08	1·76
102	Stanstead.....	—	·12	2·87	·57	—	·15
103	Temiscouata.....	·02	1·57	7·91	·62	·49	·31
104	Terrebonne.....	·02	·24	10·88	·78	·03	·70
105	Three Rivers and St. Maurice.....	·03	·54	14·36	·65	·11	2·03
106	Vaudreuil.....	·01	1·26	24·41	2·01	·07	1·06
107	Wright.....	—	·73	11·16	·41	·02	·22
108	Yamaska.....	·02	1·81	14·93	·60	·02	1·94
109	New Brunswick	·04	·59	5·16	·12	—	1·44
110	Albert.....	—	·30	2·53	·09	—	1·52
111	Carleton.....	·07	·82	10·95	·13	·01	1·84
112	Charlotte.....	—	·02	2·30	·06	—	·32
113	Gloucester.....	·09	1·23	7·64	·11	·02	·26
114	Kent.....	·16	2·01	6·37	·07	—	1·72
115	Kings.....	—	·06	3·56	·07	—	1·95
116	Northumberland.....	·09	·72	4·01	·10	—	·42

TABLEAU VII. Superficies des récoltes par 100 acres de terre occupée dans Ontario, Québec et les provinces maritimes, en 1907 par comtés et en 1901 par provinces.

Corn in ear — Blé d'inde en épi	Mixed grains — Grains mêlés	Beans — Fèves	Peas — Pois	Potatoes — Patates	Roots — Racines	Hay — Foin	Corn for forage — Blé d'inde à fourrage	No.
ac.	c.	ac.	ac.	ac.	ac.	ac.	ac.	No.
1.43	2.86	.19	.71	6.61	.79	24.52	.86	79
.11	.18	.09	.17	1.15	.19	21.96	.09	80
.08	.50	.07	.24	1.80	.19	15.01	.02	81
.12	.31	.12	.12	.73	.14	18.45	.15	82
.30	1.85	.08	.93	.78	.11	23.89	.11	83
.02	.16	.02	.03	.52	.10	20.30	.02	84
1.01	.06	.17	.05	.65	.22	28.28	.97	85
.40	.58	.14	.43	.92	.57	15.86	1.14	86
.05	.24	.08	.33	1.38	.23	19.78	.02	87
.09	.44	.06	.19	.86	.20	10.08	.24	88
.36	1.24	.10	.41	.74	.17	15.16	.17	89
.13	1.13	.06	1.04	.70	.20	12.24	.23	90
.08	.38	.06	.17	.65	.25	14.92	.06	91
.10	.15	.08	.05	1.85	.94	23.21	.17	92
.73	1.76	2.05	.41	1.00	.33	19.57	.77	93
.10	.53	.06	.05	.64	.18	21.73	.15	94
.02	1.12	.02	.67	1.12	.18	12.30	.01	95
.90	1.70	.17	.32	.81	.24	30.66	.79	96
.41	2.13	.13	.60	.75	.24	25.75	.49	97
.77	.95	.12	.19	.73	.13	38.24	.62	98
.29	.59	.08	.11	.59	.20	22.68	.47	99
.22	.64	.34	1.04	1.22	.90	23.86	.60	100
.72	1.77	.13	.44	1.04	.26	27.08	.91	101
.13	.96	.10	.02	.58	.29	23.59	.60	102
.06	1.34	.02	.42	1.19	.10	16.86	.05	103
.13	.82	.04	.30	1.18	.20	17.05	.25	104
.58	1.58	.26	1.25	1.00	.58	21.72	.47	105
1.01	2.15	.15	.51	1.11	.40	22.66	.82	106
.17	.07	.10	.47	.81	.37	13.91	.45	107
.33	2.28	.10	.83	.66	.10	25.74	.29	108
.01	.12	.05	.06	1.35	.37	15.16	.02	109
—	.07	.04	.02	.58	.28	15.25	.01	110
.01	.16	.09	.10	2.43	.21	26.69	.03	111
—	.02	.06	.05	.06	.53	13.15	.06	112
.02	.17	.02	.08	2.17	.39	11.21	—	113
.04	.18	.04	.05	1.46	.40	14.03	.01	114
.01	.09	.03	.04	.58	.47	13.96	.02	
.01	.02	.07	.03	.99	.33	11.00	—	

TABLE VII. Areas of field crops per 100 acres of occupied farm land in Ontario, Quebec and the Maritime Provinces in 1907 by counties and in 1901 by provinces.

No.	Provinces and Counties — Provinces et comtés	Fall wheat — Blé d'au- tomne.	Spring wheat — Blé du prin- temps	Oats — Avoine	Barley — Orge	Rye — Seigle	Buck- wheat — Sarrasin
	1907	ac.	ac.	ac.	ac.	ac.	ac.
	New Brunswick— con.						
117	Restigouche.	·03	·37	6·20	·08	—	·46
118	St. John Co.	—	—	2·31	—	—	·63
119	Sunbury and Queens.	—	·02	2·39	·04	·01	1·78
120	Victoria.	—	·83	8·25	·21	·02	2·14
121	Westmorland	·06	·95	4·29	·35	·01	1·82
122	York	·01	·20	4·51	09	—	1·28
123	Nova Scotia	·03	·37	2·54	·20	·01	·37
124	Annapolis.	—	·06	1·70	·22	—	·39
125	Antigonish.	·16	1·24	3·99	·20	—	·22
126	Cape Breton.	·05	·07	2·52	·20	—	·01
127	Colchester.	·01	·45	3·16	·09	—	·63
128	Cumberland.	·04	·88	2·74	·28	·01	1·17
129	Digby.	—	·01	·96	·16	—	·16
130	Guysborough.	—	·16	1·58	·04	—	·17
131	Halifax Co	·01	·18	1·98	·06	—	·23
132	Hants.	·02	·28	2·67	·17	—	·24
133	Inverness.	·03	·12	2·81	·18	·01	·12
134	Kings.	·03	·16	3·87	·20	·10	1·06
135	Lunenburg.	—	·05	·96	·58	·09	·14
136	Pictou.	·07	1·45	5·46	·16	·01	·37
137	Richmond	—	·08	1·69	·08	—	·04
138	Shelburne and Queens	—	·10	1·33	·25	—	·24
139	Victoria.	—	·06	2·72	·32	—	·03
140	Yarmouth.	—	·01	·75	·19	·01	·01
141	P. E. Island	—	3·04	14·66	·46	—	·36
142	Kings	—	2·98	12·15	·52	—	·24
143	Prince	—	3·40	16·19	·49	—	·48
144	Queens.	—	2·67	15·14	·39	—	·34
	1901						
145	Five Provinces	2·43	1·28	9·68	1·52	·37	·56
146	Ontario.	5·23	1·74	12·70	2·75	·71	·34
147	Quebec.	—	·96	9·35	·72	·13	·71
148	New Brunswick.	—	·59	4·20	·10	—	1·65
149	Nova Scotia.	—	·31	1·79	·15	·01	·18
150	P. E. Island.	—	3·54	13·77	·38	—	·25

TABLEAU VII. Superficies des récoltes par 100 acres de terres occupée dans Ontario, Québec et les provinces maritimes, en 1907 par comtés et en 1901 par provinces.

Corn in ear — Blé d'inde en épi	Mixed grains — Grains mêlés	Beans — Fèves	Peas — Pois	Potatoes — Potates	Roots — Racines	Hay — Foin	Corn for forage — Blé d'inde à fourrage	No.
ac.	ac.	ac.	ac.	ac.	ac.	ac.	ac.	
—	·14	·03	·12	1·28	·27	11·05	·03	117
—	·03	·02	·03	·51	·46	12·47	—	118
—	·05	·07	·02	·82	·30	11·32	·04	119
—	·23	·04	·21	2·00	·13	14·26	·01	120
·02	·24	·03	·03	1·00	·45	19·16	·02	121
·01	·06	·05	·05	·88	·47	14·39	·02	122
—	·15	·06	·03	·86	·39	11·69	·03	123
·03	·23	·19	·06	·71	·54	13·94	·06	124
—	·11	·07	·07	1·05	·32	14·83	—	125
—	·06	·03	·02	1·12	·25	8·34	—	126
—	·26	·01	·02	·62	·10	13·11	·01	127
—	·19	·02	·03	·77	·38	15·11	·03	128
—	·02	·05	·06	·79	·59	8·86	·03	129
—	·02	·03	·01	·59	·20	8·51	—	130
—	·10	·01	·01	·49	·39	10·34	—	131
—	·22	·08	·04	·63	·39	13·13	·02	132
—	·08	—	—	·89	·18	9·64	—	133
·06	·33	·24	·03	2·45	·57	18·42	·22	134
·01	·05	·12	·05	·68	·37	9·59	·02	135
—	·44	·02	·05	·91	·35	12·91	·05	136
—	—	—	—	·82	·15	5·89	—	137
·02	·04	·10	·06	·55	·40	8·52	·02	138
—	·05	—	—	·79	·22	8·25	—	139
·03	·04	·05	·04	·93	1·09	10·62	·07	140
·01	1·19	·01	·05	2·76	·86	18·34	·05	141
·01	·60	·02	·05	3·28	·72	15·46	·05	142
·02	·87	·03	·06	2·26	·75	18·83	·07	143
·01	1·94	·01	·05	2·85	1·07	20·05	·09	144
·77	·58	·09	1·43	·86	·40	13·83	·32	145
1·54	·51	·19	2·74	·79	·79	12·21	·54	146
·19	·99	·01	·54	·85	·06	17·64	·19	147
—	—	—	—	·09	·01	12·34	·07	148
—	·05	·01	—	·71	·12	10·77	·03	149
—	·56	—	·01	2·78	·78	15·23	·05	150

TABLE VIII. Live stock in Ontario, Quebec and the Maritime Provinces in 1907 by counties and in 1901 by provinces.

Provinces and Counties	Horses	Milch cows	Other cattle	Sheep	Swine	Poultry
1907	NO.	NO.	NO.	NO.	NO.	NO.
FIVE PROVINCES	1,240,171	2,353,456	2,833,762	2,478,688	3,006,234	20,565,580
Ontario	725,666	1,152,071	1,774,165	1,106,183	2,049,666	13,428,076
Algoma.....	3,399	5,570	9,686	9,207	5,379	63,004
Brant.....	9,076	13,249	18,994	11,429	31,210	160,598
Bruce	26,409	31,032	85,124	67,013	58,505	455,801
Carleton ...	17,123	38,300	47,051	23,368	33,566	311,420
Dufferin	12,753	14,274	35,129	30,452	35,711	189,329
Dundas.....	8,675	30,320	13,866	4,386	32,051	201,732
Durham.....	14,327	16,745	33,110	27,747	36,381	270,658
Elgin	18,926	28,330	44,683	28,098	78,249	431,656
Essex.....	21,929	20,312	35,135	15,039	138,676	564,509
Frontenac.....	14,228	39,193	32,051	22,101	28,868	212,241
Glengarry.....	10,159	30,239	18,122	7,971	19,913	155,018
Grenville.....	6,794	22,305	11,945	7,893	20,129	153,753
Grey.....	31,751	39,922	107,296	90,048	75,604	525,260
Haldimand....	12,149	14,803	24,367	18,253	30,516	209,210
Haliburton....	1,929	3,931	7,305	7,738	2,691	25,378
Halton	9,113	11,988	22,673	13,561	26,372	162,728
Hastings.....	19,458	52,643	43,247	37,564	57,201	331,033
Huron.....	33,022	33,831	101,991	40,443	69,556	684,726
Kent.....	28,295	25,366	56,914	19,056	132,558	678,899
Lambton.....	25,020	29,020	73,484	33,509	72,693	611,154
Lanark	11,726	27,352	40,295	32,260	22,515	179,903
Leeds	12,107	38,504	22,216	13,652	31,876	170,858
Lennox and Addington..	12,401	27,919	29,585	16,231	27,161	215,885
Lincoln.....	9,072	10,734	12,802	11,305	19,391	164,585
Manitoulin.....	2,503	4,073	10,647	15,580	5,417	38,937
Middlesex.....	35,075	49,953	103,612	40,310	80,775	793,633
Muskoka.....	3,796	6,155	10,449	12,937	4,208	63,132
Nipissing.....	2,822	4,227	6,311	4,289	4,818	48,533
Norfolk.....	14,550	20,193	22,952	17,981	45,189	317,510
Northumberland.....	16,831	28,631	31,930	13,674	42,219	299,910
Ontario.....	20,128	23,531	51,336	37,953	57,411	329,964
Oxford.....	21,439	47,338	46,775	9,897	83,432	387,098
Parry Sound	3,837	6,276	12,534	14,893	5,998	60,863
Peel	13,286	16,373	29,100	14,715	32,229	224,279
Perth.....	25,123	35,413	72,054	19,006	71,775	469,128
Peterborough.....	12,139	22,110	30,848	16,076	31,529	224,499
Prescott.....	9,315	25,604	17,627	7,199	17,458	144,058
Prince Edward.....	9,792	17,855	12,956	7,986	19,077	156,292
Rainy River.....	991	1,508	2,710	1,271	1,481	20,657

TABLEAU VIII. Animaux de la ferme dans Ontario, Québec et les provinces maritimes, en 1907 par comtés et en 1901 par provinces.

Provinces et comtés	Chevaux	Vaches à lait	Autre bétail	Moutons	Cochons	Volailles
1907	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Ontario—con.						
Renfrew	14,386	28,184	52,225	61,522	24,821	231,940
Russell	6,600	18,485	14,931	4,938	17,339	114,968
Simcoe	33,894	38,643	85,089	65,849	97,575	551,062
Stormont	7,970	26,776	12,006	4,588	24,284	160,240
Thunder Bay	568	857	1,316	266	624	11,976
Victoria	14,233	19,979	44,612	27,163	37,757	259,371
Waterloo	14,577	17,058	28,374	13,793	53,237	223,163
Welland	9,505	10,987	15,542	10,029	16,436	193,363
Wellington	24,469	27,904	70,343	53,122	81,471	400,977
Wentworth	12,579	17,180	22,391	15,866	33,000	200,592
York	25,417	30,896	38,404	26,856	73,334	372,593
Québec	351,176	876,135	668,693	626,033	729,453	4,342,241
Argenteuil	5,660	16,171	10,164	8,060	8,060	75,728
Bagot	7,079	19,145	10,943	5,563	15,423	80,858
Beauce	11,928	37,820	30,031	60,695	16,208	118,653
Beauharnois	4,466	9,273	7,123	2,445	7,575	61,861
Bellechasse	4,732	15,116	10,226	8,807	13,329	55,419
Berthier	6,382	15,349	11,415	9,127	15,326	82,192
Bonaventure	5,907	10,157	11,227	18,872	9,730	85,700
Brome	5,119	23,610	10,187	4,635	17,599	57,408
Chambly et Verchères	8,961	12,069	8,621	5,236	10,856	99,942
Champlain	7,620	19,649	14,557	15,958	17,120	103,131
Charlevoix	4,197	9,032	10,175	25,078	11,237	87,097
Châteauguay	7,041	15,291	13,332	3,382	11,419	88,658
Chicoutimi et Saguenay	10,861	30,954	23,231	34,575	31,015	151,938
Compton	10,437	21,714	32,618	19,384	17,613	87,322
Deux-Montagnes	5,866	12,506	8,957	3,911	11,086	72,749
Dorchester	5,764	18,784	12,918	15,529	11,223	55,504
Drummond et Arthabaska	11,964	36,246	24,399	11,610	25,696	149,933
Gaspé	6,240	9,944	10,629	22,094	14,002	96,190
Huntington	5,916	15,995	10,982	2,923	12,045	75,548
Jacques Cartier	3,784	6,440	4,073	2,393	4,732	50,164
Joliette	6,437	16,082	9,743	6,314	13,517	73,666
Kamouraska	5,871	14,813	9,793	15,619	15,126	50,669
Labelle	9,578	22,907	18,954	16,876	18,447	116,260
Laprairie et Napierville	8,898	11,430	8,825	6,862	14,384	133,517
L'Assomption	5,413	10,453	7,043	3,903	11,978	75,505

TABLE VIII. Live stock in Ontario, Quebec and the Maritime Provinces in 1907 by counties and in 1901 by provinces.

Provinces and Counties	Horses	Milch cows	Other cattle	Sheep	Swine	Poultry
1907	NO.	NO.	NO.	NO.	NO.	NO.
Quebec—con.						
Laval	4,907	11,281	4,642	1,077	7,252	56,944
Levis	2,653	8,549	4,924	3,447	8,057	40,613
L'Islet	3,701	7,691	5,680	9,880	9,236	32,908
Lotbiniere	5,632	15,753	13,005	10,311	13,277	64,294
Maskinonge	4,410	11,139	8,118	13,648	10,201	57,853
Megantic	7,304	17,261	20,897	13,102	8,757	68,916
Missisquoi	5,721	20,298	10,149	3,901	19,159	73,304
Montcalm	5,044	10,183	6,159	4,080	9,219	63,858
Montmagny	3,004	7,977	4,933	5,814	7,575	29,189
Montmorency	3,242	9,944	9,476	7,674	8,539	54,244
Nicolet	7,806	23,418	15,193	9,870	14,709	98,610
Pontiac	8,757	16,163	22,917	26,504	17,467	128,468
Portneuf	7,148	21,581	14,399	14,603	16,781	104,844
Quebec Co.	3,266	6,800	3,849	2,380	8,986	56,142
Richelieu	4,221	9,396	7,679	4,412	9,361	62,364
Richmond and Wolfe	10,208	29,767	24,185	14,597	18,079	98,890
Rimouski	9,608	20,953	16,176	39,627	21,930	100,805
Rouville	4,942	13,688	7,054	3,398	12,673	62,551
St. Hyacinthe	5,240	13,228	7,668	3,584	9,694	59,949
St. Jean and Iberville	9,488	16,599	13,638	7,110	16,902	123,843
Shefford	7,112	31,083	14,521	5,992	18,670	75,075
Sherbrooke	2,446	5,675	5,967	2,101	5,016	24,090
Soulanges	3,464	6,181	5,259	3,654	5,983	56,618
Stanstead	5,376	17,831	13,776	5,690	13,664	54,279
Temiscouata	6,859	17,466	11,694	22,601	16,791	58,133
Terrebonne	6,885	16,678	9,027	7,772	13,893	93,948
Three Rivers and St. Maurice	5,032	10,266	9,863	14,509	11,754	70,544
Vaudreuil	4,186	9,296	6,654	4,066	7,893	69,096
Wright	11,554	23,270	29,426	25,376	20,517	134,981
Yamaska	5,839	15,770	11,599	5,402	12,672	81,276
New Brunswick	65,784	128,706	130,937	250,546	97,091	1,031,583
Albert	1,937	5,014	7,734	3,786	3,465	38,642
Carleton	8,153	10,662	9,868	30,063	11,749	111,219
Charlotte	3,437	8,046	5,390	16,404	3,775	69,682
Gloucester	4,257	9,412	9,817	17,608	8,196	74,054
Kent	5,418	9,482	12,698	23,670	7,450	113,361
Kings	6,478	20,521	13,474	23,683	12,800	134,218
Northumberland	3,993	7,716	9,428	12,250	4,714	54,823

TABLEAU VIII. Animaux de la ferme dans Ontario, Québec et les provinces maritimes, en 1907 par comtés et en 1901 par provinces.

Provinces et comtés	Chevaux	Vaches à lait	Autre bétail	Moutons	Cochons	Volailles
1907	NO.	NO.	NO.	NO.	NO.	NO.
N. Brunswick—con.						
Restigouche.....	1,473	2,762	2,903	7,462	1,841	21,141
St. John Co	1,405	3,166	1,707	3,685	1,253	23,480
Sunbury et Queens.....	5,322	12,385	12,086	13,777	8,754	94,651
Victoria.	6,997	9,236	9,956	27,109	9,396	92,484
Westmorland	9,795	15,800	22,298	39,624	11,971	100,758
York	7,119	14,504	13,578	31,425	11,727	103,070
Nova Scotia	63,418	143,362	198,861	384,940	74,811	1,040,467
Annapolis	3,380	7,209	13,867	20,593	6,002	64,886
Antigonish.....	3,335	9,980	16,153	38,197	4,141	47,226
Cape Breton.....	3,397	10,304	7,380	29,827	2,395	60,518
Colchester.....	6,568	13,222	16,165	21,454	6,227	94,048
Cumberland	7,141	11,570	18,846	23,863	6,779	111,045
Digby.....	1,314	4,331	8,149	9,442	3,325	36,620
Guysborough	2,577	5,921	8,597	22,372	2,651	32,852
Halifax Co.....	3,549	8,594	11,168	17,536	3,862	78,319
Hants.....	5,030	9,603	13,338	24,656	5,144	78,276
Inverness.....	5,048	13,377	16,111	49,934	3,701	52,458
Kings.....	5,707	8,637	13,512	16,844	9,934	86,935
Lunenburg.....	2,025	6,682	15,692	16,435	5,636	62,600
Pictou.....	6,633	13,414	14,040	34,493	6,523	100,861
Richmond.....	1,683	4,701	3,176	16,167	1,128	20,202
Shelburne et Queens	1,286	3,825	7,501	12,430	2,407	37,636
Victoria.....	2,411	6,344	6,111	22,563	2,009	30,113
Yarmouth.....	1,734	5,648	9,055	8,134	2,947	45,872
P. E. Island	34,127	53,182	61,106	110,986	55,213	723,213
Kings	7,900	14,059	13,757	33,508	14,159	195,955
Prince.....	12,474	17,954	22,944	41,838	16,604	229,232
Queens.....	13,753	21,169	24,405	35,640	24,450	298,026
1901						
Five Provinces	1,075,426	2,042,544	2,345,071	2,276,242	2,058,557	14,290,374
Ontario	648,236	1,018,479	1,408,288	1,042,431	1,530,674	9,442,457
Quebec.....	282,781	734,434	591,970	649,461	388,001	2,928,342
New Brunswick.....	55,877	105,992	114,938	180,626	50,243	657,333
Nova Scotia	55,174	127,945	173,757	278,549	42,015	693,664
P. E. Island.....	33,358	55,694	56,118	125,175	47,624	568,578

TABLE IX. Live stock in Ontario, Quebec and the Maritime Provinces per 100 acres of occupied land in 1907 by counties and in 1901 by provinces.

Provinces and Counties	Horses	Milch cows	Other cattle	Sheep	Swine	Poultry
1907	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
FIVE PROVINCES	2.50	4.75	5.72	5.00	6.06	41.52
Ontario	2.96	4.72	7.22	4.53	8.39	55.01
Algoma . . . . .	.72	1.18	2.05	1.95	1.12	13.34
Brant	4.19	6.12	8.78	5.28	14.43	74.29
Bruce	2.86	3.36	9.24	7.27	6.35	49.48
Carleton	3.03	6.79	8.34	4.14	5.95	55.25
Dufferin	3.58	4.00	9.86	8.55	10.03	53.18
Dundas	3.65	12.78	5.84	1.85	13.51	85.09
Durham	3.86	4.51	8.92	7.48	9.81	72.99
Elgin	4.32	6.47	10.21	6.42	17.88	98.71
Essex	5.13	4.75	8.23	3.52	32.49	132.26
Frontenac	1.90	5.63	4.61	3.18	4.15	30.55
Glengarry	3.52	10.49	6.29	2.76	6.91	53.82
Grenville	2.49	8.17	4.37	2.89	7.37	56.36
Grey	2.97	3.74	10.06	8.45	7.09	49.29
Haldimand	4.33	5.28	8.70	6.51	10.89	74.68
Haliburton . . . . .	.33	.67	1.25	1.32	.46	4.35
Halton	4.07	5.36	10.14	6.06	11.80	72.82
Hastings	1.82	4.92	4.04	3.51	5.35	30.97
Huron	4.13	4.23	12.77	5.06	8.71	85.78
Kent	4.97	4.46	10.01	3.35	23.31	119.43
Lambton	3.80	4.41	11.18	5.10	11.06	93.03
Lanark	1.72	4.02	5.92	4.74	3.30	26.45
Leeds	2.58	8.23	4.75	2.92	6.81	36.54
Lennox and Addington..	2.79	6.28	6.66	3.67	6.11	48.63
Lincoln	4.76	5.64	6.72	5.94	10.18	86.50
Manitoulin . . . . .	.92	1.51	3.84	5.78	2.01	14.46
Middlesex	4.62	6.58	13.66	5.31	10.65	104.68
Muskoka . . . . .	.68	1.10	1.87	2.32	.75	11.34
Nipissing . . . . .	.50	.75	1.13	.77	.86	8.68
Norfolk	3.65	5.06	5.76	4.51	11.34	79.69
Northumberland	3.85	6.54	7.30	3.12	9.65	68.61
Ontario	3.99	4.67	10.18	7.53	11.38	65.42
Oxford	4.54	10.03	9.90	2.10	17.68	82.05
Parry Sound . . . . .	.63	1.04	2.09	2.49	1.00	10.16
Peel	4.58	5.65	10.06	5.08	11.14	77.57
Perth	4.84	6.83	13.89	3.66	13.84	90.49
Peterborough	2.07	3.78	5.27	2.74	5.39	38.40
Prescott	3.19	8.78	6.04	2.47	5.99	49.40
Prince Edward	4.19	7.64	4.25	3.42	8.17	66.95
Rainy River . . . . .	.35	.54	.98	.45	.53	7.47

TABLEAU IX. Animaux de la ferme dans Ontario, Québec et les provinces maritimes par 100 acres de terre occupée, en 1907 par comtés et en 1901 par provinces.

Provinces et comtés	Chevaux	Vaches à lait	Autre bétail	Moutons	Cochons	Volailles
1907	NO.	NO.	NO.	NO.	NO.	NO.
Ontario—con.						
Renfrew	1·40	2·74	5·08	5·99	2·41	22·58
Russell.....	2·62	7·34	5·93	1·96	6·88	45·67
Simcoe.....	3·49	3·98	8·76	6·78	10·05	56·76
Stormont.	3·22	10·82	4·85	1·85	9·81	64·76
Thunder Bay	·18	·27	·42	·08	·19	3·83
Victoria	2·37	3·33	7·43	4·52	6·29	43·25
Waterloo.....	4·75	5·55	9·24	4·49	17·34	72·74
Welland.....	4·17	4·83	6·83	4·40	7·22	85·02
Wellington	3·89	4·43	11·19	8·45	12·96	63·80
Wentworth.....	4·64	6·34	8·26	5·86	12·18	74·08
York.....	4·73	5·75	7·15	5·00	13·65	69·37
Québec						
Argenteuil.....	2·24	6·40	4·26	3·19	3·19	29·97
Bagot.....	3·47	9·36	5·35	2·72	7·54	39·53
Beauce.....	1·70	5·39	4·28	8·65	2·31	16·91
Beauharnois.....	4·84	10·05	7·72	2·65	8·21	67·04
Bellechasse	1·80	5·75	3·89	3·35	5·07	21·08
Berthier	2·79	6·71	4·99	3·99	6·70	35·93
Bonaventure.....	2·21	3·80	4·20	7·06	3·64	32·06
Brome.....	2·01	9·27	4·00	1·82	6·91	22·54
Chambly et Verchères...	4·21	5·67	4·05	2·46	5·10	46·95
Champlain	2·23	5·75	4·26	4·67	5·01	30·18
Charlevoix.....	1·58	3·40	3·83	9·44	4·23	33·70
Châteauguay.....	4·60	9·99	8·71	2·21	7·46	57·92
Chicoutimi et Saguenay.	1·80	5·13	3·85	5·73	5·14	25·18
Compton.....	2·24	4·66	6·99	4·16	3·78	18·74
Deux-Montagnes.....	3·72	7·93	5·68	2·48	7·03	46·13
Dorchester.....	1·70	5·54	3·81	4·58	3·31	16·37
Drummond et Artha-						
baska.....	2·03	6·15	4·14	1·97	4·36	25·44
Gaspé.....	2·46	3·92	4·19	8·71	5·52	37·92
Huntington.....	3·34	9·03	6·20	1·65	6·80	42·65
Jacques-Cartier.....	5·63	9·58	6·06	3·56	7·04	74·62
Joliette.....	2·61	6·52	3·95	2·56	5·48	29·87
Kamouraska	2·62	6·61	4·37	6·97	6·75	22·61
Labelle.....	1·89	4·52	3·74	3·33	3·64	22·94
Laprairie et Napier-						
ville.....	4·85	6·23	4·81	3·74	7·84	72·77
L'Assomption.....	3·62	6·99	4·71	2·61	8·01	50·49

TABLE IX. Live stock in Ontario, Quebec and the Maritime Provinces per 100 acres of occupied land in 1907 by counties and in 1901 by provinces.

Provinces and Counties.	Horses	Milch cows	Other cattle	Sheep	Swine	Poultry
1907	NO.	NO.	NO.	NO.	NO.	NO.
Quebec—con.						
Laval	5·19	11·93	4·91	1·14	7·67	60·22
Levis	1·94	6·25	3·60	2·52	5·89	29·69
L'Islet	2·30	4·78	3·53	6·14	5·74	20·45
Lotbinière	2·07	5·79	4·78	3·79	4·88	23·63
Maskinongé	2·76	6·97	5·08	8·54	6·39	36·20
Megantic	2·23	5·27	6·38	4·00	2·68	21·04
Missisquoi	2·61	9·26	4·63	1·78	8·74	33·44
Montcalm	2·67	5·39	3·26	2·16	4·88	33·80
Montmagny	2·32	6·16	3·81	4·49	5·85	22·54
Montmorency	1·80	5·52	5·26	4·26	4·74	30·11
Nicolet	2·42	7·26	4·71	3·06	4·56	30·57
Pontiac	1·88	3·47	4·92	5·69	3·75	27·58
Portneuf	2·10	6·34	4·23	4·29	4·93	30·80
Quebec Co.	2·69	5·60	3·17	1·96	7·40	46·23
Richelieu	3·54	7·88	6·44	3·70	7·85	52·30
Richmond and Wolfe ...	2·14	6·24	5·70	3·06	3·79	20·73
Rimouski	1·77	3·86	2·98	7·30	4·04	18·57
Rouville	3·65	10·11	5·21	2·51	9·36	46·20
St. Hyacinthe	3·26	8·23	4·77	2·23	6·03	37·29
St. Jean and Iberville ..	4·07	7·12	5·85	3·05	7·25	53·12
Shefford	2·16	9·44	4·41	1·82	5·67	22·80
Sherbrooke	3·19	7·40	7·78	2·74	6·54	31·41
Soulanges	4·21	7·51	6·39	4·44	7·27	68·79
Stanstead	2·40	7·96	6·15	2·54	6·10	24·23
Temiscouata	1·83	4·66	3·12	6·03	4·48	15·51
Terrebonne	2·25	5·45	2·95	2·54	4·54	30·70
Three Rivers and St. Maurice	2·74	5·59	5·37	7·90	6·40	38·41
Vaudreuil	3·85	8·55	6·12	3·74	7·26	63·55
Wright	2·14	4·31	5·45	4·70	3·80	25·00
Yamaska	2·94	7·94	5·84	2·72	6·38	40·92
New Brunswick						
Albert	1·50	2·59	4·00	3·21	1·79	19·96
Carleton	1·95	2·55	2·36	7·19	2·81	26·60
Charlotte	1·32	3·09	2·07	6·30	1·45	26·76
Gloucester	1·47	3·25	3·39	6·08	2·83	25·57
Kent	1·60	2·80	3·75	6·99	2·20	29·17
Kings	1·25	3·96	2·60	4·57	2·47	25·90
Northumberland	1·33	2·57	3·14	4·08	1·57	18·26

TABLEAU IX. Animaux de la ferme dans Ontario, Québec et les provinces maritimes par 100 acres de terre occupée en 1907 par comtés et en 1901 par provinces.

Provinces et comtés.	Chevaux	Vaches à lait	Autre bétail	Moutons	Cochons	Volailles
1907	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
N. Brunswick—con.						
Restigouche.....	1.36	2.55	2.68	6.89	1.70	19.52
St. John Co.....	1.30	2.93	1.58	3.41	1.16	21.73
Sunbury et Queens.....	1.07	2.49	2.43	2.77	1.76	19.03
Victoria.....	1.75	2.31	2.49	6.78	2.35	23.13
Westmorland.	1.99	3.21	4.53	8.05	2.43	20.47
York	1.38	2.82	2.64	6.11	2.28	20.04
Nova Scotia	1.25	2.82	3.92	7.58	1.47	25.42
Annapolis.....	.98	2.09	4.02	5.97	1.74	18.91
Antigonish.....	1.53	3.88	6.28	14.85	1.61	18.36
Cape Breton.	1.22	3.70	2.65	10.71	.86	21.73
Colchester.....	1.54	3.10	3.79	5.03	1.46	22.05
Cumberland	1.58	2.56	4.17	5.28	1.50	24.57
Digby.....	.64	2.11	3.97	4.60	1.62	17.84
Guysborough.....	1.04	2.39	3.47	9.03	1.07	13.26
Halifax Co.....	1.02	2.47	3.21	5.04	1.11	22.51
Hants.....	1.32	2.52	3.50	6.47	1.35	20.54
Inverness	1.20	3.18	3.83	11.87	.88	12.47
Kings.....	1.85	2.80	4.38	5.46	3.22	28.18
Lunenburg.. . . .	.60	1.98	4.65	4.87	1.67	18.55
Pictou.....	1.80	3.64	3.81	9.36	1.77	27.37
Richmond.....	1.06	2.96	2.00	10.18	.71	12.72
Shelburne et Queens....	.78	2.32	4.55	7.54	1.46	22.83
Victoria	1.14	3.00	2.89	10.67	.95	14.24
Yarmouth.....	1.13	3.68	5.90	5.30	1.92	29.89
P. E. Island	2.85	4.45	5.12	9.30	4.62	60.61
Kings.....	2.36	4.20	4.11	10.01	4.23	58.55
Prince.....	3.05	4.39	5.61	10.23	4.06	56.05
Queens.....	3.06	4.71	5.43	7.93	5.44	66.31
1901						
Five Provinces	2.10	4.39	5.05	4.90	4.43	30.78
Ontario.....	2.65	4.17	5.77	4.27	6.27	38.68
Quebec.....	1.96	5.09	4.13	4.50	2.69	20.30
New Brunswick.....	1.25	2.38	2.58	4.06	1.13	14.80
Nova Scotia.....	1.08	2.52	3.43	5.49	.82	13.69
P. E. Island.....	2.79	4.66	4.87	10.49	3.99	47.65

TABLE X. Farm land cleared, in all crops and in orchard and garden in Ontario, Quebec and the Maritime Provinces in 1907 and 1901.

Provinces	Farm land cleared		Land in all crops		Land in orchard and garden	
	total of	per 100 acres occupied	total of	per 100 acres occupied	total of	per 100 acres occupied
	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres
Five Provinces, 1907.	26,897,437	54.30	17,489,806	35.31	480,124	.97
Five Provinces, 1901.	24,019,445	51.73	15,951,127	34.36	339,974	.73
Increase	2,877,992	2.57	1,535,679	1.02	140,150	.24
Ontario, 1907.....	14,123,742	57.86	9,764,724	40.00	326,290	1.33
Ontario, 1901.	13,223,313	62.06	9,197,716	43.17	261,930	1.23
Increase	900,429	-4.22	567,008	-3.17	64,360	.10
Quebec, 1907....	8,513,916	59.02	5,250,405	36.39	77,416	.53
Quebec, 1901....	7,421,264	51.45	4,694,356	32.54	33,332	.23
Increase	1,092,652	7.57	556,049	3.85	44,084	.30
New Brunswick, 1907	1,664,941	37.79	1,087,626	24.69	16,290	.36
New Brunswick, 1901	1,405,615	31.66	894,795	20.15	8,734	.19
Increase	259,326	6.13	192,831	4.54	7,556	.17
Nova Scotia, 1907....	1,834,802	36.22	883,472	17.40	54,051	1.06
Nova Scotia, 1901....	1,244,275	24.56	720,166	14.23	32,858	.64
Increase	590,527	11.66	163,306	3.17	21,193	.42
P. E. Island, 1907. . .	760,036	63.69	503,579	42.25	6,077	.50
P. E. Island, 1901. . .	724,978	60.76	447,094	37.47	3,129	.26
Increase	35,058	2.93	56,485	4.78	2,957	.24

TABLE XI. Fall wheat, spring wheat and oats in Ontario, Quebec and the Maritime Provinces in 1907 and 1901.

Provinces	Fall wheat		Spring wheat		Oats	
	acres	bush	acres	bush	acres	bush
Five Provinces, 1907.	682,522	15,644,179	330,290	5,570,827	4,948,634	142,545,562
Five Provinces, 1901.	1,115,912	21,887,785	596,714	9,860,825	4,497,364	133,317,835
Increase	-433,390	-6,243,606	-266,424	-4,289,998	451,270	9,227,727
Ontario, 1907....	676,164	15,545,491	144,514	2,473,651	2,932,509	83,524,301
Ontario, 1901....	1,114,936	21,874,082	372,408	6,538,543	2,705,931	88,089,842
Increase	-438,772	-6,328,591	-227,894	-4,064,892	226,578	-4,565,541
Quebec, 1907.....	2,732	47,563	104,966	1,692,164	1,483,163	41,327,762
Quebec, 1901.....	481	6,594	139,283	1,960,433	1,349,384	33,516,172
Increase	2,251	40,969	-34,317	-268,269	133,779	7,811,590
New Brunswick, 1907	1,744	22,650	26,426	486,244	229,253	7,274,047
New Brunswick, 1901	335	4,963	26,582	375,724	186,760	4,811,939
Increase	1,419	17,687	-156	110,520	42,493	2,462,108
Nova Scotia, 1907....	1,882	28,475	18,537	336,318	128,779	4,105,580
Nova Scotia, 1901....	160	2,146	16,167	246,185	90,924	2,342,358
Increase	1,722	26,329	2,370	90,133	37,855	1,763,222
P. E. Island, 1907. . .	-	-	35,847	582,450	174,930	6,313,872
P. E. Island, 1901. . .	-	-	42,274	739,940	164,365	4,557,524
Increase	-	-	-6,427	-157,490	10,565	1,756,348

NOTE 1. For French translation of titles and headings of tables X to XVIII see tables I to IX.

NOTE 2. The minus sign (-) denotes decrease.

TABLE XII. Barley, rye and buckwheat in Ontario, Quebec and the Maritime Provinces in 1907 and 1901.

Provinces	Barley		Rye		Buckwheat	
	acres	bush	acres	bush	acres	bush
Five Provinces, 1907....	901,006	25,206,774	92,923	1,441,126	300,779	7,653,008
Five Provinces, 1901....	706,733	19,001,355	172,606	2,260,847	261,386	4,539,133
Increase.	194,273	6,205,419	-79,683	-819,721	39,393	3,113,875
Ontario, 1907	766,891	21,718,332	69,745	1,081,706	113,039	2,546,468
Ontario, 1901	585,909	16,084,692	151,868	2,031,567	72,990	1,056,211
Increase.	180,982	5,633,640	-82,123	-949,861	40,049	1,490,257
Quebec, 1907....	112,979	2,885,347	22,005	340,000	101,248	2,811,810
Quebec, 1901.....	104,017	2,532,388	19,530	210,797	102,602	1,847,821
Increase	8,962	352,959	2,475	129,203	-1,354	963,989
New Brunswick, 1907...	5,405	147,078	279	3,593	63,541	1,613,309
New Brunswick, 1901...	4,574	98,891	188	2,809	73,459	1,389,518
Increase.	831	48,187	91	784	-9,918	223,791
Nova Scotia, 1907.....	10,234	283,646	845	14,888	18,657	540,227
Nova Scotia, 1901.	7,679	179,960	1,015	15,609	9,345	195,928
Increase.	2,555	103,686	-170	-721	9,312	344,299
P. E. Island, 1907	5,497	172,371	49	939	4,294	141,194
P. E. Island, 1901	4,554	105,424	5	65	2,990	49,655
Increase.	943	66,947	44	874	1,304	91,539

TABLE XIII. Corn in ear, mixed grains and beans in Ontario, Quebec and the Maritime Provinces in 1907 and 1901.

Provinces	Corn in ear		Mixed grains		Beans	
	acres	bush	acres	bush	acres	bush
Five Provinces, 1907....	380,965	23,665,652	605,192	14,802,685	65,407	1,204,924
Five Provinces, 1901....	358,707	25,748,251	271,394	7,226,788	46,349	854,181
Increase.	22,258	-2,082,599	333,798	-2,424,103	19,058	350,743
Ontario, 1907	343,934	22,247,931	443,100	(²)	47,562	790,269
Ontario, 1901	330,191	24,369,322	116,889	3,361,852	42,013	765,818
Increase.	13,743	-2,121,391	326,211	(²)	138,441	24,451
Quebec, 1907.....	35,817	1,376,892	134,559	3,819,770	12,379	329,748
Quebec, 1901.	28,046	1,356,353	143,609	3,520,045	2,807	59,186
Increase.	7,771	20,539	-9,050	299,725	9,572	270,562
New Brunswick, 1907...	615	19,429	5,386	154,789	2,134	30,066
New Brunswick, 1901...	257	12,460	1,228	27,676	705	13,392
Increase	358	6,969	4,158	27,113	1,429	16,673
Nova Scotia, 1907.....	440	18,690	7,862	259,192	3,098	51,852
Nova Scotia, 1901.	176	9,286	2,896	90,738	792	15,313
Increase.	264	9,404	4,966	168,454	2,306	36,539
P. E. Island, 1907	159	2,710	14,285	568,934	234	2,989
P. E. Island, 1901	37	830	6,772	226,477	32	472
Increase.	122	1,880	7,513	342,457	202	2,517

¹ Exclusive of Ontario. ² No returns for yield of mixed grains received from Ontario.

TABLE XIV. Peas, potatoes and roots in Ontario, Quebec and the Maritime Provinces in 1907 and 1901.

Provinces	Peas		Potatoes		Roots	
	acres	bush	acres	bush	acres	bush
Five Provinces, 1907....	401,816	8,471,562	452,826	66,704,595	297,774	77,901,217
Five Provinces, 1901....	666,686	12,279,156	401,815	49,745,811	200,094	74,688,314
Increase.....	-264,870	-3,807,594	51,011	16,958,784	97,680	3,212,903
Ontario, 1907.....	340,977	7,365,036	183,347	20,907,893	213,036	48,205,605
Ontario, 1901.....	586,724	11,348,937	169,877	19,317,770	168,748	63,145,629
Increase.....	-245,747	-3,983,901	13,470	1,590,123	44,288	-14,940,024
Quebec, 1907.....	55,817	1,017,223	138,969	22,910,753	38,844	11,311,490
Quebec, 1901.....	77,960	908,336	122,769	16,610,451	8,912	3,498,614
Increase.....	-22,143	108,887	16,200	6,300,302	29,932	7,812,876
New Brunswick, 1907...	2,751	46,091	53,643	9,139,022	16,145	5,961,954
New Brunswick, 1901...	1,706	16,761	39,683	4,588,334	7,070	2,061,466
Increase.....	1,045	29,330	13,960	4,550,688	9,075	3,900,488
Nova Scotia, 1907.....	1,635	34,124	43,836	8,294,097	19,464	7,828,418
Nova Scotia, 1901.....	148	2,881	36,290	4,269,610	6,479	2,057,865
Increase.....	1,487	31,243	7,546	4,024,487	12,985	5,770,553
P. E. Island, 1907.....	636	9,088	33,031	5,452,830	10,285	4,593,750
P. E. Island, 1901.....	148	2,241	33,196	4,959,646	8,885	3,924,740
Increase.....	488	6,847	-165	493,184	1,400	669,010

TABLE XV. Hay, corn for forage and totals of cereals in Ontario, Quebec and the Maritime Provinces in 1907 and 1901.

Provinces	Hay		Corn for forage		Totals of cereals	
	acres	tons	acres	tons	acres	bush
Five Provinces, 1907..	7,552,119	10,388,060	247,870	2,469,607	8,708,601	236,206,296 ¹
Five Provinces, 1901..	6,423,863	6,749,870	150,269	1,153,879	8,693,851	236,976,156
Increase.....	1,128,256	3,638,190	97,601	1,315,728	14,750	-769,860
Ontario, 1907.....	3,289,552	3,891,863	200,354	2,029,547	5,878,435	157,293,185 ¹
Ontario, 1901.....	2,603,113	2,847,857	116,766	936,572	6,079,859	175,520,866
Increase.....	686,439	1,044,006	83,588	1,092,975	-201,424	-18,227,681
Quebec, 1907.....	2,782,537	4,189,441	44,130	420,512	2,065,632	55,648,276
Quebec, 1901.....	2,545,076	2,576,662	27,769	200,860	1,967,719	45,918,125
Increase.....	237,461	1,612,779	16,361	220,152	97,913	9,730,151
New Brunswick, 1907.	667,789	1,065,964	914	4,241	337,534	9,797,296
New Brunswick, 1901.	547,967	510,538	3,441	7,615	295,794	6,754,133
Increase.....	119,822	555,426	-2,527	-3,374	41,740	3,043,163
Nova Scotia, 1907.....	593,368	915,095	1,615	7,673	191,969	5,672,992
Nova Scotia, 1901.....	545,931	646,774	1,581	5,605	129,302	3,100,404
Increase.....	47,437	268,321	34	2,068	62,667	2,572,588
P. E. Island, 1907.....	218,873	325,697	857	7,634	235,031	7,794,547
P. E. Island, 1901....	181,776	168,039	712	3,727	221,177	5,682,628
Increase.....	37,097	157,658	145	3,907	13,854	2,111,919

¹ Exclusive of mixed grains in Ontario.

TABLE XVI. Areas of field crops per 100 acres of occupied farm land in Ontario, Quebec and the Maritime Provinces in 1907 and 1901.

Provinces	Wheat	Oats	Barley	Rye	Buckwheat	Corn in ear	Mixed grain	Beans	Peas	Potatoes	Roots	Hay
	ac.	ac.	ac.	ac.	ac.	ac.	ac.	ac.	ac.	ac.	ac.	ac.
Five Provinces, 1907.	2.04	9.99	1.81	.18	.60	.76	1.22	.13	.81	.91	.60	15.24
Five Provinces, 1901.	3.68	9.68	1.52	.37	.56	.77	.58	.09	1.43	.86	.40	13.83
Increase.....	-1.64	.31	.29	-.19	.04	-.01	.64	.04	-.62	.05	.20	1.41
Ontario, 1907.....	3.36	12.01	3.14	.28	.46	1.40	1.81	.19	1.39	.75	.87	13.47
Ontario, 1901.....	6.98	12.70	2.75	.71	.34	1.54	.51	.19	2.74	.79	.79	12.21
Increase.....	-3.62	-.69	.39	-.43	.12	-.14	1.30	.00	-1.35	-.04	.08	1.26
Quebec, 1907.....	.74	10.28	.78	.15	.70	.24	.93	.08	.38	.96	.26	19.28
Quebec, 1901.....	.97	9.35	.72	.13	.71	.19	.99	.01	.54	.85	.06	17.64
Increase.....	-.23	.93	.06	.02	-.01	.05	-.06	.07	-.16	.11	.20	1.64
New Brunswick, 1907	.63	5.16	.12	-	1.44	.01	.12	.05	.06	1.35	.37	15.16
New Brunswick, 1901	.60	4.20	.10	-	1.65	-	-	-	-	.09	.01	12.34
Increase.....	.03	.96	.02	-	-.21	.01	.12	.05	.06	1.24	.36	2.82
Nova Scotia, 1907....	.40	2.54	.20	.01	.37	-	.15	.06	.03	.86	.39	11.69
Nova Scotia, 1901....	.32	1.79	.15	.01	.18	-	.05	.01	-	.71	.12	10.77
Increase.....	.08	.75	.05	.00	.19	-	.10	.05	.03	.15	.27	.92
P. E. Island, 1907 . .	3.04	14.66	.46	-	.36	-	1.19	.01	.05	2.76	.86	18.34
P. E. Island, 1901 . .	3.54	13.77	.38	-	.25	-	.56	-	.01	2.78	.78	15.23
Increase.....	-.50	.89	.08	-	.11	-	.63	.01	.04	-.02	.08	3.11

TABLE XVII. Live stock in Ontario, Quebec and the Maritime Provinces in 1907 and 1901

Provinces	Horses	Milch cows	Other cattle	Sheep	Swine	Poultry
Five Provinces, 1907....	1,240,171	2,353,456	2,833,762	2,478,688	3,006,234	20,565,580
Five Provinces, 1901 . .	1,075,426	2,042,544	2,345,071	2,276,242	2,058,557	14,290,374
Increase.....	164,745	310,912	488,691	202,446	947,677	6,275,206
Ontario, 1907.....	725,666	1,152,071	1,774,165	1,106,183	2,049,666	13,428,076
Ontario, 1901.....	648,236	1,018,479	1,408,288	1,042,431	1,530,674	9,442,457
Increase.....	77,430	133,592	365,877	63,752	518,992	3,985,619
Quebec, 1907.....	351,176	876,135	668,693	626,033	729,453	4,342,241
Quebec, 1901.....	282,781	734,434	591,970	649,461	388,001	2,928,342
Increase.....	68,395	141,701	76,723	- 23,428	341,452	1,413,899
New Brunswick, 1907...	65,784	128,706	130,937	250,546	97,091	1,031,583
New Brunswick, 1901...	55,877	105,992	114,938	180,626	50,243	657,333
Increase.....	9,907	22,714	15,999	69,920	46,848	374,250
Nova Scotia, 1907.....	63,418	143,362	198,861	384,940	74,811	1,040,467
Nova Scotia, 1901. . .	55,174	127,945	173,757	278,549	42,015	693,664
Increase.....	8,244	15,417	25,104	106,391	32,796	346,803
P. E. Island, 1907.....	34,127	53,182	61,106	110,986	55,213	723,213
P. E. Island, 1901.....	33,358	55,694	56,118	125,175	47,624	568,578
Increase.....	769	- 2,512	4,988	- 14,189	7,589	154,635

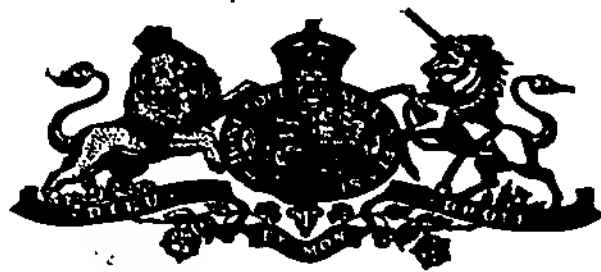
TABLE XVIII. Live stock in Ontario, Quebec and the Maritime Provinces per 100 acres of occupied farm land in 1907 and 1901.

Provinces	Horses	Milch cows	Other cattle	Sheep	Swine	Poultry
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Five Provinces, 1907.....	2·50	4·75	5·72	5·00	6·06	41·52
Five Provinces, 1901.....	2·10	4·39	5·05	4·90	4·43	30·78
Increase	·40	·36	·67	·10	1·63	10·74
Ontario, 1907.....	2·96	4·72	7·22	4·53	8·39	55·01
Ontario, 1901.....	2·65	4·17	5·77	4·27	6·27	38·68
Increase	·31	·55	1·45	·26	2·12	16·33
Quebec, 1907.....	2·43	6·07	4·63	4·34	5·05	30·11
Quebec, 1901.....	1·96	5·09	4·13	4·50	2·69	20·30
Increase	·47	·98	·50	—·16	2·36	9·81
New Brunswick, 1907...	1·49	2·92	3·00	5·69	2·20	24·42
New Brunswick, 1901...	1·25	2·38	2·58	4·06	1·13	14·80
Increase	·24	·54	·42	1·63	1·07	9·62
Nova Scotia, 1907.....	1·25	2·82	3·92	7·58	1·47	25·42
Nova Scotia, 1901.....	1·08	2·52	3·43	5·49	·82	13·69
Increase	·17	·30	·49	2·09	·65	11·73
P. E. Island, 1907.....	2·85	4·45	5·12	9·30	4·62	60·61
P. E. Island, 1901.....	2·79	4·66	4·87	10·49	3·99	47·65
Increase	·06	—·21	·25	—1·19	·63	12·96

RECENSEMENT ET STATISTIQUES

BULLETIN V

RECENSEMENT AGRICOLE D'ONTARIO, DE QUÉBEC ET DES PROVINCES MARITIMES, 1907



OTTAWA

PRINTED BY S. E. DAWSON, PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST
EXCELLENT MAJESTY

1908

Journal of Management Inquiry 18(6)

1. *Phragmites australis* (Cav.) Trin. ex Steud.

1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10. 11. 12. 13. 14. 15. 16. 17. 18. 19. 20. 21. 22. 23. 24. 25. 26. 27. 28. 29. 30. 31. 32. 33. 34. 35. 36. 37. 38. 39. 40. 41. 42. 43. 44. 45. 46. 47. 48. 49. 50. 51. 52. 53. 54. 55. 56. 57. 58. 59. 60. 61. 62. 63. 64. 65. 66. 67. 68. 69. 70. 71. 72. 73. 74. 75. 76. 77. 78. 79. 80. 81. 82. 83. 84. 85. 86. 87. 88. 89. 90. 91. 92. 93. 94. 95. 96. 97. 98. 99. 100. 101. 102. 103. 104. 105. 106. 107. 108. 109. 110. 111. 112. 113. 114. 115. 116. 117. 118. 119. 120. 121. 122. 123. 124. 125. 126. 127. 128. 129. 130. 131. 132. 133. 134. 135. 136. 137. 138. 139. 140. 141. 142. 143. 144. 145. 146. 147. 148. 149. 150. 151. 152. 153. 154. 155. 156. 157. 158. 159. 160. 161. 162. 163. 164. 165. 166. 167. 168. 169. 170. 171. 172. 173. 174. 175. 176. 177. 178. 179. 180. 181. 182. 183. 184. 185. 186. 187. 188. 189. 190. 191. 192. 193. 194. 195. 196. 197. 198. 199. 200. 201. 202. 203. 204. 205. 206. 207. 208. 209. 210. 211. 212. 213. 214. 215. 216. 217. 218. 219. 220. 221. 222. 223. 224. 225. 226. 227. 228. 229. 230. 231. 232. 233. 234. 235. 236. 237. 238. 239. 240. 241. 242. 243. 244. 245. 246. 247. 248. 249. 250. 251. 252. 253. 254. 255. 256. 257. 258. 259. 260. 261. 262. 263. 264. 265. 266. 267. 268. 269. 270. 271. 272. 273. 274. 275. 276. 277. 278. 279. 280. 281. 282. 283. 284. 285. 286. 287. 288. 289. 290. 291. 292. 293. 294. 295. 296. 297. 298. 299. 300. 301. 302. 303. 304. 305. 306. 307. 308. 309. 310. 311. 312. 313. 314. 315. 316. 317. 318. 319. 320. 321. 322. 323. 324. 325. 326. 327. 328. 329. 330. 331. 332. 333. 334. 335. 336. 337. 338. 339. 340. 341. 342. 343. 344. 345. 346. 347. 348. 349. 350. 351. 352. 353. 354. 355. 356. 357. 358. 359. 360. 361. 362. 363. 364. 365. 366. 367. 368. 369. 370. 371. 372. 373. 374. 375. 376. 377. 378. 379. 380. 381. 382. 383. 384. 385. 386. 387. 388. 389. 390. 391. 392. 393. 394. 395. 396. 397. 398. 399. 400. 401. 402. 403. 404. 405. 406. 407. 408. 409. 410. 411. 412. 413. 414. 415. 416. 417. 418. 419. 420. 421. 422. 423. 424. 425. 426. 427. 428. 429. 430. 431. 432. 433. 434. 435. 436. 437. 438. 439. 440. 441. 442. 443. 444. 445. 446. 447. 448. 449. 450. 451. 452. 453. 454. 455. 456. 457. 458. 459. 460. 461. 462. 463. 464. 465. 466. 467. 468. 469. 470. 471. 472. 473. 474. 475. 476. 477. 478. 479. 480. 481. 482. 483. 484. 485. 486. 487. 488. 489. 490. 491. 492. 493. 494. 495. 496. 497. 498. 499. 500. 501. 502. 503. 504. 505. 506. 507. 508. 509. 510. 511. 512. 513. 514. 515. 516. 517. 518. 519. 520. 521. 522. 523. 524. 525. 526. 527. 528. 529. 530. 531. 532. 533. 534. 535. 536. 537. 538. 539. 540. 541. 542. 543. 544. 545. 546. 547. 548. 549. 550. 551. 552. 553. 554. 555. 556. 557. 558. 559. 560. 561. 562. 563. 564. 565. 566. 567. 568. 569. 570. 571. 572. 573. 574. 575. 576. 577. 578. 579. 580. 581. 582. 583. 584. 585. 586. 587. 588. 589. 590. 591. 592. 593. 594. 595. 596. 597. 598. 599. 600. 601. 602. 603. 604. 605. 606. 607. 608. 609. 610. 611. 612. 613. 614. 615. 616. 617. 618. 619. 620. 621. 622. 623. 624. 625. 626. 627. 628. 629. 630. 631. 632. 633. 634. 635. 636. 637. 638. 639. 640. 641. 642. 643. 644. 645. 646. 647. 648. 649. 650. 651. 652. 653. 654. 655. 656. 657. 658. 659. 660. 661. 662. 663. 664. 665. 666. 667. 668. 669. 670. 671. 672. 673. 674. 675. 676. 677. 678. 679. 680. 681. 682. 683. 684. 685. 686. 687. 688. 689. 690. 691. 692. 693. 694. 695. 696. 697. 698. 699. 700. 701. 702. 703. 704. 705. 706. 707. 708. 709. 710. 711. 712. 713. 714. 715. 716. 717. 718. 719. 720. 721. 722. 723. 724. 725. 726. 727. 728. 729. 730. 731. 732. 733. 734. 735. 736. 737. 738. 739. 740. 741. 742. 743. 744. 745. 746. 747. 748. 749. 750. 751. 752. 753. 754. 755. 756. 757. 758. 759. 760. 761. 762. 763. 764. 765. 766. 767. 768. 769. 770. 771. 772. 773. 774. 775. 776. 777. 778. 779. 780. 781. 782. 783. 784. 785. 786. 787. 788. 789. 790. 791. 792. 793. 794. 795. 796. 797. 798. 799. 800. 801. 802. 803. 804. 805. 806. 807. 808. 809. 810. 811. 812. 813. 814. 815. 816. 817. 818. 819. 820. 821. 822. 823. 824. 825. 826. 827. 828. 829. 830. 831. 832. 833. 834. 835. 836. 837. 838. 839. 840. 84

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BULLETIN V

RECENSEMENT AGRICOLE D'ONTARIO, DE QUÉBEC ET DES PROVINCES MARITIMES

A l'Honorable SYDNEY FISHER,
Ministre de l'Agriculture.

Monsieur,

J'ai l'honneur de vous présenter ci-joint pour être publié le bulletin v du Bureau du recensement et des statistiques, avec un rapport définitif sur le recensement agricole d'Ontario, de Québec et des provinces maritimes pris en 1907.

J'ai l'honneur d'être,
Monsieur,
Votre obéissant serviteur,

ARCHIBALD BLUE,
Officier en Chef

Ottawa, février, 1908.

TERRES À CULTURE, RÉCOLTES DES CHAMPS ET ANIMAUX DE LA FERME DANS ONTARIO, QUÉBEC ET LES PROVINCES MARITIMES

Un recensement des terres à culture, des récoltes des champs et des animaux de la ferme dans Ontario, Québec et les provinces maritimes a été pris durant l'été de 1907 par l'entremise du bureau de poste. Pour Ontario le travail s'est fait par la coopération du Bureau du recensement et des statistiques avec le Bureau des Industries,—les formules ayant été distribuées et reçues, par la poste, par le premier, tandis que la compilation en a été faite par le dernier. Pour les autres provinces, où aucune organisation locale n'est établie, tout le travail a été fait par le Bureau du recensement et des statistiques.

Un rapport préliminaire contenant la statistique des provinces maritimes a été publié dans le bulletin III, en novembre dernier, et un autre rapport contenant la statistique d'Ontario a été publié en décembre dans le bulletin IV, dans lesquels les résultats sont donnés par provinces seulement. Le présent bulletin contient les résultats définitifs pour les cinq provinces par comtés, mais les tableaux sommaires X à XVIII donnent les statistiques comparatives pour les années de recensement 1901 et 1907 par provinces. Les récoltes des champs pour 1901, cependant, représentent la moisson de 1900. Un autre fait à noter dans l'examen des statistiques comparatives, c'est que tandis que le recensement de 1901 a été pris à la fin de l'hiver, après la réduction par l'abattoir ou la vente du surplus des animaux, les chiffres de 1907 sont ceux de la saison d'été, y compris les additions du bétail de l'année par l'augmentation naturelle.

Les tableaux sommaires X à XVIII, montrant les totaux, les augmentations et les proportions, sont assez complets pour se passer de commentaire. Mais l'attention peut être attirée sur trois en quatre points principaux. Le premier est une augmentation de 2,877,992 acres en terre à culture défrichée, dans les cinq provinces en six ans. Le deuxième est une augmentation de 1,535,679 acres en toutes récoltes des champs, y compris 333,798 acres en grains mêlés et 1,128,256 acres en foin. Le troisième est une augmentation de 799,603 dans le nombre de vaches à lait et autres bêtes à cornes. Le quatrième est une diminution de 699,814 acres et de 10,533,604 boisseaux dans le blé, ce qui s'explique sans doute par la production plus grande et à meilleur marché de cette céréale dans les provinces du Nord-Ouest.

Recensement agricole dans Ontario, Québec et les provinces maritimes, 1907.

Bulletin préliminaires et définitifs.

CENSUS AND STATISTICS

BULLETIN VI

IMMIGRANTS OF THE AGRICULTURAL CLASS IN THE NORTHWEST PROVINCES



OTTAWA

PRINTED BY S. E. DAWSON, PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST
EXCELLENT MAJESTY

1908

BULLETIN VI

IMMIGRANTS OF THE AGRICULTURAL CLASS IN THE NORTHWEST PROVINCES

To the Honourable SYDNEY FISHER,

Minister of Agriculture.

Sir,—

I have the honour to present herewith for publication Bulletin VI of the Census and Statistics Office, being a report on Immigrants of the Agricultural class in the Northwest provinces for the years 1891-1906.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

ARCHIBALD BLUE,

Chief Officer.

Ottawa, July, 1908.

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IMMIGRANTS OF THE AGRICULTURAL CLASS IN THE NORTHWEST PROVINCES

When the Census of June 24 1906 was taken the immigrant population of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta was 364,706. This number comprised 45,840 who had arrived in Canada prior to 1891, 76,380 arrived in the ten years 1891-1900, 233,457 arrived 1901 to June 24 1906, and 9,029 whose time of arrival was not recorded in the Census returns. These figures are for immigrants living at the date of the Census. There were in all 222,168 males and 142,538 females; 160,180 married, 194,007 single, 10,335 widowed and 184 divorced; 15,454 under five years of age, 30,343 from five to under ten years, 66,179 from ten to under twenty years, 251,290 twenty years and over, and 1,440 whose ages were not given.

The statistics of this Bulletin relate to immigrants arrived in the fifteen years following January 1 1891, enumerated in 1906 as occupiers of farm land, with records of live stock or crops, or with both crops and stock. If they were on the land, but had neither crops nor stock, they were not counted for the purpose of the Bulletin in the agricultural class, and it is probable that a considerable number of the 48,389 who arrived in 1906 were not included in the class although they may have gone upon the land. The 50,324 families in the tables, embracing 205,774 persons, occupied that number of productive farms in the Census year, and every head of those families had come to Canada between January 1 1891 and June 24 1906. A number of the younger children are no doubt native born, but they have not been separated in the compilation.

Practically, two-thirds of the immigrants of the period were on the land in 1906; and the chief purpose of the tables is to show for groups of years the live stock held and the land occupied and in crops of those immigrants in 1906 by two classes, viz.: (1) country of origin and (2) principal occupation before arrival in Canada.

Classification
by countries
of origin.

Families on farms in 1906 and persons in families are given in table I to show the statistics of 1906 for each of three periods of five years and totals in fifteen years by countries of origin. For illustration, there were on farms at the taking of the Census on June 24 1906 1,299 heads of families who had come out from England in the five years 1891-1895, with 4,735 persons in the families and 10,172 horses, 28,847 cattle and 5,877 swine on the farms, and with 374,297 acres of land in farms of which 112,238 acres were in crops. The second period of five years shows records for 1,035 families and the third period records for 5,585 families in 1906; and for the fifteen years 1891-1906 there are given the records for 7,919 families, each of whom occupied a farm in the last year of the period. These families represent a population of 22,598, and in 1906 they possessed 1,847,744 acres of farm land, with 377,873 acres in crops, together with 32,849 horses, 91,758 cattle and 18,185 swine.

Table I.

There were living on farms in the three provinces 10,908 families in 1906 whose heads had immigrated from the British Islands and possessions in the fifteen years, 91 per cent of whom were from England and Scotland. From Austria-Hungary there were 10,650 families, from France and Belgium 1,131, from Germany and Holland 1,986, from Scandinavia (Denmark, Iceland, Norway and Sweden) 3,830, from Russia 5,018 and from the United States 16,344. The last named country represents a population on farms of 70,703, Austria-Hungary 52,639, the British Islands and possessions 31,755, Russia (including Finland) 24,594, Scandinavia 11,968, Germany and Holland, 7,734, and France and Belgium 4,487.

Nationalities
compared in
respect of live
stock and
acreage in
crops.

Immigrants from the United States lead in the farm statistics as well as in population, occupying 4,612,999 acres of land in 1906 with 964,438 acres in crops and possessing 89,957 horses, 304,667 cattle and 60,210 swine. The British Islands and possessions are second with 2,607,779 acres of land and 553,339 acres in crops, 47,098 horses, 142,135 cattle and 25,481 swine. In farm land occupied the immigrants from Austria-Hungary and Russia rank third and fourth. The immigrants on farms from all countries, arrived in the fifteen years, show totals for 1906 of 50,324 families, 205,774 persons, 194,311 horses, 649,804 cattle, 152,231 swine, 11,554,357 acres in farms and 2,307,979 acres in crops.

Table II shows the number of families on farms in the provinces in 1906 by countries of origin, together with the average of persons per family and of live stock and areas per farm or family for each of the three periods of five years and for the whole period of fifteen years.

The average in 1906 of persons per family for immigrants arrived from all countries in the fifteen years is a little more than four, of horses nearly four, of cattle nearly 12, and of swine nearly five; and, with an average of 208 acres per farm, the average per farm in crops is nearly 49 acres. This is a showing after fifteen years, although 68 per cent of the families had arrived within the last five years of the period.

Naturally the highest averages of 1906 are looked for in the group of the first period of five years, and an examination of the table of averages shows this feature to be almost constant for numbers of live stock and areas of farm land occupied and in crops.

The statistics for England afford a good example. They show averages per family in 1906 for arrivals in the first period of 7.83 horses, 22.20 cattle, 4.42 swine, 288.14 acres occupied and 86.40 acres in crops; in the second period of 6.23 horses, 23.28 cattle, 3.19 swine, 284.55 acres occupied and 66.61 acres in crops; and in the third period of 2.90 horses, 6.94 cattle, 1.61 swine, 211.08 acres occupied and 35.20 acres in crops; while for the whole number of 7,919 families arrived in the fifteen years they show averages of 4.14 horses, 11.58 cattle, 2.29 swine, 233.31 acres occupied and 47.71 acres in crops.

Immigrants from Ireland and Scotland show higher averages than those from England, and immigrants from Belgium show averages somewhat higher than those of any one country of the United Kingdom.

The highest averages are shown by immigrants from the United States; for, although 14,296 families out of a total of 16,344 arrived from that country in the last period of five years, the averages for all families were 5.50 horses, 18.64 cattle, 3.68 swine, 282.24 acres occupied and 59.01 acres in crops. But for the 527 families arrived in the first period from the United States the averages were 9.76 horses, 36.60 cattle, 7.86 swine, 315.75 acres occupied and 82.40 acres in crops.

Averages of
immigrants
from European
countries.

The lowest averages are given for Austria-Hungary, Norway and Sweden and Iceland. Russian immigrants, comprising 5,018 families, show an average per family of 2.66 horses, 7.27 cattle, 3.31 swine, 189.71 acres occupied and 41.62 acres in crops; and one-third of the people from that country arrived within the last five years. Those arriving in the first period have averages per family of 5.73 horses, 13.40 cattle, 8.37 swine, 260 acres occupied and 97 acres in crops.

Table III.
Classification
by previous
occupations.

Table III gives the statistics of immigrants settled on the land in the three provinces, classed by their principal occupations before coming to Canada. The statistics are for the same number of 50,324 families who arrived in the fifteen years 1891-1906, grouped as in tables I and II by the countries whence they emigrated, and for the three periods of five years each, and they are classified as farmers, mechanics, traders, professional classes, labourers, and various and not specified.

Of the total of 50,324 families, the heads of 33,720 were farmers before coming to Canada, 3,494 were mechanics, 2,148 were traders, 1,050 belonged to the professions, 2,316 were labourers, and 7,596 were of various and not specified classes.

Without going into a detailed analysis of the agricultural statistics of those various classes, it may be said for those of the first class, who were employed as farmers in their homeland, that in 1906 they occupied 7,891,262 acres of land and had 1,501,215 acres in crops, and that their live stock consisted of 125,666 horses, 435,409 cattle and 105,966 swine; while the remaining 16,604 families, whose heads became farmers only after arrival in Canada, occupied 3,787,095 acres of land in 1906 and had 806,764 acres in crops, with live stock consisting of 68,645 horses, 214,395 cattle and 46,265 swine.

Compared by families or farms, those who were farmers in their homeland had in 1906 an average of 234 acres of land occupied, 45 acres in crops, 3.73 horses, 13 cattle and three swine; and those who became farmers after coming to Canada had in the same year an average of 221 acres of land occupied, 48 acres in crops, four horses, 13 cattle and 2.78 swine.

In 1891 there were 29,917 farms in the Northwest provinces occupied by Canadian born and immigrants, with 1,421,212 acres in crops, being an average per farm of nearly 50 acres.

The average of horses per farm or family in that year was five, of cattle 15 and of swine 2·36. In 1906 the number of farms, exclusive of those taken up by immigrants arrived in the fifteen years 1891-1906, was 72,074 with 6,099,718 acres in all field crops, being an average per farm of 85 acres in crops, and with averages of horses per farm or family of 6·75, of cattle 18 and of swine four. The averages for families arrived from the British Islands and the United States during the five years 1891-95 are generally higher than these, and for the second period of five years they present on the whole a very favourable comparison. For the third period they are of course lower.

Comparison with Canadian born and immigrants prior to 1891.

It is obvious that many other interesting comparisons might be made from the statistics of table III,—for provinces, for countries of origin, for previous occupation, etc. But the important fact is established that immigrants of every class who have gone upon the land have prospered. The soil and climate of the provinces are known to be in a high degree suitable for the production of crops and live stock; and we may now therefore confidently anticipate that every succeeding census will show for the immigrant farmer as well as for the native born an increasing reward for his skill and labour in cultivating the land.

Conclusion.

TABLE I. Agricultural statistics for all immigrants employed as farmers in 1906 in the Northwest provinces arrived in the fifteen years 1891-1906, grouped by five year periods.

| Countries
whence emigrated | Employed as
farmers in 1906 | | Live stock on farms in 1906 | | | Farm lands in
1906 | |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------|--------|--------|-----------------------|----------|
| | families | persons
in
families | horses | cattle | swine | occupied | in crops |
| THE THREE
PROVINCES | NO. | NO. | NO. | NO. | NO. | acres | acres |
| England— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895. | 1,299 | 4,735 | 10,172 | 28,847 | 5,877 | 374,297 | 112,238 |
| 1896-1900. | 1,035 | 3,164 | 6,447 | 24,099 | 3,304 | 294,515 | 68,945 |
| 1901-1906. | 5,585 | 14,699 | 16,230 | 38,812 | 9,004 | 1,178,932 | 196,690 |
| 1891-1906. | 7,919 | 22,598 | 32,849 | 91,758 | 18,185 | 1,847,744 | 377,873 |
| Ireland— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895. | 103 | 351 | 944 | 2,614 | 440 | 31,945 | 8,215 |
| 1896-1900. | 115 | 334 | 693 | 1,861 | 527 | 36,170 | 7,003 |
| 1901-1906. | 420 | 1,157 | 1,666 | 4,371 | 755 | 97,053 | 20,298 |
| 1891-1906. | 638 | 1,892 | 3,308 | 8,846 | 1,722 | 165,168 | 35,516 |
| Scotland— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895. | 297 | 1,161 | 2,334 | 13,368 | 1,442 | 95,510 | 28,275 |
| 1896-1900. | 230 | 797 | 1,735 | 9,279 | 679 | 63,982 | 18,824 |
| 1901-1906. | 1,537 | 4,369 | 5,486 | 14,624 | 2,660 | 360,976 | 75,519 |
| 1891-1906. | 2,064 | 6,327 | 9,555 | 37,271 | 4,781 | 520,468 | 122,618 |
| Wales— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895. | 9 | 43 | 73 | 367 | 43 | 2,228 | 910 |
| 1896-1900. | 23 | 57 | 154 | 549 | 60 | 7,712 | 1,841 |
| 1901-1906. | 144 | 478 | 385 | 1,040 | 291 | 35,474 | 8,206 |
| 1891-1906. | 176 | 578 | 612 | 1,956 | 394 | 45,414 | 10,957 |
| Other British pos-
sessions— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895. | 19 | 65 | 187 | 1,408 | 109 | 5,620 | 1,736 |
| 1896-1900. | 13 | 51 | 144 | 399 | 72 | 3,460 | 1,243 |
| 1901-1906. | 79 | 244 | 443 | 497 | 218 | 19,905 | 3,396 |
| 1891-1906. | 111 | 360 | 774 | 2,304 | 399 | 28,985 | 6,375 |
| Austria-Hungary— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895. | 450 | 2,520 | 2,483 | 6,398 | 3,785 | 124,651 | 36,607 |
| 1896-1900. | 4,953 | 26,279 | 10,705 | 47,535 | 17,532 | 835,114 | 134,955 |
| 1901-1906. | 5,247 | 23,840 | 5,640 | 32,816 | 8,731 | 867,270 | 91,418 |
| 1891-1906. | 10,650 | 52,639 | 18,828 | 86,749 | 30,048 | 1,827,035 | 262,980 |
| Belgium— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895. | 147 | 741 | 997 | 2,369 | 697 | 43,421 | 16,588 |
| 1896-1900. | 48 | 219 | 332 | 663 | 258 | 12,803 | 4,969 |
| 1901-1906. | 147 | 494 | 557 | 993 | 267 | 33,195 | 8,836 |
| 1891-1906. | 342 | 1,454 | 1,886 | 4,025 | 1,222 | 89,419 | 30,393 |
| Denmark— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895. | 46 | 208 | 317 | 1,465 | 186 | 10,371 | 3,448 |
| 1896-1900. | 38 | 109 | 207 | 750 | 155 | 8,412 | 2,310 |
| 1901-1906. | 226 | 528 | 854 | 1,788 | 470 | 45,956 | 10,073 |
| 1891-1906. | 310 | 845 | 1,378 | 4,003 | 811 | 64,739 | 15,831 |
| France— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895. | 288 | 1,305 | 1,796 | 6,848 | 1,271 | 76,862 | 21,782 |
| 1896-1900. | 147 | 604 | 948 | 3,194 | 502 | 35,563 | 9,642 |
| 1901-1906. | 354 | 1,124 | 1,046 | 2,967 | 501 | 72,558 | 10,946 |
| 1891-1906. | 789 | 3,033 | 3,790 | 13,009 | 2,274 | 184,983 | 42,370 |
| Germany— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895. | 299 | 1,633 | 1,778 | 5,298 | 2,569 | 78,068 | 27,401 |
| 1896-1900. | 261 | 1,273 | 1,198 | 3,069 | 1,653 | 58,509 | 17,183 |

TABLEAU I. Statistique agricole des immigrants employés comme cultivateurs en 1906 dans les provinces du Nord-Ouest, arrivés durant les quinze années 1891-1906, groupés par périodes de cinq ans.

| Pays d'émigration | Employés comme cultivateurs en 1906 | | Bétail sur la ferme en 1906 | | | Terres à culture en 1906 | |
|---------------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------|---------|--------------------------|-------------|
| | familles | personnes dans les familles | chevaux | bêtes à cornes | cochons | occupées | en récoltes |
| THE THREE PROVINCES--con. | NO. | NO. | NO. | NO. | NO. | acres | acres |
| Germany--con. | | | | | | | |
| 1901-1906. | 1,340 | 4,562 | 3,983 | 9,305 | 3,611 | 265,085 | 51,131 |
| 1891-1906. | 1,900 | 7,468 | 6,959 | 17,672 | 7,833 | 401,662 | 95,715 |
| Holland-- | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895. | 7 | 30 | 44 | 147 | 12 | 2,020 | 933 |
| 1896-1900. | 4 | 27 | 27 | 42 | 24 | 1,260 | 485 |
| 1901-1906. | 75 | 209 | 228 | 251 | 92 | 14,640 | 2,893 |
| 1891-1906. | 86 | 266 | 299 | 440 | 128 | 17,920 | 4,311 |
| Iceland -- | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895. | 126 | 658 | 352 | 3,365 | 205 | 24,120 | 3,290 |
| 1896-1900. | 153 | 684 | 339 | 3,087 | 261 | 28,904 | 3,229 |
| 1901-1906. | 208 | 821 | 274 | 2,850 | 207 | 36,366 | 2,830 |
| 1891-1906. | 487 | 2,163 | 965 | 9,302 | 673 | 89,390 | 9,349 |
| Norway & Sweden-- | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895. | 254 | 1,109 | 1,271 | 5,229 | 1,101 | 55,761 | 11,811 |
| 1896-1900. | 271 | 976 | 1,122 | 5,079 | 1,043 | 60,163 | 10,896 |
| 1901-1906. | 2,508 | 6,875 | 5,668 | 16,397 | 3,213 | 493,042 | 76,521 |
| 1891-1906. | 3,033 | 8,960 | 8,061 | 26,705 | 5,357 | 608,966 | 99,228 |
| Rumania-- | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895. | 1 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 320 | 100 |
| 1896-1900. | 4 | 28 | 25 | 47 | - | 800 | 343 |
| 1901-1906. | 113 | 512 | 366 | 650 | 154 | 23,798 | 4,022 |
| 1891-1906. | 118 | 544 | 395 | 699 | 156 | 24,918 | 4,465 |
| Russia-- | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895. | 802 | 4,710 | 4,598 | 10,749 | 6,720 | 208,571 | 80,186 |
| 1896-1900. | 2,554 | 11,849 | 3,935 | 12,910 | 4,482 | 436,492 | 67,075 |
| 1901-1906. | 1,662 | 8,035 | 4,841 | 12,845 | 5,445 | 306,935 | 61,624 |
| 1891-1906. | 5,018 | 24,594 | 13,374 | 36,504 | 16,647 | 951,998 | 208,885 |
| Switzerland-- | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895. | 18 | 82 | 121 | 325 | 65 | 3,370 | 1,222 |
| 1896-1900. | 8 | 24 | 32 | 115 | 12 | 1,234 | 249 |
| 1901-1906. | 83 | 230 | 332 | 832 | 196 | 20,212 | 3,943 |
| 1891-1906. | 109 | 336 | 485 | 1,272 | 273 | 24,816 | 5,414 |
| United States-- | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895. | 527 | 2,648 | 5,147 | 19,289 | 4,146 | 166,403 | 43,425 |
| 1896-1900. | 1,521 | 7,957 | 11,628 | 47,997 | 10,204 | 487,266 | 101,212 |
| 1901-1906. | 14,296 | 60,098 | 73,182 | 237,381 | 45,860 | 3,959,330 | 819,801 |
| 1891-1906. | 16,344 | 70,703 | 89,957 | 304,667 | 60,210 | 4,612,999 | 964,438 |
| Other countries-- | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1905. | 53 | 289 | 287 | 750 | 529 | 13,766 | 4,972 |
| 1896-1900. | 46 | 200 | 175 | 829 | 186 | 7,751 | 1,645 |
| 1901-1906. | 131 | 525 | 374 | 1,043 | 403 | 26,216 | 4,644 |
| 1891-1906. | 230 | 1,014 | 836 | 2,622 | 1,118 | 47,733 | 11,261 |
| All countries-- | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895. | 4,745 | 22,292 | 32,905 | 108,838 | 29,199 | 1,317,304 | 403,139 |
| 1896-1900. | 11,424 | 54,682 | 39,851 | 161,504 | 40,954 | 2,380,110 | 452,049 |
| 1901-1906. | 34,155 | 128,800 | 121,555 | 379,462 | 82,078 | 7,856,943 | 1,452,791 |
| 1891-1906. | 50,324 | 205,774 | 194,311 | 649,804 | 152,231 | 11,554,357 | 2,307,979 |

3 CENSUS AND STATISTICS—BULLETIN VI

TABLE I. Agricultural statistics for all immigrants employed as farmers in 1906 in the Northwest provinces arrived in the fifteen years 1891-1906, grouped by five year periods.

| Countries
whence emigrated | Employed as
farmers in 1906 | | Live stock on farms in 1906 | | | Farm lands in
1906 | |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------|--------|-------|-----------------------|----------|
| | families | persons
in
families | horses | cattle | swine | occupied | in crops |
| Manitoba | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. | acres | acres |
| England— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895.... | 537 | 2,232 | 3,285 | 8,280 | 3,368 | 169,706 | 64,622 |
| 1896-1900..... | 317 | 1,099 | 1,561 | 3,866 | 1,315 | 89,651 | 31,266 |
| 1901-1906.... | 697 | 2,446 | 2,920 | 5,100 | 2,498 | 184,836 | 67,567 |
| 1891-1906..... | 1,551 | 5,777 | 7,766 | 17,246 | 7,181 | 444,193 | 163,455 |
| Ireland— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895..... | 42 | 162 | 256 | 592 | 232 | 12,597 | 4,764 |
| 1896-1900..... | 43 | 190 | 259 | 760 | 255 | 12,940 | 3,868 |
| 1901-1906..... | 51 | 212 | 285 | 652 | 261 | 15,807 | 6,611 |
| 1891-1906..... | 136 | 564 | 800 | 2,004 | 748 | 41,344 | 15,243 |
| Scotland— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895..... | 113 | 496 | 796 | 1,995 | 648 | 34,842 | 15,051 |
| 1896-1900..... | 84 | 346 | 553 | 1,043 | 353 | 26,042 | 11,925 |
| 1901-1906..... | 273 | 1,191 | 1,567 | 2,416 | 1,086 | 89,879 | 36,209 |
| 1891-1906..... | 470 | 2,033 | 2,916 | 5,454 | 2,087 | 150,763 | 63,185 |
| Wales— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895..... | 5 | 31 | 51 | 296 | 38 | 1,428 | 717 |
| 1896-1900..... | 10 | 32 | 62 | 130 | 45 | 2,400 | 1,039 |
| 1901-1906..... | 10 | 31 | 48 | 94 | 48 | 3,120 | 935 |
| 1891-1906..... | 25 | 94 | 161 | 520 | 131 | 6,948 | 2,691 |
| Other British pos-
sessions— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895..... | 5 | 26 | 40 | 38 | 53 | 1,760 | 823 |
| 1896-1900..... | 5 | 22 | 29 | 62 | 50 | 1,220 | 576 |
| 1901-1906..... | 19 | 65 | 64 | 108 | 26 | 4,407 | 1,281 |
| 1891-1906..... | 29 | 113 | 133 | 208 | 129 | 7,387 | 2,680 |
| Austria-Hungary— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895..... | 76 | 407 | 210 | 647 | 236 | 12,188 | 2,813 |
| 1896-1900..... | 2,285 | 12,608 | 2,563 | 19,861 | 3,521 | 344,773 | 41,769 |
| 1901-1906..... | 1,576 | 7,531 | 509 | 9,281 | 1,219 | 220,194 | 10,433 |
| 1891-1906..... | 3,937 | 20,546 | 3,282 | 29,789 | 4,976 | 577,155 | 55,015 |
| Belgium— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895..... | 87 | 458 | 534 | 1,265 | 360 | 25,237 | 9,943 |
| 1896-1900..... | 27 | 127 | 174 | 385 | 134 | 7,163 | 3,209 |
| 1901-1906..... | 50 | 190 | 171 | 375 | 111 | 11,645 | 4,168 |
| 1891-1906..... | 164 | 775 | 879 | 2,025 | 605 | 44,045 | 17,320 |
| Denmark— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895..... | 21 | 115 | 124 | 421 | 112 | 4,770 | 2,412 |
| 1896-1900..... | 9 | 37 | 61 | 186 | 57 | 2,880 | 1,265 |
| 1901-1906..... | 18 | 71 | 95 | 200 | 93 | 4,300 | 2,051 |
| 1891-1906..... | 48 | 223 | 280 | 807 | 262 | 11,950 | 5,728 |
| France— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895..... | 156 | 764 | 783 | 3,526 | 682 | 35,211 | 11,018 |
| 1896-1900..... | 75 | 342 | 327 | 1,761 | 262 | 17,314 | 4,593 |
| 1901-1906..... | 80 | 370 | 246 | 826 | 170 | 17,348 | 4,107 |
| 1891-1906..... | 311 | 1,476 | 1,356 | 6,113 | 1,114 | 69,873 | 19,718 |
| Germany— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895..... | 88 | 545 | 492 | 1,179 | 574 | 20,638 | 9,810 |
| 1896-1900..... | 100 | 534 | 383 | 1,078 | 517 | 17,969 | 5,738 |

TABLEAU I. Statistique agricole des immigrants employés comme cultivateurs en 1906 dans les provinces du Nord-Ouest, arrivés durant les quinze années 1891-1906, groupés par périodes de cinq ans.

| Pays d'émigration | Employés comme cultivateurs en 1906 | | Bétail sur la ferme en 1906 | | | Terres à culture en 1906 | |
|-------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------|---------|--------------------------|-------------|
| | familles | personnes dans les familles | chevaux | bêtes à cornes | cochons | occupées | en récoltes |
| Manitoba—con. | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. | acres | acres |
| Germany—con. | | | | | | | |
| 1901-1906..... | 111 | 579 | 354 | 1,032 | 387 | 19,950 | 4,729 |
| 1891-1906..... | 299 | 1,658 | 1,229 | 3,289 | 1,478 | 58,557 | 20,277 |
| Holland— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895... .. | 1 | 2 | 4 | 25 | 2 | 580 | 173 |
| 1896-1900..... | 2 | 13 | 12 | 14 | 18 | 780 | 285 |
| 1901-1906... .. | 6 | 20 | 18 | 31 | 20 | 1,200 | 260 |
| 1891-1906..... | 9 | 35 | 34 | 70 | 40 | 2,560 | 718 |
| Iceland— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895... .. | 98 | 542 | 228 | 2,551 | 136 | 18,520 | 2,573 |
| 1896-1900..... | 115 | 532 | 218 | 2,329 | 181 | 21,144 | 2,664 |
| 1901-1906..... | 96 | 491 | 114 | 1,852 | 106 | 16,996 | 1,178 |
| 1891-1906..... | 309 | 1,565 | 560 | 6,732 | 423 | 56,660 | 6,415 |
| Norway & Sweden— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895..... | 91 | 445 | 306 | 1,185 | 195 | 16,869 | 3,800 |
| 1896-1900..... | 66 | 257 | 191 | 679 | 149 | 12,328 | 2,869 |
| 1901-1906..... | 204 | 906 | 477 | 1,635 | 381 | 38,012 | 7,244 |
| 1891-1906..... | 361 | 1,608 | 974 | 3,499 | 725 | 67,209 | 13,913 |
| Rumania— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895..... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1896-1900..... | 1 | 11 | 5 | 11 | — | 160 | 28 |
| 1901-1906..... | 2 | 13 | 2 | 23 | 11 | 278 | 42 |
| 1891-1906..... | 3 | 24 | 7 | 34 | 11 | 438 | 70 |
| Russia— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895..... | 221 | 1,386 | 1,071 | 2,310 | 1,421 | 43,272 | 21,430 |
| 1896-1900..... | 187 | 1,076 | 557 | 2,043 | 811 | 33,126 | 9,501 |
| 1901-1906..... | 149 | 920 | 362 | 1,151 | 510 | 22,724 | 6,889 |
| 1891-1906..... | 557 | 3,382 | 1,990 | 5,504 | 2,742 | 99,122 | 37,820 |
| Switzerland— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895..... | 10 | 47 | 62 | 168 | 36 | 2,160 | 1,000 |
| 1896-1900... .. | 3 | 9 | 14 | 87 | 8 | 480 | 91 |
| 1901-1906..... | 11 | 47 | 60 | 91 | 109 | 3,532 | 1,318 |
| 1891-1906..... | 24 | 103 | 136 | 346 | 153 | 6,172 | 2,409 |
| United States— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895..... | 73 | 396 | 614 | 1,392 | 467 | 27,436 | 12,930 |
| 1896-1900... .. | 183 | 1,086 | 1,080 | 2,759 | 922 | 58,196 | 24,206 |
| 1901-1906... .. | 531 | 2,758 | 3,428 | 5,142 | 2,491 | 186,313 | 74,510 |
| 1891-1906..... | 787 | 4,240 | 5,122 | 9,293 | 3,880 | 271,945 | 111,646 |
| Other countries— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895..... | 11 | 67 | 90 | 136 | 69 | 3,940 | 2,554 |
| 1896-1900... .. | 25 | 152 | 57 | 205 | 74 | 2,930 | 800 |
| 1901-1906... .. | 29 | 158 | 49 | 262 | 100 | 4,748 | 806 |
| 1891-1906... .. | 65 | 377 | 196 | 603 | 243 | 11,618 | 4,160 |
| All countries - | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895..... | 1,635 | 8,121 | 8,946 | 26,006 | 8,629 | 555,154 | 166,433 |
| 1896-1900..... | 3,537 | 18,473 | 8,106 | 37,259 | 8,672 | 651,496 | 145,692 |
| 1901-1906..... | 3,913 | 17,999 | 10,769 | 30,271 | 9,627 | 845,289 | 230,338 |
| 1891-1906..... | 9,085 | 44,593 | 27,821 | 93,536 | 26,928 | 2,051,939 | 252,463 |

TABLE I. Agricultural statistics for all immigrants employed as farmers in 1906 in the Northwest provinces arrived in the fifteen years 1891-1906, grouped by five year periods.

| Countries
whence emigrated | Employed as
farmers in 1906 | | Live stock on farms in 1906 | | | Farm lands in
1906 | |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------|--------|--------|-----------------------|----------|
| | families | persons
in
families | horses | cattle | swine | occupied | in crops |
| Saskatchewan | NO. | NO. | NO. | NO. | NO. | acres | acres |
| England— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895..... | 468 | 1,537 | 3,118 | 8,241 | 1,442 | 122,775 | 38,093 |
| 1896-1900..... | 413 | 1,132 | 2,108 | 5,357 | 962 | 104,527 | 28,573 |
| 1901-1906..... | 3,533 | 8,604 | 7,658 | 14,158 | 4,425 | 697,972 | 107,665 |
| 1891-1906..... | 4,414 | 11,273 | 12,884 | 27,756 | 6,829 | 925,274 | 174,331 |
| Ireland— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895..... | 28 | 87 | 147 | 266 | 71 | 7,678 | 2,158 |
| 1896-1900..... | 33 | 75 | 100 | 86 | 50 | 6,840 | 1,930 |
| 1901-1906..... | 247 | 621 | 743 | 1,106 | 358 | 55,559 | 11,925 |
| 1891-1906..... | 308 | 783 | 990 | 1,458 | 479 | 70,077 | 16,013 |
| Scotland— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895..... | 113 | 412 | 814 | 6,459 | 494 | 35,493 | 9,782 |
| 1896-1900..... | 72 | 229 | 441 | 3,302 | 196 | 17,120 | 4,990 |
| 1901-1906..... | 890 | 2,177 | 2,085 | 5,564 | 997 | 186,690 | 32,794 |
| 1891-1906..... | 1,075 | 2,818 | 3,340 | 15,325 | 1,687 | 239,303 | 47,566 |
| Wales— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895..... | 2 | 6 | 9 | 16 | 2 | 480 | 151 |
| 1896-1900..... | 5 | 8 | 37 | 135 | 9 | 2,520 | 666 |
| 1901-1906..... | 104 | 349 | 278 | 721 | 183 | 26,818 | 6,834 |
| 1891-1906..... | 111 | 363 | 324 | 872 | 194 | 29,818 | 7,651 |
| Other British pos-
sessions— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895..... | 5 | 12 | 24 | 38 | 20 | 1,600 | 498 |
| 1896-1900..... | 2 | 6 | 18 | 13 | 12 | 960 | 474 |
| 1901-1906..... | 26 | 60 | 270 | 58 | 24 | 7,840 | 1,190 |
| 1891-1906..... | 33 | 78 | 312 | 109 | 56 | 10,400 | 2,162 |
| Austria-Hungary— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895..... | 278 | 1,565 | 1,811 | 3,945 | 1,900 | 90,008 | 28,269 |
| 1896-1900..... | 1,509 | 7,701 | 4,158 | 15,022 | 5,561 | 283,721 | 68,511 |
| 1901-1906..... | 2,826 | 12,362 | 4,210 | 17,364 | 5,472 | 505,915 | 72,750 |
| 1891-1906..... | 4,613 | 21,628 | 10,179 | 36,331 | 12,933 | 879,644 | 169,530 |
| Belgium— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895..... | 41 | 197 | 302 | 551 | 140 | 12,920 | 5,630 |
| 1896-1900..... | 15 | 58 | 91 | 110 | 28 | 3,900 | 1,370 |
| 1901-1906..... | 70 | 231 | 263 | 275 | 91 | 14,960 | 3,960 |
| 1891-1906..... | 126 | 486 | 656 | 936 | 259 | 31,780 | 10,960 |
| Denmark— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895..... | 12 | 49 | 55 | 253 | 36 | 2,341 | 501 |
| 1896-1900..... | 4 | 14 | 15 | 74 | 11 | 800 | 112 |
| 1901-1906..... | 98 | 212 | 320 | 396 | 98 | 19,911 | 5,273 |
| 1891-1906..... | 114 | 275 | 390 | 723 | 145 | 23,052 | 5,886 |
| France— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895..... | 119 | 495 | 838 | 2,808 | 495 | 37,138 | 9,991 |
| 1896-1900..... | 61 | 231 | 579 | 1,330 | 173 | 15,116 | 4,665 |
| 1901-1906..... | 186 | 518 | 475 | 1,048 | 245 | 37,620 | 5,774 |
| 1891-1906..... | 366 | 1,244 | 1,892 | 5,186 | 913 | 89,874 | 20,430 |
| Germany— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895..... | 125 | 627 | 814 | 2,376 | 776 | 33,390 | 11,964 |
| 1896-1900..... | 89 | 421 | 505 | 904 | 436 | 22,840 | 7,709 |

TABLEAU 1. Statistique agricole des immigrants employés comme cultivateurs en 1906 dans les provinces du Nord-Ouest, arrivés durant les quinze années 1891-1906, groupés par périodes de cinq ans.

| Pays d'émigration | Employés comme cultivateurs en 1906 | | Bétail sur la ferme en 1906 | | | Terres à culture en 1906 | |
|-------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------|---------|--------------------------|-------------|
| | familles | personnes dans les familles | chevaux | bêtes à cornes | cochons | occupées | en récoltes |
| Saskatchewan—con. | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. | acres | acres |
| Germany—con. | | | | | | | |
| 1901-1906..... | 944 | 3,289 | 2,649 | 4,873 | 2,256 | 185,352 | 38,320 |
| 1891-1906..... | 1,158 | 4,337 | 3,968 | 8,153 | 3,468 | 241,582 | 57,993 |
| Holland— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895..... | 6 | 28 | 40 | 122 | 10 | 1,440 | 760 |
| 1896-1900..... | 1 | 13 | 6 | 28 | 6 | 320 | 132 |
| 1901-1906..... | 33 | 94 | 81 | 135 | 55 | 6,720 | 1,055 |
| 1891-1906..... | 40 | 135 | 127 | 285 | 71 | 8,480 | 1,947 |
| Iceland— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895..... | 26 | 101 | 116 | 691 | 41 | 5,120 | 667 |
| 1896-1900..... | 32 | 125 | 67 | 642 | 56 | 6,720 | 537 |
| 1901-1906..... | 86 | 254 | 130 | 729 | 79 | 15,600 | 1,548 |
| 1891-1906..... | 144 | 480 | 313 | 2,062 | 176 | 27,440 | 2,752 |
| Norway & Sweden— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895..... | 59 | 243 | 260 | 699 | 168 | 14,556 | 3,650 |
| 1896-1900..... | 60 | 231 | 242 | 668 | 114 | 13,551 | 3,559 |
| 1901-1906..... | 1,501 | 4,018 | 3,182 | 6,747 | 1,409 | 291,251 | 53,151 |
| 1891-1906..... | 1,620 | 4,492 | 3,684 | 8,114 | 1,691 | 319,358 | 60,360 |
| Rumania— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895..... | 1 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 320 | 100 |
| 1896-1900..... | 3 | 17 | 20 | 36 | — | 640 | 315 |
| 1901-1906..... | 102 | 460 | 312 | 496 | 132 | 21,280 | 3,922 |
| 1891-1906..... | 106 | 481 | 336 | 534 | 134 | 22,240 | 4,337 |
| Russia— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895..... | 419 | 2,299 | 2,520 | 4,847 | 2,686 | 119,654 | 48,071 |
| 1896-1900..... | 2,106 | 9,312 | 2,215 | 7,019 | 1,304 | 355,198 | 48,644 |
| 1901-1906..... | 994 | 4,715 | 3,098 | 6,561 | 2,915 | 197,306 | 43,449 |
| 1891-1906..... | 3,519 | 16,326 | 7,833 | 18,427 | 6,905 | 672,158 | 140,164 |
| Switzerland— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895..... | 1 | 6 | 6 | 4 | 2 | 160 | 72 |
| 1896-1900..... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1901-1906..... | 30 | 92 | 113 | 112 | 43 | 7,760 | 2,111 |
| 1891-1906..... | 31 | 98 | 119 | 116 | 45 | 7,920 | 2,183 |
| United States— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895..... | 84 | 376 | 639 | 2,181 | 305 | 21,030 | 7,696 |
| 1896-1900..... | 261 | 1,348 | 2,298 | 5,103 | 1,812 | 71,694 | 24,249 |
| 1901-1906..... | 6,493 | 28,022 | 31,534 | 52,069 | 16,925 | 1,972,714 | 498,814 |
| 1891-1906..... | 6,838 | 29,746 | 34,471 | 59,353 | 19,042 | 2,065,438 | 530,759 |
| Other countries— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895..... | 18 | 91 | 96 | 250 | 88 | 4,786 | 1,245 |
| 1896-1900..... | 21 | 88 | 77 | 246 | 84 | 3,840 | 862 |
| 1901-1906..... | 86 | 310 | 195 | 525 | 173 | 16,003 | 3,110 |
| 1891-1906..... | 125 | 489 | 368 | 1,021 | 345 | 24,629 | 5,217 |
| All countries— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895..... | 1,805 | 8,135 | 11,613 | 33,749 | 8,678 | 510,889 | 169,298 |
| 1896-1900..... | 4,687 | 21,009 | 12,977 | 40,075 | 10,814 | 910,307 | 197,298 |
| 1901-1906..... | 18,249 | 66,388 | 57,596 | 112,937 | 35,880 | 4,267,271 | 893,645 |
| 1891-1906..... | 24,741 | 95,532 | 82,186 | 186,761 | 55,372 | 5,688,467 | 1,260,241 |

TABLE I. Agricultural statistics for all immigrants employed as farmers in 1906 in the Northwest provinces arrived in the fifteen years 1891-1906, grouped by five year periods.

| Countries
whence emigrated | Employed as
farmers in 1906 | | Live stock on farms in 1906 | | | Farm lands in
1906 | |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------|--------|--------|-----------------------|----------|
| | families | persons
in
families | horses | cattle | swine | occupied | in crops |
| Alberta | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. | acres | acres |
| England— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895..... | 294 | 966 | 3,769 | 12,326 | 1,067 | 81,816 | 9,523 |
| 1896-1900. | 305 | 933 | 2,778 | 14,876 | 1,027 | 100,337 | 9,106 |
| 1901-1906..... | 1,355 | 3,649 | 5,652 | 19,554 | 2,081 | 296,124 | 21,458 |
| 1891-1906. | 1,954 | 5,548 | 12,199 | 46,756 | 4,175 | 478,277 | 40,087 |
| Ireland— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895..... | 33 | 102 | 541 | 1,756 | 137 | 11,670 | 1,293 |
| 1896-1900..... | 39 | 119 | 339 | 1,015 | 222 | 16,390 | 1,205 |
| 1901-1906..... | 122 | 324 | 638 | 2,613 | 136 | 25,687 | 1,762 |
| 1891-1906. | 194 | 545 | 1,518 | 5,384 | 495 | 53,747 | 4,260 |
| Scotland— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895..... | 71 | 253 | 724 | 4,914 | 300 | 25,175 | 3,442 |
| 1896-1900..... | 74 | 222 | 741 | 4,934 | 130 | 20,820 | 1,909 |
| 1901-1906..... | 374 | 1,001 | 1,834 | 6,644 | 577 | 84,407 | 6,516 |
| 1891-1906..... | 519 | 1,476 | 3,299 | 16,492 | 1,007 | 130,402 | 11,867 |
| Wales— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895..... | 2 | 6 | 13 | 55 | 3 | 320 | 42 |
| 1896-1900..... | 8 | 17 | 55 | 284 | 6 | 2,792 | 136 |
| 1901-1906..... | 30 | 98 | 59 | 225 | 60 | 5,536 | 437 |
| 1891-1906..... | 40 | 121 | 127 | 564 | 69 | 8,648 | 615 |
| Other British pos-
sessions— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895..... | 9 | 27 | 123 | 1,332 | 36 | 2,260 | 415 |
| 1896-1900..... | 6 | 23 | 97 | 324 | 10 | 1,280 | 193 |
| 1901-1906..... | 34 | 119 | 109 | 331 | 168 | 7,658 | 925 |
| 1891-1906..... | 49 | 169 | 329 | 1,987 | 214 | 11,198 | 1,553 |
| Austria-Hungary— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895..... | 96 | 548 | 462 | 1,806 | 1,649 | 22,455 | 5,525 |
| 1896-1900..... | 1,159 | 5,970 | 3,984 | 12,652 | 8,450 | 206,620 | 24,675 |
| 1901-1906..... | 845 | 3,947 | 921 | 6,171 | 2,040 | 141,161 | 8,235 |
| 1891-1906..... | 2,100 | 10,465 | 5,367 | 20,629 | 12,139 | 370,236 | 38,435 |
| Belgium— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895..... | 19 | 86 | 161 | 553 | 197 | 5,264 | 1,015 |
| 1896-1900..... | 6 | 34 | 67 | 168 | 96 | 1,740 | 390 |
| 1901-1906..... | 27 | 73 | 123 | 343 | 65 | 6,490 | 708 |
| 1891-1906..... | 52 | 193 | 351 | 1,064 | 358 | 13,494 | 2,113 |
| Denmark— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895..... | 13 | 44 | 138 | 791 | 38 | 3,260 | 535 |
| 1896-1900..... | 25 | 58 | 131 | 490 | 87 | 4,732 | 933 |
| 1901-1906..... | 110 | 245 | 439 | 1,192 | 279 | 21,745 | 2,749 |
| 1891-1906..... | 148 | 347 | 708 | 2,473 | 404 | 29,737 | 4,217 |
| France— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895..... | 13 | 46 | 175 | 514 | 94 | 4,513 | 773 |
| 1896-1900..... | 11 | 31 | 42 | 103 | 67 | 3,133 | 384 |
| 1901-1906..... | 88 | 236 | 325 | 1,093 | 86 | 17,690 | 1,065 |
| 1891-1906..... | 112 | 313 | 542 | 1,710 | 247 | 25,336 | 2,222 |
| Germany— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895..... | 86 | 461 | 472 | 1,743 | 1,219 | 24,040 | 5,627 |
| 1896-1900..... | 72 | 318 | 310 | 1,087 | 700 | 17,700 | 3,736 |

TABLEAU I. Statistique agricole des immigrants employés comme cultivateurs en 1906 dans les provinces du Nord-Ouest, arrivés durant les quinze années 1891-1906, groupés par périodes de cinq ans.

| Pays d'émigration | Employés comme cultivateurs en 1906 | | Bétail sur la ferme en 1906 | | | Terres à culture en 1906 | |
|-------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------|---------|--------------------------|-------------|
| | familles | personnes dans les familles | chevaux | bêtes à cornes | cochons | occupées | en récoltes |
| Alberta—con. | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. | acres | acres |
| Germany—con. | | | | | | | |
| 1901-1906..... | 285 | 694 | 980 | 3,400 | 968 | 59,783 | 8,082 |
| 1891-1906..... | 443 | 1,473 | 1,762 | 6,230 | 2,887 | 101,523 | 17,445 |
| Holland— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895..... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1896-1900..... | 1 | 1 | 9 | — | — | 160 | 68 |
| 1901-1906..... | 36 | 95 | 129 | 85 | 17 | 6,720 | 1,578 |
| 1891-1906..... | 37 | 96 | 138 | 85 | 17 | 6,880 | 1,646 |
| Iceland— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895..... | 2 | 15 | 8 | 123 | 28 | 480 | 50 |
| 1896-1900..... | 6 | 27 | 54 | 116 | 24 | 1,040 | 28 |
| 1901-1906..... | 26 | 76 | 30 | 269 | 22 | 3,770 | 104 |
| 1891-1906..... | 34 | 118 | 92 | 508 | 74 | 5,290 | 182 |
| Norway & Sweden— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895..... | 104 | 421 | 705 | 3,345 | 738 | 24,336 | 4,361 |
| 1896-1900..... | 145 | 488 | 689 | 3,732 | 780 | 34,284 | 4,468 |
| 1901-1906..... | 803 | 1,951 | 2,009 | 8,015 | 1,423 | 163,779 | 16,126 |
| 1891-1906..... | 1,052 | 2,860 | 3,403 | 15,092 | 2,941 | 222,399 | 24,955 |
| Rumania— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895..... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1896-1900..... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1901-1906..... | 9 | 39 | 52 | 131 | 11 | 2,240 | 58 |
| 1891-1906..... | 9 | 39 | 52 | 131 | 11 | 2,240 | 58 |
| Russia— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895..... | 162 | 1,025 | 1,007 | 3,592 | 2,613 | 45,645 | 10,685 |
| 1896-1900..... | 248 | 1,380 | 1,140 | 3,705 | 2,327 | 46,428 | 8,504 |
| 1901-1906..... | 502 | 2,314 | 1,374 | 5,035 | 1,995 | 85,065 | 11,036 |
| 1891-1906..... | 912 | 4,719 | 3,521 | 12,332 | 6,935 | 177,138 | 30,225 |
| Switzerland— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895..... | 7 | 29 | 53 | 153 | 27 | 1,050 | 150 |
| 1896-1900..... | 5 | 15 | 18 | 28 | 4 | 754 | 158 |
| 1901-1906..... | 42 | 91 | 159 | 629 | 44 | 8,920 | 514 |
| 1891-1906..... | 54 | 135 | 230 | 810 | 75 | 10,724 | 822 |
| United States— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895..... | 370 | 1,876 | 3,894 | 15,716 | 3,374 | 117,937 | 22,799 |
| 1896-1900..... | 1,077 | 5,523 | 8,250 | 40,135 | 7,470 | 357,376 | 52,757 |
| 1901-1906..... | 7,272 | 29,318 | 38,220 | 180,170 | 26,444 | 1,800,303 | 246,477 |
| 1891-1906..... | 8,719 | 36,717 | 50,364 | 236,021 | 37,288 | 2,275,616 | 322,033 |
| Other countries— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895..... | 24 | 131 | 101 | 364 | 372 | 5,040 | 1,173 |
| 1896-1900..... | 13 | 41 | 64 | 521 | 68 | 2,721 | 409 |
| 1901-1906..... | 33 | 143 | 137 | 354 | 155 | 7,305 | 978 |
| 1891-1906..... | 70 | 315 | 302 | 1,239 | 595 | 15,066 | 2,560 |
| All countries— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895..... | 1,305 | 6,036 | 12,346 | 49,083 | 11,892 | 375,261 | 67,408 |
| 1896-1900..... | 3,200 | 15,200 | 18,768 | 84,170 | 21,468 | 818,307 | 109,059 |
| 1901-1906..... | 11,993 | 44,413 | 53,190 | 236,254 | 36,571 | 2,744,383 | 328,808 |
| 1891-1906..... | 16,498 | 65,649 | 84,304 | 369,507 | 69,931 | 3,937,951 | 505,275 |

TABLE II. Agricultural statistics showing averages per family for all immigrants employed as farmers in 1906 in the Northwest provinces arrived in the fifteen years 1891-1906.

| Countries
whence emigrated | Employed as
farmers in 1906 | | Live stock per farm in 1906 | | | Farm lands per
family in 1906 | |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------------|--------|-------|----------------------------------|----------|
| | families | persons
per
family | horses | cattle | swine | occupied | in crops |
| THE THREE
PROVINCES | NO. | NO. | NO. | NO. | NO. | acres | acres |
| England— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895..... | 1,299 | 3·64 | 7·88 | 22·20 | 4·52 | 288·14 | 86·30 |
| 1896-1900..... | 1,035 | 3·05 | 6·23 | 23·28 | 3·19 | 284·55 | 66·61 |
| 1901-1906..... | 5,585 | 2·63 | 2·90 | 6·94 | 1·61 | 211·08 | 35·20 |
| 1891-1906..... | 7,919 | 2·85 | 4·14 | 11·58 | 2·29 | 233·31 | 47·71 |
| Ireland— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895..... | 103 | 3·40 | 9·16 | 25·37 | 4·27 | 310·14 | 79·75 |
| 1896-1900..... | 115 | 3·34 | 6·06 | 16·18 | 4·58 | 314·51 | 60·89 |
| 1901-1906..... | 420 | 2·75 | 3·96 | 10·40 | 1·79 | 231·07 | 48·32 |
| 1891-1906..... | 638 | 2·96 | 5·18 | 13·86 | 2·70 | 258·88 | 55·66 |
| Scotland— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895..... | 297 | 3·90 | 7·85 | 45·01 | 4·85 | 321·58 | 95·20 |
| 1896-1900..... | 230 | 3·46 | 7·54 | 40·34 | 2·95 | 278·18 | 81·84 |
| 1901-1906..... | 1,537 | 2·84 | 3·56 | 9·51 | 1·73 | 234·85 | 49·13 |
| 1891-1906..... | 2,064 | 3·06 | 4·63 | 18·06 | 2·31 | 252·16 | 59·41 |
| Wales— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895..... | 9 | 4·77 | 8·11 | 40·77 | 4·77 | 247·55 | 110·11 |
| 1896-1900..... | 23 | 2·47 | 6·69 | 23·87 | 2·61 | 335·30 | 80·04 |
| 1901-1906..... | 144 | 3·31 | 2·67 | 7·22 | 2·02 | 246·34 | 56·98 |
| 1891-1906..... | 176 | 3·28 | 3·47 | 11·11 | 2·23 | 258·03 | 62·25 |
| Other British pos-
sessions— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895..... | 19 | 3·42 | 9·84 | 74·10 | 5·73 | 295·78 | 91·36 |
| 1896-1900..... | 13 | 3·92 | 11·07 | 30·69 | 5·53 | 266·15 | 95·61 |
| 1901-1906..... | 79 | 3·08 | 5·60 | 6·29 | 2·75 | 251·96 | 42·98 |
| 1891-1906..... | 111 | 3·24 | 6·97 | 20·75 | 3·59 | 261·12 | 98·71 |
| Austria-Hungary— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895..... | 450 | 5·59 | 5·51 | 14·21 | 8·41 | 277·00 | 81·34 |
| 1896-1900..... | 4,953 | 5·30 | 2·16 | 9·59 | 3·53 | 168·60 | 27·24 |
| 1901-1906..... | 5,247 | 4·54 | 1·07 | 6·25 | 1·66 | 165·28 | 17·42 |
| 1891-1906..... | 10,650 | 4·94 | 1·77 | 8·14 | 2·82 | 171·55 | 24·69 |
| Belgium— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895..... | 147 | 5·04 | 6·78 | 16·11 | 4·74 | 295·38 | 112·84 |
| 1896-1900..... | 48 | 4·56 | 6·91 | 13·81 | 5·37 | 266·72 | 103·51 |
| 1901-1906..... | 147 | 3·36 | 3·78 | 6·75 | 1·81 | 225·81 | 60·10 |
| 1891-1906..... | 342 | 4·25 | 5·51 | 11·77 | 3·57 | 261·45 | 88·87 |
| Denmark— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895..... | 46 | 4·52 | 6·89 | 31·84 | 4·04 | 225·45 | 74·95 |
| 1896-1900..... | 38 | 2·86 | 5·44 | 19·73 | 4·07 | 221·36 | 60·78 |
| 1901-1906..... | 226 | 2·33 | 3·77 | 7·91 | 2·07 | 203·33 | 44·57 |
| 1891-1906..... | 310 | 2·72 | 4·44 | 12·91 | 2·61 | 208·83 | 51·07 |
| France— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895..... | 288 | 4·53 | 6·23 | 23·77 | 4·41 | 266·88 | 75·63 |
| 1896-1900..... | 147 | 4·10 | 6·44 | 21·72 | 3·41 | 241·92 | 65·59 |
| 1901-1906..... | 354 | 3·17 | 2·95 | 8·38 | 1·41 | 204·96 | 30·92 |
| 1891-1906..... | 789 | 3·84 | 4·80 | 16·47 | 2·88 | 234·45 | 53·70 |
| Germany— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895..... | 299 | 5·46 | 5·94 | 17·71 | 8·59 | 261·09 | 91·54 |
| 1896-1900..... | 261 | 4·87 | 4·59 | 11·75 | 6·33 | 224·17 | 65·83 |

TABLEAU II. Statistique agricole montrant les moyennes par famille des immigrants employés comme cultivateurs en 1906, dans les provinces du Nord-Ouest, arrivés durant les quinze années 1891-1906.

| Pays d'émigration | Employés comme cultivateurs en 1906 | | Bétail par ferme en 1906 | | | Terres à culture par famille en 1906 | |
|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|----------------|---------|--------------------------------------|-------------|
| | familles | personnes par famille | chevaux | bêtes à cornes | cochons | occupées | en récoltes |
| THE THREE PROVINCES—con. | NO. | NO. | NO. | NO. | NO. | acres | acres |
| Germany—con. | | | | | | | |
| 1901-1906. | 1,340 | 3.40 | 2.97 | 6.94 | 2.69 | 197.82 | 38.15 |
| 1891-1906. | 1,900 | 3.93 | 3.66 | 9.30 | 4.12 | 211.40 | 50.37 |
| Holland— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895. | 7 | 4.28 | 6.28 | 20.99 | 1.71 | 285.57 | 133.28 |
| 1896-1900. | 4 | 6.75 | 6.75 | 10.50 | 6.00 | 315.00 | 121.25 |
| 1901-1906. | 75 | 2.78 | 3.03 | 3.34 | 1.22 | 195.19 | 38.57 |
| 1891-1906. | 86 | 3.09 | 3.48 | 5.12 | 1.47 | 208.37 | 50.13 |
| Iceland— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895. | 126 | 5.22 | 2.79 | 26.70 | 1.62 | 191.43 | 26.11 |
| 1896-1900. | 153 | 4.47 | 2.21 | 20.17 | 1.70 | 188.91 | 21.10 |
| 1901-1906. | 208 | 3.94 | 1.31 | 13.70 | 1.00 | 174.83 | 13.60 |
| 1891-1906. | 487 | 4.44 | 1.98 | 19.10 | 1.38 | 183.55 | 19.20 |
| Norway & Sweden— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895. | 254 | 4.36 | 5.00 | 20.58 | 4.33 | 219.53 | 46.49 |
| 1896-1900. | 271 | 3.60 | 4.14 | 18.74 | 3.84 | 222.00 | 40.20 |
| 1901-1906. | 2,508 | 2.74 | 2.25 | 6.53 | 1.28 | 196.58 | 30.51 |
| 1891-1906. | 3,033 | 2.95 | 2.65 | 8.80 | 1.76 | 200.78 | 32.71 |
| Rumania— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895. | 1 | 4.00 | 4.00 | 2.00 | 2.00 | 320.00 | 100.00 |
| 1896-1900. | 4 | 7.00 | 6.25 | 11.75 | - | 200.00 | 85.75 |
| 1901-1906. | 113 | 4.53 | 3.23 | 5.75 | 1.36 | 210.60 | 35.59 |
| 1891-1906. | 118 | 4.61 | 3.35 | 5.92 | 1.32 | 211.17 | 37.84 |
| Russia— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895. | 802 | 5.87 | 5.73 | 13.40 | 8.37 | 260.00 | 96.99 |
| 1896-1900. | 2,554 | 4.63 | 1.54 | 5.05 | 1.75 | 170.90 | 26.26 |
| 1901-1906. | 1,662 | 4.83 | 2.91 | 7.72 | 3.27 | 184.67 | 37.07 |
| 1891-1906. | 5,018 | 4.90 | 2.66 | 7.27 | 3.31 | 189.71 | 41.62 |
| Switzerland— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895. | 18 | 4.55 | 6.72 | 18.05 | 3.61 | 187.22 | 67.88 |
| 1896-1900. | 8 | 3.00 | 4.00 | 14.37 | 1.50 | 154.25 | 31.12 |
| 1901-1906. | 83 | 2.77 | 3.99 | 10.02 | 2.36 | 243.51 | 47.50 |
| 1891-1906. | 109 | 3.08 | 4.45 | 11.67 | 2.50 | 227.67 | 49.67 |
| United States— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895. | 527 | 5.02 | 9.76 | 36.60 | 7.86 | 315.75 | 82.40 |
| 1896-1900. | 1,521 | 5.23 | 7.64 | 31.55 | 6.70 | 320.35 | 66.54 |
| 1901-1906. | 14,296 | 4.20 | 5.11 | 16.60 | 3.20 | 276.95 | 57.34 |
| 1891-1906. | 16,344 | 4.32 | 5.50 | 18.64 | 3.68 | 282.24 | 59.01 |
| Other countries— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895. | 53 | 5.45 | 5.41 | 14.15 | 9.98 | 259.73 | 93.81 |
| 1896-1900. | 46 | 4.34 | 3.80 | 18.02 | 4.04 | 168.50 | 35.76 |
| 1901-1906. | 131 | 4.00 | 2.85 | 7.96 | 3.07 | 200.12 | 35.45 |
| 1891-1906. | 230 | 4.32 | 5.50 | 18.64 | 3.68 | 282.24 | 59.01 |
| All countries— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895. | 4,745 | 4.69 | 6.93 | 22.93 | 6.15 | 303.75 | 84.96 |
| 1896-1900. | 11,424 | 4.78 | 3.48 | 14.13 | 3.58 | 208.34 | 39.57 |
| 1901-1906. | 34,155 | 3.77 | 3.55 | 11.10 | 2.40 | 230.03 | 42.53 |
| 1891-1906. | 50,324 | 4.40 | 3.63 | 11.40 | 4.86 | 207.71 | 48.96 |

TABLE III. Agricultural statistics of 1906 for immigrants in the Northwest provinces arrived in the fifteen years 1891-1906, grouped (1) by five year periods and (2) by principal occupations before arrival in Canada.

| Countries
whence emigrated | Employed as
farmers in 1906 | | Live stock on farms in 1906 | | | Farm lands in
1906 | |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------|---------|---------|-----------------------|-----------|
| | families | persons
in
families | horses | cattle | swine | occupied | in crops |
| THE THREE
PROVINCES | NO. | NO. | NO. | NO. | NO. | acres | acres |
| I. Farmers | 33,720 | 139,416 | 125,666 | 435,409 | 105,966 | 7,767,262 | 1,501,215 |
| England— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895..... | 455 | 1,650 | 3,441 | 11,817 | 2,041 | 124,920 | 38,577 |
| 1896-1900..... | 368 | 1,099 | 2,148 | 9,054 | 1,075 | 115,018 | 25,595 |
| 1901-1906..... | 2,051 | 5,220 | 6,206 | 14,461 | 3,933 | 426,413 | 77,739 |
| 1891-1906..... | 2,874 | 7,969 | 11,795 | 35,332 | 7,049 | 666,351 | 141,911 |
| Ireland— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895..... | 49 | 146 | 308 | 1,398 | 222 | 14,617 | 3,982 |
| 1896-1900..... | 65 | 216 | 328 | 1,185 | 351 | 22,550 | 3,924 |
| 1901-1906..... | 230 | 636 | 875 | 2,314 | 394 | 50,918 | 10,997 |
| 1891-1906..... | 344 | 998 | 1,511 | 4,897 | 967 | 88,085 | 18,903 |
| Scotland— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895..... | 143 | 533 | 1,043 | 4,060 | 625 | 43,880 | 12,280 |
| 1896-1900..... | 110 | 385 | 631 | 5,386 | 323 | 30,387 | 8,672 |
| 1901-1906..... | 660 | 1,808 | 2,199 | 6,638 | 1,071 | 152,256 | 34,358 |
| 1891-1906..... | 913 | 2,726 | 3,873 | 16,084 | 2,019 | 226,523 | 55,310 |
| Wales— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895..... | 5 | 17 | 29 | 86 | 10 | 960 | 328 |
| 1896-1900..... | 11 | 20 | 43 | 121 | 26 | 2,400 | 556 |
| 1901-1906..... | 88 | 312 | 264 | 740 | 229 | 23,000 | 5,760 |
| 1891-1906..... | 104 | 349 | 336 | 947 | 265 | 26,360 | 6,644 |
| Other British pos-
sessions— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895..... | 2 | 3 | 11 | 30 | 13 | 800 | 120 |
| 1896-1900..... | 6 | 29 | 110 | 153 | 52 | 2,180 | 871 |
| 1901-1906..... | 30 | 79 | 93 | 196 | 125 | 8,060 | 1,193 |
| 1891-1906..... | 38 | 111 | 214 | 379 | 190 | 11,040 | 2,184 |
| Austria-Hungary— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895..... | 325 | 1,790 | 1,861 | 4,629 | 2,817 | 88,142 | 26,947 |
| 1896-1900..... | 3,971 | 21,274 | 8,748 | 38,741 | 14,801 | 680,252 | 110,147 |
| 1901-1906..... | 4,173 | 19,220 | 4,487 | 26,759 | 7,239 | 707,825 | 76,186 |
| 1891-1906..... | 8,469 | 42,284 | 15,096 | 70,129 | 24,857 | 1,476,219 | 213,280 |
| Belgium— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895..... | 80 | 422 | 528 | 1,158 | 423 | 148,260 | 8,600 |
| 1896-1900..... | 27 | 106 | 158 | 354 | 122 | 7,390 | 2,868 |
| 1901-1906..... | 78 | 226 | 289 | 375 | 127 | 15,437 | 4,157 |
| 1891-1906..... | 185 | 754 | 975 | 1,887 | 672 | 171,087 | 15,625 |
| Denmark— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895..... | 20 | 97 | 150 | 758 | 57 | 4,520 | 1,309 |
| 1896-1900..... | 25 | 77 | 146 | 445 | 135 | 6,002 | 1,847 |
| 1901-1906..... | 139 | 323 | 491 | 853 | 290 | 28,936 | 7,145 |
| 1891-1906..... | 184 | 497 | 787 | 2,056 | 482 | 39,458 | 10,301 |
| France— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895..... | 158 | 656 | 1,070 | 4,132 | 661 | 46,415 | 12,937 |
| 1896-1900..... | 79 | 300 | 423 | 1,776 | 289 | 20,055 | 5,729 |
| 1901-1906..... | 179 | 586 | 514 | 1,301 | 304 | 35,052 | 6,054 |
| 1891-1906..... | 416 | 1,542 | 2,007 | 7,209 | 1,254 | 101,522 | 24,720 |

TABLEAU III. Statistiques agricoles de 1906 sur les immigrants des provinces du Nord-Ouest, arrivés durant les quinze années 1891-1906, groupés (1) par périodes de cinq ans et (2) par occupations principales avant leur arrivée au Canada.

| Pays d'émigration | Employés comme cultivateurs en 1906 | | Bétail sur la ferme en 1906 | | | Terres à culture en 1906 | |
|-------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------|---------|--------------------------|-------------|
| | familles | personnes dans les familles | chevaux | bêtes à cornes | cochons | occupées | en récoltes |
| I. Farmers—con. | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. | acres | acres |
| Germany— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895..... | 201 | 1,097 | 1,287 | 3,903 | 1,920 | 55,350 | 18,476 |
| 1896-1900..... | 145 | 692 | 675 | 1,811 | 1,106 | 33,108 | 10,212 |
| 1901-1906..... | 941 | 3,283 | 2,972 | 7,082 | 2,734 | 186,170 | 38,877 |
| 1891-1906..... | 1,287 | 5,072 | 4,934 | 12,796 | 5,760 | 274,628 | 67,565 |
| Holland— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895..... | 4 | 14 | 17 | 53 | 7 | 1,220 | 494 |
| 1896-1900..... | 4 | 27 | 27 | 42 | 24 | 1,260 | 485 |
| 1901-1906..... | 39 | 95 | 123 | 127 | 21 | 6,560 | 1,493 |
| 1891-1906..... | 47 | 136 | 167 | 222 | 52 | 9,040 | 2,472 |
| Iceland— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895..... | 66 | 330 | 195 | 1,907 | 96 | 13,245 | 1,791 |
| 1896-1900..... | 77 | 375 | 188 | 1,724 | 166 | 15,247 | 2,277 |
| 1901-1906..... | 129 | 476 | 154 | 1,659 | 119 | 22,313 | 1,885 |
| 1891-1906..... | 272 | 1,181 | 537 | 5,290 | 381 | 50,805 | 5,953 |
| Norway & Sweden— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895..... | 127 | 616 | 678 | 2,707 | 751 | 32,057 | 7,283 |
| 1896-1900..... | 168 | 610 | 721 | 3,064 | 617 | 37,663 | 6,370 |
| 1901-1906..... | 1,776 | 4,803 | 4,221 | 11,846 | 2,267 | 357,192 | 58,949 |
| 1891-1906..... | 2,071 | 6,029 | 5,620 | 17,617 | 3,635 | 426,912 | 72,602 |
| Rumania— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895..... | 1 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 320 | 100 |
| 1896-1900..... | 3 | 27 | 27 | 42 | 24 | 1,260 | 485 |
| 1901-1906..... | 85 | 387 | 278 | 509 | 136 | 18,678 | 3,018 |
| 1891-1906..... | 89 | 418 | 304 | 557 | 138 | 19,638 | 3,416 |
| Russia— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895..... | 642 | 3,821 | 3,804 | 8,727 | 5,893 | 175,170 | 67,277 |
| 1896-1900..... | 2,056 | 8,967 | 3,125 | 9,877 | 3,457 | 346,225 | 52,787 |
| 1901-1906..... | 1,098 | 5,344 | 3,555 | 8,509 | 3,994 | 207,061 | 44,874 |
| 1891-1906..... | 3,796 | 18,132 | 10,484 | 27,113 | 13,344 | 728,456 | 164,938 |
| Switzerland— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895..... | 11 | 50 | 56 | 129 | 32 | 1,910 | 651 |
| 1896-1900..... | 4 | 11 | 18 | 34 | 9 | 594 | 172 |
| 1901-1906..... | 47 | 129 | 207 | 655 | 155 | 12,040 | 2,261 |
| 1891-1906..... | 62 | 190 | 281 | 818 | 196 | 14,544 | 3,084 |
| United States— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895..... | 342 | 1,721 | 3,696 | 14,600 | 2,912 | 110,492 | 24,999 |
| 1896-1900..... | 1,085 | 5,694 | 8,707 | 38,043 | 7,278 | 372,153 | 66,384 |
| 1901-1906..... | 11,016 | 43,027 | 53,911 | 177,961 | 33,785 | 3,052,680 | 595,757 |
| 1891-1906..... | 12,433 | 50,442 | 66,314 | 232,604 | 43,975 | 3,535,325 | 687,140 |
| Other countries— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895..... | 33 | 200 | 177 | 563 | 415 | 7,549 | 2,280 |
| 1896-1900..... | 14 | 57 | 44 | 248 | 37 | 2,061 | 530 |
| 1901-1906..... | 79 | 329 | 210 | 661 | 278 | 15,659 | 2,357 |
| 1891-1906..... | 126 | 586 | 431 | 1,472 | 730 | 25,269 | 5,167 |
| All countries— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895..... | 2,664 | 13,167 | 18,355 | 60,659 | 18,897 | 869,827 | 228,431 |
| 1896-1900..... | 8,218 | 39,966 | 26,262 | 112,104 | 29,868 | 1,695,185 | 299,724 |
| 1901-1906..... | 22,838 | 86,283 | 81,049 | 262,646 | 57,201 | 5,326,250 | 973,060 |
| 1891-1906..... | 33,720 | 139,416 | 125,666 | 435,409 | 105,966 | 7,767,262 | 1,501,215 |

TABLE III. Agricultural statistics of 1906 for immigrants in the Northwest provinces arrived in the fifteen years 1891-1906, grouped (1) by five year periods and (2) by principal occupations before arrival in Canada.

| Countries
whence emigrated | Employed as
farmers in 1906 | | Live stock on farms in 1906 | | | Farm lands in
1906 | |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------|--------|-------|-----------------------|----------|
| | families | persons
in
families | horses | cattle | swine | occupied | in crops |
| THE THREE PRO-
VINCES—con. | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. | acres | acres |
| II. Mechanics | 3,494 | 12,766 | 10,662 | 36,774 | 8,701 | 738,357 | 122,614 |
| England— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895..... | 92 | 338 | 599 | 1,900 | 303 | 24,220 | 6,222 |
| 1896-1900..... | 116 | 408 | 553 | 4,225 | 386 | 25,203 | 5,742 |
| 1901-1906..... | 980 | 2,859 | 1,938 | 5,063 | 1,403 | 191,195 | 24,804 |
| 1891-1906..... | 1,188 | 3,605 | 3,090 | 11,188 | 2,092 | 240,618 | 36,768 |
| Ireland— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895..... | 7 | 24 | 51 | 74 | 18 | 1,960 | 482 |
| 1896-1900..... | 5 | 6 | 8 | 13 | 4 | 960 | 254 |
| 1901-1906..... | 28 | 76 | 100 | 204 | 38 | 8,459 | 1,029 |
| 1891-1906..... | 40 | 106 | 159 | 291 | 60 | 11,379 | 1,765 |
| Scotland— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895..... | 22 | 95 | 172 | 1,596 | 87 | 7,420 | 1,632 |
| 1896-1900..... | 24 | 69 | 334 | 1,583 | 64 | 5,920 | 1,711 |
| 1901-1906..... | 226 | 619 | 546 | 1,810 | 229 | 44,932 | 6,614 |
| 1891-1906..... | 272 | 783 | 1,052 | 4,989 | 380 | 58,272 | 9,957 |
| Wales— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895..... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1896-1900..... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1901-1906..... | 20 | 60 | 22 | 100 | 15 | 3,514 | 459 |
| 1891-1906..... | 20 | 60 | 22 | 100 | 15 | 3,514 | 459 |
| Other British pos-
sessions— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895..... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1896-1900..... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1901-1906..... | 1 | 1 | — | 9 | — | 72 | 72 |
| 1891-1906..... | 1 | 1 | — | 9 | — | 72 | 72 |
| Austria-Hungary— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895..... | 30 | 193 | 167 | 457 | 290 | 9,074 | 2,713 |
| 1896-1900..... | 114 | 589 | 318 | 1,107 | 563 | 22,537 | 4,483 |
| 1901-1906..... | 168 | 678 | 329 | 852 | 329 | 28,336 | 3,729 |
| 1891-1906..... | 312 | 1,460 | 814 | 2,416 | 1,182 | 59,947 | 10,925 |
| Belgium— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895..... | 12 | 58 | 82 | 250 | 23 | 3,320 | 913 |
| 1896-1900..... | 4 | 21 | 23 | 20 | 18 | 640 | 318 |
| 1901-1906..... | 17 | 70 | 70 | 183 | 61 | 5,098 | 866 |
| 1891-1906..... | 33 | 149 | 175 | 453 | 102 | 9,058 | 2,097 |
| Denmark— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895..... | 4 | 19 | 30 | 112 | 15 | 810 | 87 |
| 1896-1900..... | 3 | 4 | 10 | 10 | 2 | 490 | 104 |
| 1901-1906..... | 23 | 60 | 76 | 254 | 29 | 5,030 | 902 |
| 1891-1906..... | 30 | 83 | 116 | 376 | 46 | 6,330 | 1,093 |
| France— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895..... | 14 | 73 | 73 | 287 | 72 | 3,187 | 983 |
| 1896-1900..... | 12 | 57 | 42 | 216 | 32 | 2,640 | 479 |
| 1901-1906..... | 27 | 83 | 48 | 233 | 10 | 4,755 | 297 |
| 1891-1906..... | 53 | 213 | 163 | 736 | 114 | 10,582 | 1,759 |

TABLEAU III. Statistiques agricoles de 1906 sur les immigrants des provinces du Nord Ouest, arrivés durant les quinze années 1891-1906, groupés (1) par périodes de cinq ans et (2) par occupations principales avant leur arrivée au Canada.

| Pays d'émigration | Employés comme cultivateurs en 1906 | | Bétail sur la ferme en 1906 | | | Terres à culture en 1906 | |
|--------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------|---------|--------------------------|-------------|
| | familles | personnes dans les familles | chevaux | bêtes à cornes | cochons | occupées | en récoltes |
| II. Mechanics—con. | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. | acres | res |
| Germany— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895..... | 24 | 145 | 83 | 391 | 123 | 5,309 | 1,527 |
| 1896-1900..... | 24 | 124 | 152 | 320 | 150 | 4,789 | 1,293 |
| 1901-1906..... | 96 | 320 | 298 | 780 | 289 | 18,151 | 2,568 |
| 1891-1906..... | 144 | 589 | 533 | 1,491 | 562 | 28,249 | 5,388 |
| Holland— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895..... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1896-1900..... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1901-1906..... | 13 | 39 | 33 | 18 | 26 | 2,880 | 438 |
| 1891-1906..... | 13 | 39 | 33 | 18 | 26 | 2,880 | 438 |
| Iceland— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895..... | 4 | 24 | 5 | 92 | 3 | 640 | 15 |
| 1896-1900..... | 5 | 25 | 14 | 54 | 20 | 960 | 172 |
| 1901-1906..... | 12 | 57 | 12 | 152 | 17 | 2,170 | 130 |
| 1891-1906..... | 21 | 106 | 31 | 298 | 40 | 3,770 | 317 |
| Norway & Sweden— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895..... | 24 | 118 | 69 | 361 | 43 | 4,175 | 429 |
| 1896-1900..... | 23 | 88 | 103 | 552 | 167 | 4,574 | 816 |
| 1901-1906..... | 177 | 559 | 298 | 1,139 | 314 | 31,480 | 3,724 |
| 1891-1906..... | 224 | 765 | 470 | 2,052 | 524 | 40,229 | 4,969 |
| Rumania— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895..... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1896-1900..... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1901-1906..... | 11 | 57 | 29 | 48 | — | 1,920 | 342 |
| 1891-1906..... | 11 | 57 | 29 | 48 | — | 1,920 | 342 |
| Russia— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895..... | 14 | 95 | 69 | 205 | 83 | 3,625 | 1,497 |
| 1896-1900..... | 25 | 124 | 108 | 292 | 133 | 5,038 | 1,246 |
| 1901-1906..... | 96 | 382 | 156 | 552 | 131 | 15,480 | 2,491 |
| 1891-1906..... | 135 | 601 | 333 | 1,049 | 347 | 24,143 | 5,234 |
| Switzerland— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895..... | 3 | 14 | 41 | 92 | 4 | 720 | 231 |
| 1896-1900..... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1901-1906..... | 8 | 19 | 16 | 23 | 7 | 1,280 | 97 |
| 1891-1906..... | 11 | 33 | 57 | 115 | 11 | 2,000 | 328 |
| United States— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895..... | 21 | 93 | 169 | 742 | 187 | 5,677 | 857 |
| 1896-1900..... | 69 | 317 | 407 | 1,118 | 495 | 13,725 | 3,746 |
| 1901-1906..... | 882 | 3,644 | 2,952 | 9,168 | 2,456 | 212,532 | 35,044 |
| 1891-1906..... | 972 | 4,054 | 3,528 | 11,028 | 3,138 | 231,934 | 39,647 |
| Other countries— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895..... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1896-1900..... | 3 | 16 | 17 | 49 | 10 | 480 | 39 |
| 1901-1906..... | 11 | 46 | 40 | 68 | 52 | 2,980 | 1,017 |
| 1891-1906..... | 14 | 62 | 57 | 117 | 62 | 3,460 | 1,056 |
| All countries— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895..... | 271 | 1,289 | 1,610 | 6,559 | 1,251 | 70,137 | 17,588 |
| 1896-1900..... | 427 | 1,848 | 2,089 | 9,559 | 2,044 | 87,956 | 20,403 |
| 1901-1906..... | 2,796 | 9,629 | 6,963 | 20,656 | 5,406 | 580,264 | 84,623 |
| 1891-1906..... | 3,494 | 12,766 | 10,662 | 36,774 | 8,701 | 738,357 | 122,614 |

TABLE III. Agricultural statistics of 1906 for immigrants in the Northwest provinces arrived in the fifteen years 1891-1906, grouped (1) by five year periods and (2) by principal occupations before arrival in Canada.

| Countries
whence emigrated | Employed as
farmers in 1906 | | Live stock on farms in 1906 | | | Farm lands in
1906 | |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------|--------|-------|-----------------------|----------|
| | families | persons
in
families | horses | cattle | swine | occupied | in crops |
| THE THREE
PROVINCES—con. | NO. | NO. | NO. | NO. | NO. | acres | acres |
| III. Traders | 2,148 | 7,179 | 8,746 | 25,405 | 5,167 | 523,141 | 98,010 |
| England— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895..... | 113 | 451 | 1,113 | 2,647 | 512 | 32,064 | 9,891 |
| 1896-1900..... | 118 | 365 | 585 | 1,369 | 287 | 33,206 | 6,599 |
| 1901-1906..... | 861 | 2,240 | 2,119 | 4,842 | 1,115 | 177,464 | 26,068 |
| 1891-1906..... | 1,092 | 3,056 | 3,817 | 8,858 | 1,914 | 242,734 | 42,558 |
| Ireland— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895..... | 1 | 4 | 12 | 104 | — | 1,075 | 58 |
| 1896-1900..... | 11 | 47 | 70 | 107 | 48 | 3,160 | 870 |
| 1901-1906..... | 30 | 79 | 93 | 202 | 126 | 6,685 | 1,528 |
| 1891-1906..... | 42 | 130 | 175 | 413 | 174 | 10,920 | 2,456 |
| Scotland— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895..... | 20 | 67 | 120 | 322 | 153 | 5,540 | 1,733 |
| 1896-1900..... | 12 | 55 | 178 | 558 | 72 | 4,000 | 1,112 |
| 1901-1906..... | 150 | 466 | 522 | 996 | 509 | 39,265 | 9,203 |
| 1891-1906..... | 182 | 588 | 820 | 1,876 | 734 | 48,805 | 12,048 |
| Wales— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895..... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1896-1900..... | 1 | 2 | 12 | 122 | 3 | 1,400 | 171 |
| 1901-1906..... | 11 | 38 | 36 | 46 | 12 | 2,880 | 657 |
| 1891-1906..... | 12 | 40 | 48 | 168 | 15 | 4,280 | 828 |
| Other British pos-
sessions— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895..... | 3 | 18 | 26 | 168 | 31 | 1,160 | 288 |
| 1896-1900..... | 1 | 2 | 6 | 10 | — | 160 | — |
| 1901-1906..... | 11 | 39 | 228 | 81 | 5 | 2,646 | 367 |
| 1891-1906..... | 15 | 59 | 260 | 259 | 36 | 3,966 | 655 |
| Austria-Hungary— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895..... | 1 | 10 | 4 | 26 | 60 | 160 | 2 |
| 1896-1900..... | 10 | 51 | 30 | 105 | 35 | 2,440 | 527 |
| 1901-1906..... | 20 | 61 | 50 | 136 | 36 | 3,760 | 540 |
| 1891-1906..... | 31 | 122 | 84 | 267 | 131 | 6,360 | 1,069 |
| Belgium— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895..... | 6 | 38 | 74 | 178 | 59 | 2,400 | 956 |
| 1896-1900..... | 2 | 19 | 19 | 36 | 5 | 473 | 202 |
| 1901-1906..... | 9 | 26 | 32 | 174 | 8 | 2,275 | 311 |
| 1891-1906..... | 17 | 83 | 125 | 388 | 72 | 5,148 | 1,469 |
| Denmark— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895..... | 1 | 5 | 8 | 8 | — | 160 | 87 |
| 1896-1900..... | 2 | 3 | 19 | 43 | 1 | 320 | 80 |
| 1901-1906..... | 5 | 9 | 5 | 42 | 7 | 800 | 20 |
| 1891-1906..... | 8 | 17 | 32 | 93 | 8 | 1,280 | 187 |
| France— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895..... | 12 | 65 | 79 | 275 | 72 | 3,000 | 1,126 |
| 1896-1900..... | 14 | 57 | 74 | 386 | 25 | 3,600 | 994 |
| 1901-1906..... | 21 | 83 | 82 | 276 | 64 | 4,091 | 600 |
| 1891-1906..... | 47 | 205 | 235 | 937 | 161 | 10,691 | 2,720 |

TABLEAU III. Statistiques agricoles de 1906 sur les immigrants des provinces du Nord-Ouest, arrivés durant les quinze années 1891-1906, groupés (1) par périodes de cinq ans et (2) par occupations principales avant leur arrivée au Canada.

| Pays d'émigration | Employés comme cultivateurs en 1906 | | Bétail sur la ferme en 1906 | | | Terres à culture en 1906 | |
|-------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------|---------|--------------------------|-------------|
| | familles | personnes dans les familles | chevaux | bêtes à cornes | cochons | occupées | en récoltes |
| III. Traders—con. | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. | acres | acres |
| Germany— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895..... | 6 | 24 | 22 | 127 | 66 | 1,600 | 546 |
| 1896-1900..... | 4 | 24 | 13 | 51 | 7 | 780 | 195 |
| 1901-1906..... | 30 | 106 | 79 | 159 | 72 | 7,398 | 878 |
| 1891-1906..... | 40 | 154 | 114 | 337 | 145 | 9,778 | 1,619 |
| Holland— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895..... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1896-1900..... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1901-1906..... | 6 | 20 | 20 | 29 | 20 | 1,200 | 145 |
| 1891-1906..... | 6 | 20 | 20 | 29 | 20 | 1,200 | 145 |
| Iceland— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895..... | 20 | 111 | 54 | 577 | 60 | 3,368 | 498 |
| 1896-1900..... | 17 | 76 | 45 | 385 | 23 | 3,061 | 153 |
| 1901-1906..... | 17 | 85 | 19 | 305 | 10 | 3,027 | 49 |
| 1891-1906..... | 54 | 272 | 118 | 1,267 | 93 | 9,456 | 700 |
| Norway & Sweden— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895..... | 22 | 98 | 91 | 900 | 71 | 3,835 | 634 |
| 1896-1900..... | 17 | 68 | 48 | 230 | 32 | 3,983 | 579 |
| 1901-1906..... | 58 | 163 | 79 | 240 | 38 | 11,066 | 1,020 |
| 1891-1906..... | 97 | 329 | 218 | 1,370 | 141 | 18,884 | 2,233 |
| Rumania— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895..... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1896-1900..... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1901-1906..... | 5 | 23 | 19 | 40 | — | 960 | 216 |
| 1891-1906..... | 5 | 23 | 19 | 40 | — | 960 | 216 |
| Russia— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895..... | 1 | 4 | 7 | 18 | — | 320 | 46 |
| 1896-1900..... | 3 | 10 | 5 | 52 | 11 | 960 | 115 |
| 1901-1906..... | 25 | 98 | 53 | 305 | 1 | 5,324 | 1,007 |
| 1891-1906..... | 29 | 112 | 65 | 375 | 12 | 6,604 | 1,168 |
| Switzerland— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895..... | 1 | 8 | 3 | 12 | 5 | 160 | 43 |
| 1896-1900..... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1901-1906..... | 4 | 7 | 18 | 16 | 9 | 960 | 257 |
| 1891-1906..... | 5 | 15 | 21 | 28 | 14 | 1,120 | 300 |
| United States— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895..... | 8 | 42 | 55 | 187 | 39 | 2,080 | 347 |
| 1896-1900..... | 34 | 168 | 335 | 1,922 | 303 | 11,313 | 1,923 |
| 1901-1906..... | 414 | 1,708 | 2,142 | 6,507 | 1,119 | 125,162 | 24,990 |
| 1891-1906..... | 456 | 1,918 | 2,532 | 8,616 | 1,461 | 138,555 | 27,260 |
| Other countries— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895..... | 4 | 10 | 17 | 13 | 23 | 800 | 70 |
| 1896-1900..... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1901-1906..... | 6 | 26 | 26 | 71 | 13 | 1,600 | 309 |
| 1891-1906..... | 10 | 36 | 43 | 84 | 36 | 2,400 | 379 |
| All countries— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895..... | 219 | 955 | 1,685 | 5,562 | 1,151 | 57,722 | 16,325 |
| 1896-1900..... | 246 | 947 | 1,439 | 5,376 | 852 | 68,856 | 13,520 |
| 1901-1906..... | 1,683 | 5,277 | 5,622 | 14,467 | 3,164 | 396,563 | 68,165 |
| 1891-1906..... | 2,148 | 7,179 | 8,746 | 25,405 | 5,167 | 523,141 | 98,010 |

TABLE III. Agricultural statistics of 1906 for immigrants in the Northwest provinces arrived in the fifteen years 1891-1906, grouped (1) by five year periods, and (2) by principal occupations before arrival in Canada.

| Countries
whence emigrated | Employed as
farmers in 1906 | | Live stock on farms in 1906 | | | Farm lands in
1906 | |
|----------------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------|--------|-------|-----------------------|----------|
| | families | persons
in
families | horses | cattle | swine | occupied | in crops |
| THE THREE PRO-
VINCES—con. | NO. | NO. | NO. | NO. | NO. | acres | acres |
| IV. Professions | 1,050 | 3,372 | 4,799 | 13,544 | 2,566 | 273,519 | 52,560 |
| England— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895..... | 98 | 328 | 903 | 2,501 | 412 | 32,803 | 8,364 |
| 1896-1900. | 40 | 130 | 371 | 1,476 | 166 | 13,899 | 2,965 |
| 1901-1906..... | 330 | 899 | 1,074 | 2,482 | 523 | 75,609 | 11,477 |
| 1891-1906..... | 468 | 1,357 | 2,348 | 6,459 | 1,101 | 122,311 | 22,806 |
| Ireland— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895. | 9 | 31 | 51 | 71 | 24 | 2,998 | 660 |
| 1896-1900..... | 1 | 4 | 6 | 11 | 1 | 320 | 69 |
| 1901-1906..... | 19 | 51 | 145 | 143 | 13 | 4,355 | 697 |
| 1891-1906..... | 29 | 86 | 202 | 225 | 38 | 7,673 | 1,426 |
| Scotland— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895. | 10 | 33 | 94 | 167 | 35 | 3,440 | 1,181 |
| 1896-1900..... | 9 | 22 | 51 | 97 | 12 | 2,240 | 470 |
| 1901-1906..... | 89 | 280 | 331 | 818 | 156 | 23,732 | 3,096 |
| 1891-1906. | 108 | 335 | 476 | 1,082 | 203 | 29,403 | 4,747 |
| Wales— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895..... | 1 | 4 | 4 | 6 | 5 | 320 | 138 |
| 1896-1900..... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1901-1906. | 8 | 24 | 30 | 46 | 8 | 1,760 | 451 |
| 1891-1906. | 9 | 28 | 34 | 52 | 13 | 2,080 | 589 |
| Other British pos-
sessions — | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895..... | 2 | 5 | 59 | 563 | 3 | 460 | 30 |
| 1896-1900. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1901-1906..... | 7 | 33 | 35 | 54 | 31 | 2,080 | 528 |
| 1891-1906..... | 9 | 38 | 85 | 617 | 34 | 2,540 | 558 |
| Austria-Hungary— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895..... | 1 | 2 | 8 | 5 | 8 | 160 | 35 |
| 1896-1900. | 1 | 10 | 3 | 11 | 6 | 160 | 20 |
| 1901-1906..... | 8 | 25 | 9 | 49 | 10 | 1,206 | 198 |
| 1891-1906..... | 10 | 37 | 20 | 65 | 24 | 1,526 | 253 |
| Belgium— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895..... | 6 | 22 | 24 | 68 | 13 | 1,420 | 521 |
| 1896-1900..... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1901-1906. | 5 | 20 | 16 | 21 | 7 | 880 | 201 |
| 1891-1906. | 11 | 42 | 40 | 89 | 20 | 2,300 | 722 |
| Denmark— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895..... | 2 | 2 | 7 | — | — | 281 | 75 |
| 1896-1900. | 1 | 5 | 3 | 30 | 8 | 160 | 36 |
| 1901-1906..... | 7 | 11 | 20 | 22 | 6 | 1,081 | 225 |
| 1891-1906..... | 10 | 18 | 30 | 52 | 14 | 1,522 | 336 |
| France— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895..... | 15 | 39 | 88 | 474 | 39 | 3,680 | 671 |
| 1896-1900. | 6 | 56 | 45 | 134 | 72 | 3,138 | 712 |
| 1901-1906. | 22 | 51 | 66 | 395 | 21 | 6,880 | 465 |
| 1891-1906..... | 43 | 146 | 199 | 1,003 | 132 | 13,698 | 1,848 |

TABLEAU III. Statistiques agricoles de 1906 sur les immigrants des provinces du Nord-Ouest, arrivés durant les quinze années 1891-1906, groupés (1) par périodes de cinq ans et (2) par occupations principales avant leur arrivée au Canada.

| Pays d'émigration | Employés comme cultivateurs en 1906 | | Bétail sur la ferme en 1906 | | | Terres à culture en 1906 | |
|-----------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------|---------|--------------------------|-------------|
| | familles | personnes dans les familles | chevaux | bêtes à cornes | cochons | occupées | en récoltes |
| IV. Professions —con. | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. | acres | acres |
| Germany— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895. | 5 | 26 | 28 | 58 | 39 | 880 | 303 |
| 1896-1900. | 3 | 12 | 14 | 37 | 22 | 1,640 | 205 |
| 1901-1906. | 14 | 56 | 48 | 79 | 64 | 2,685 | 671 |
| 1891-1906. | 22 | 94 | 90 | 174 | 125 | 5,205 | 1,179 |
| Holland— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895. | 1 | 5 | 11 | 12 | — | 320 | 216 |
| 1896-1900. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1901-1906. | 2 | 11 | 9 | 8 | 4 | 320 | 116 |
| 1891-1906. | 3 | 16 | 20 | 20 | 4 | 640 | 332 |
| Iceland— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895. | 2 | 7 | 3 | 32 | 4 | 280 | 7 |
| 1896-1900. | 2 | 8 | 6 | 28 | 2 | 310 | — |
| 1901-1906. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1891-1906. | 4 | 15 | 9 | 60 | 6 | 590 | 7 |
| Norway & Sweden— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895. | 4 | 11 | 19 | 61 | — | 800 | 94 |
| 1896-1900. | 1 | 3 | 4 | 10 | — | 160 | 41 |
| 1901-1906. | 20 | 51 | 33 | 47 | 4 | 3,840 | 447 |
| 1891-1906. | 25 | 65 | 56 | 118 | 4 | 4,800 | 582 |
| Rumania— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1896-1900. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1901-1906. | 1 | 4 | 4 | 6 | — | 160 | 32 |
| 1891-1906. | 1 | 4 | 4 | 6 | — | 160 | 32 |
| Russia— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895. | 4 | 13 | 22 | 67 | 50 | 960 | 352 |
| 1896-1900. | 5 | 32 | 28 | 110 | 3 | 1,440 | 324 |
| 1901-1906. | 16 | 86 | 60 | 153 | 22 | 3,260 | 864 |
| 1891-1906. | 25 | 131 | 110 | 330 | 75 | 5,660 | 1,540 |
| Switzerland— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1896-1900. | 1 | 5 | 1 | 8 | — | 160 | 16 |
| 1901-1906. | 5 | 19 | 29 | 13 | 5 | 2,080 | 903 |
| 1891-1906. | 6 | 24 | 30 | 21 | 5 | 2,240 | 919 |
| United States— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895. | 5 | 15 | 19 | 122 | 2 | 1,060 | 186 |
| 1896-1900. | 18 | 64 | 71 | 344 | 138 | 2,730 | 480 |
| 1901-1906. | 237 | 826 | 910 | 2,580 | 607 | 65,461 | 13,333 |
| 1891-1906. | 260 | 905 | 1,000 | 3,046 | 747 | 69,251 | 14,059 |
| Other countries— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895. | 2 | 11 | 8 | 17 | — | 640 | 150 |
| 1896-1900. | 2 | 6 | 28 | 75 | 10 | 480 | 220 |
| 1901-1906. | 3 | 14 | 10 | 33 | 11 | 800 | 255 |
| 1891-1906. | 7 | 31 | 46 | 125 | 20 | 1,920 | 625 |
| All countries— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895. | 167 | 554 | 1,339 | 4,224 | 634 | 50,502 | 12,983 |
| 1896-1900. | 90 | 357 | 631 | 2,371 | 440 | 26,837 | 5,558 |
| 1901-1906. | 793 | 2,461 | 2,829 | 6,949 | 1,492 | 196,180 | 34,019 |
| 1891-1906. | 1,050 | 3,372 | 4,799 | 13,544 | 2,566 | 273,519 | 52,560 |

TABLE III. Agricultural statistics of 1906 for immigrants in the Northwest provinces arrived in the fifteen years 1891-1906, grouped (1) by five year periods and (2) by principal occupations before arrival in Canada.

| Countries
whence emigrated | Employed as
farmers in 1906 | | Live stock on farms in 1906 | | | Farm lands in
1906 | |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------|--------|-------|-----------------------|----------|
| | families | persons
in
families | horses | cattle | swine | occupied | in crops |
| THE THREE PRO-
VINCES—con. | NO. | NO. | NO. | NO. | NO. | acres | acres |
| v. Labourers | 2,316 | 8,816 | 4,846 | 19,205 | 3,852 | 424,847 | 69,838 |
| England— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895. | 64 | 250 | 430 | 1,139 | 270 | 16,927 | 6,010 |
| 1896-1900. | 39 | 108 | 158 | 356 | 72 | 8,520 | 2,136 |
| 1901-1906. | 279 | 668 | 490 | 1,085 | 208 | 55,936 | 8,893 |
| 1891-1906. | 382 | 1,026 | 1,078 | 2,580 | 550 | 81,383 | 17,039 |
| Ireland— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895. | 3 | 9 | 4 | 20 | 10 | 480 | 33 |
| 1896-1900. | 5 | 15 | 25 | 24 | 14 | 960 | 202 |
| 1901-1906. | 17 | 54 | 33 | 99 | 12 | 3,248 | 518 |
| 1891-1906. | 25 | 78 | 62 | 143 | 36 | 4,688 | 753 |
| Scotland— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895. | 13 | 38 | 77 | 3,021 | 37 | 4,480 | 1,124 |
| 1896-1900. | 10 | 38 | 40 | 116 | 11 | 2,240 | 778 |
| 1901-1906. | 58 | 124 | 162 | 779 | 44 | 11,645 | 1,694 |
| 1891-1906. | 81 | 200 | 279 | 3,916 | 92 | 18,365 | 3,596 |
| Wales— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895. | 1 | 7 | 7 | 29 | 5 | 160 | 36 |
| 1896-1900. | 1 | 1 | 8 | 1 | 5 | 160 | 145 |
| 1901-1906. | 6 | 18 | 7 | 25 | 4 | 1,920 | 160 |
| 1891-1906. | 8 | 26 | 22 | 55 | 14 | 2,240 | 341 |
| Other British pos-
sessions— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1896-1900. | 1 | 1 | 2 | — | — | 160 | 96 |
| 1901-1906. | 4 | 14 | 18 | 65 | 19 | 960 | 289 |
| 1891-1906. | 5 | 15 | 20 | 65 | 19 | 1,120 | 385 |
| Austria-Hungary— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895. | 23 | 108 | 84 | 209 | 148 | 4,899 | 1,319 |
| 1896-1900. | 198 | 1,006 | 392 | 1,562 | 543 | 32,114 | 6,354 |
| 1901-1906. | 273 | 1,120 | 215 | 1,327 | 306 | 37,472 | 3,123 |
| 1891-1906. | 494 | 2,234 | 691 | 3,098 | 997 | 74,485 | 10,796 |
| Belgium— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895. | 10 | 63 | 72 | 199 | 58 | 2,841 | 1,244 |
| 1896-1900. | 1 | 7 | 2 | 7 | 2 | 5 | 3 |
| 1901-1906. | 12 | 35 | 24 | 59 | 9 | 1,820 | 277 |
| 1891-1906. | 23 | 105 | 98 | 265 | 69 | 4,666 | 1,524 |
| Denmark— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895. | 3 | 20 | 20 | 75 | 20 | 800 | 485 |
| 1896-1900. | 1 | 5 | 5 | 21 | 5 | 166 | 116 |
| 1901-1906. | 11 | 28 | 31 | 193 | 32 | 2,240 | 279 |
| 1891-1906. | 15 | 53 | 56 | 289 | 57 | 3,200 | 880 |
| France— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895. | 29 | 162 | 134 | 594 | 133 | 6,195 | 2,043 |
| 1896-1900. | 17 | 56 | 63 | 148 | 43 | 2,546 | 841 |
| 1901-1906. | 18 | 68 | 24 | 139 | 17 | 2,845 | 411 |
| 1891-1906. | 64 | 286 | 221 | 881 | 193 | 11,586 | 3,295 |

TABLEAU III. Statistiques agricoles de 1906 sur les immigrants des provinces du Nord-Ouest, arrivés durant les quinze années 1891-1906, groupés (1) par périodes de cinq ans et (2) par occupations principales avant leur arrivée au Canada.

| Pays d'émigration | Employés comme cultivateurs en 1906 | | Bétail sur la ferme en 1906 | | | Terres à culture en 1906 | |
|---------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------|---------|--------------------------|-------------|
| | familles | personnes dans les familles | chevaux | bêtes à cornes | cochons | occupées | en récoltes |
| v. Labourers —con. | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. | acres | acres |
| Germany— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895 | 17 | 78 | 76 | 234 | 126 | 3,815 | 1,713 |
| 1896-1900 | 25 | 116 | 100 | 221 | 89 | 5,080 | 1,311 |
| 1901-1906 | 64 | 182 | 143 | 311 | 103 | 11,290 | 2,067 |
| 1891-1906 | 106 | 376 | 319 | 766 | 318 | 20,185 | 5,091 |
| Holland— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1896-1900 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1901-1906 | 2 | 2 | — | 15 | — | 320 | 2 |
| 1891-1906 | 2 | 2 | — | 15 | — | 320 | 2 |
| Iceland— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895 | 17 | 91 | 33 | 415 | 10 | 3,400 | 328 |
| 1896-1900 | 33 | 128 | 58 | 594 | 39 | 6,118 | 446 |
| 1901-1906 | 21 | 75 | 22 | 322 | 18 | 3,716 | 190 |
| 1891-1906 | 71 | 294 | 113 | 1,331 | 67 | 13,234 | 964 |
| Norway & Sweden— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895 | 35 | 123 | 167 | 439 | 67 | 6,728 | 1,259 |
| 1896-1900 | 18 | 62 | 71 | 346 | 37 | 3,880 | 435 |
| 1901-1906 | 209 | 522 | 303 | 998 | 187 | 35,515 | 3,742 |
| 1891-1906 | 262 | 707 | 541 | 1,783 | 291 | 46,123 | 5,436 |
| Rumania— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1896-1900 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1901-1906 | 8 | 38 | 30 | 39 | 18 | 1,600 | 384 |
| 1891-1906 | 8 | 38 | 30 | 39 | 18 | 1,600 | 384 |
| Russia— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895 | 27 | 161 | 112 | 375 | 178 | 4,950 | 1,643 |
| 1896-1900 | 300 | 1,803 | 174 | 860 | 132 | 53,216 | 6,041 |
| 1901-1906 | 41 | 166 | 70 | 251 | 94 | 7,260 | 868 |
| 1891-1906 | 368 | 2,130 | 356 | 1,486 | 404 | 65,426 | 8,552 |
| Switzerland— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895 | 2 | 5 | 10 | 62 | 15 | 260 | 102 |
| 1896-1900 | 1 | 5 | 3 | 1 | — | 160 | 10 |
| 1901-1906 | 4 | 14 | 3 | 16 | 2 | 800 | 30 |
| 1891-1906 | 7 | 24 | 16 | 79 | 17 | 1,220 | 142 |
| United States— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895 | 10 | 51 | 31 | 125 | 26 | 2,090 | 482 |
| 1896-1900 | 49 | 219 | 200 | 598 | 198 | 9,850 | 2,116 |
| 1901-1906 | 312 | 865 | 647 | 1,537 | 401 | 58,426 | 7,273 |
| 1891-1906 | 371 | 1,135 | 878 | 2,260 | 625 | 70,366 | 9,871 |
| Other countries— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895 | 2 | 10 | 6 | 17 | 7 | 480 | 146 |
| 1896-1900 | 9 | 44 | 46 | 87 | 76 | 1,920 | 517 |
| 1901-1906 | 13 | 33 | 14 | 50 | 2 | 2,240 | 124 |
| 1891-1906 | 24 | 87 | 66 | 154 | 85 | 4,640 | 787 |
| All countries— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895 | 256 | 1,176 | 1,263 | 6,953 | 1,110 | 58,505 | 17,967 |
| 1896-1900 | 708 | 3,614 | 1,347 | 4,942 | 1,266 | 127,089 | 21,547 |
| 1901-1906 | 1,352 | 4,026 | 2,236 | 7,310 | 1,476 | 239,253 | 30,324 |
| 1891-1906 | 2,316 | 8,816 | 4,846 | 19,205 | 3,852 | 424,847 | 69,838 |

TABLE III. Agricultural statistics of 1906 for immigrants in the Northwest provinces arrived in the fifteen years 1891-1906, grouped (1) by five year periods and (2) by principal occupations before arrival in Canada.

| Countries
whence emigrated | Employed as
farmers in 1906 | | Live stock on farms in 1906 | | | Farm lands in
1906 | |
|----------------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------|---------|--------|-----------------------|----------|
| | families | persons
in
families | horses | cattle | swine | occupied | in crops |
| THE THREE PRO-
VINCES—con. | NO. | NO. | NO. | NO. | NO. | acres | acres |
| VI. Various and
not specified | 7,596 | 34,225 | 39,592 | 119,467 | 25,979 | 1,827,231 | 463,742 |
| England— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895..... | 477 | 1,718 | 3,686 | 8,843 | 2,339 | 143,363 | 43,174 |
| 1896-1900..... | 354 | 1,054 | 2,632 | 7,619 | 1,318 | 98,669 | 25,908 |
| 1901-1906..... | 1,084 | 2,813 | 4,403 | 10,879 | 1,822 | 252,315 | 47,709 |
| 1891-1906..... | 1,915 | 5,585 | 10,721 | 27,341 | 5,479 | 494,347 | 116,791 |
| Ireland— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895..... | 34 | 137 | 518 | 947 | 166 | 10,815 | 3,000 |
| 1896-1900..... | 28 | 96 | 261 | 521 | 109 | 8,220 | 1,684 |
| 1901-1906..... | 96 | 261 | 420 | 1,409 | 172 | 23,388 | 5,529 |
| 1891-1906..... | 158 | 494 | 1,199 | 2,877 | 447 | 42,423 | 10,213 |
| Scotland— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895..... | 89 | 395 | 828 | 4,202 | 505 | 30,750 | 10,325 |
| 1896-1900..... | 65 | 228 | 501 | 1,539 | 197 | 19,195 | 6,081 |
| 1901-1906..... | 354 | 1,072 | 1,726 | 3,583 | 651 | 89,155 | 20,554 |
| 1891-1906..... | 508 | 1,695 | 3,055 | 9,324 | 1,353 | 139,100 | 36,960 |
| Wales— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895..... | 2 | 15 | 33 | 246 | 23 | 788 | 408 |
| 1896-1900..... | 10 | 34 | 91 | 305 | 26 | 3,752 | 969 |
| 1901-1906..... | 11 | 26 | 26 | 83 | 23 | 2,400 | 719 |
| 1891-1906..... | 23 | 75 | 150 | 634 | 72 | 6,940 | 2,096 |
| Other British posses-
sions— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895..... | 12 | 39 | 100 | 647 | 62 | 3,200 | 1,298 |
| 1896-1900..... | 5 | 19 | 26 | 236 | 20 | 960 | 276 |
| 1901-1906..... | 26 | 78 | 69 | 92 | 38 | 6,087 | 947 |
| 1891-1906..... | 43 | 136 | 195 | 975 | 120 | 10,247 | 2,521 |
| Austria-Hungary— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895..... | 70 | 417 | 359 | 1,072 | 462 | 22,216 | 5,591 |
| 1896-1900..... | 659 | 3,349 | 1,214 | 6,009 | 1,584 | 97,611 | 13,424 |
| 1901-1906..... | 605 | 2,736 | 550 | 3,693 | 811 | 88,671 | 7,642 |
| 1891-1906..... | 1,334 | 6,502 | 2,123 | 10,774 | 2,857 | 208,498 | 26,657 |
| Belgium— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895..... | 33 | 138 | 217 | 516 | 121 | 9,180 | 4,354 |
| 1896-1900..... | 14 | 66 | 130 | 246 | 111 | 4,295 | 1,578 |
| 1901-1906..... | 26 | 117 | 126 | 181 | 55 | 7,685 | 3,024 |
| 1891-1906..... | 73 | 321 | 473 | 943 | 287 | 21,160 | 8,956 |
| Denmark— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895..... | 16 | 65 | 102 | 512 | 94 | 3,800 | 1,405 |
| 1896-1900..... | 6 | 15 | 24 | 201 | 4 | 1,280 | 127 |
| 1901-1906..... | 41 | 97 | 231 | 424 | 106 | 7,869 | 1,502 |
| 1891-1906..... | 63 | 177 | 357 | 1,137 | 204 | 12,949 | 3,034 |
| France— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895..... | 60 | 310 | 352 | 1,086 | 294 | 14,385 | 4,022 |
| 1896-1900..... | 19 | 78 | 301 | 534 | 41 | 3,584 | 887 |
| 1901-1906..... | 87 | 253 | 312 | 623 | 85 | 18,935 | 3,119 |
| 1891-1906..... | 166 | 641 | 965 | 2,243 | 420 | 36,904 | 8,028 |
| Germany— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895..... | 46 | | 282 | 585 | 295 | 11,114 | 4,836 |
| 1896-1900..... | 60 | | 244 | 629 | 279 | 13,112 | 7 |

TABLEAU III. Statistiques agricoles de 1906 sur les immigrants des provinces du Nord-Ouest arrivés durant les quinze années 1891-1906, groupés (1) par périodes de cinq ans et (2) par occupations principales avant leur arrivée au Canada.

| Pays d'émigration | Employés comme cultivateurs en 1906 | | Bétail sur la ferme en 1906 | | | Terres à culture en 1906 | |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------|---------|--------------------------|-------------|
| | familles | personnes dans les familles | chevaux | bêtes à cornes | cochons | occupées | en récoltes |
| | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. | acres | acres |
| VI. Various and not specified—con. | | | | | | | |
| Germany—con. | | | | | | | |
| 1901-1906..... | 195 | 615 | 443 | 894 | 349 | 39,391 | 6,070 |
| 1891-1906..... | 301 | 1,183 | 969 | 2,108 | 923 | 63,617 | 14,873 |
| Holland— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895..... | 2 | 11 | 16 | 82 | 5 | 480 | 223 |
| 1896-1900..... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1901-1906..... | 13 | 42 | 43 | 54 | 21 | 3,360 | 699 |
| 1891-1906..... | 15 | 53 | 59 | 136 | 26 | 3,840 | 922 |
| Iceland— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895..... | 17 | 95 | 62 | 342 | 32 | 3,187 | 651 |
| 1896-1900..... | 19 | 72 | 28 | 302 | 11 | 3,208 | 181 |
| 1901-1906..... | 29 | 128 | 67 | 412 | 43 | 5,140 | 576 |
| 1891-1906..... | 65 | 295 | 157 | 1,056 | 86 | 11,535 | 1,408 |
| Norway & Sweden— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895..... | 42 | 143 | 247 | 761 | 169 | 8,166 | 2,112 |
| 1896-1900..... | 44 | 145 | 175 | 877 | 190 | 9,903 | 2,655 |
| 1901-1906..... | 268 | 777 | 734 | 2,127 | 403 | 53,949 | 8,639 |
| 1891-1906..... | 354 | 1,065 | 1,156 | 3,765 | 762 | 72,018 | 13,406 |
| Rumania— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895..... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1896-1900..... | 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 | — | 160 | 45 |
| 1901-1906..... | 3 | 3 | 6 | 8 | — | 480 | 30 |
| 1891-1906..... | 4 | 4 | 9 | 9 | — | 640 | 75 |
| Russia— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895..... | 114 | 616 | 584 | 1,357 | 516 | 23,546 | 9,371 |
| 1896-1900..... | 165 | 913 | 495 | 1,719 | 746 | 29,613 | 6,562 |
| 1901-1906..... | 386 | 1,959 | 947 | 3,075 | 1,203 | 68,550 | 11,520 |
| 1891-1906..... | 665 | 3,488 | 2,026 | 6,151 | 2,465 | 121,709 | 27,453 |
| Switzerland— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895..... | 1 | 5 | 11 | 30 | 9 | 320 | 195 |
| 1896-1900..... | 2 | 3 | 10 | 72 | 3 | 320 | 51 |
| 1901-1906..... | 15 | 42 | 59 | 109 | 18 | 3,052 | 395 |
| 1891-1906..... | 18 | 50 | 80 | 211 | 30 | 3,692 | 641 |
| United States— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895..... | 141 | 726 | 1,177 | 3,513 | 980 | 45,004 | 16,554 |
| 1896-1900..... | 266 | 1,495 | 1,908 | 5,972 | 1,792 | 77,495 | 26,563 |
| 1901-1906..... | 1,435 | 10,028 | 12,620 | 39,628 | 7,492 | 445,069 | 143,344 |
| 1891-1906..... | 1,842 | 12,249 | 15,705 | 49,113 | 10,264 | 567,568 | 186,461 |
| Other countries— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895..... | 12 | 58 | 79 | 140 | 84 | 4,297 | 2,326 |
| 1896-1900..... | 18 | 77 | 40 | 370 | 53 | 2,810 | 339 |
| 1901-1906..... | 19 | 77 | 74 | 160 | 47 | 2,937 | 582 |
| 1891-1906..... | 49 | 212 | 193 | 670 | 184 | 10,044 | 3,247 |
| All countries— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895..... | 1,168 | 5,151 | 8,653 | 24,881 | 6,156 | 334,611 | 109,845 |
| 1896-1900..... | 1,735 | 7,950 | 8,083 | 27,152 | 6,484 | 374,187 | 91,297 |
| 1901-1906..... | 4,693 | 21,124 | 22,856 | 67,434 | 13,339 | 1,118,433 | 262,600 |
| 1891-1906..... | 7,596 | 34,225 | 39,592 | 119,467 | 25,979 | 1,827,231 | 463,742 |

TABLE III. Agricultural statistics of 1906 for immigrants in the Northwest provinces arrived in the fifteen years 1891-1906, grouped (1) by five year periods and (2) by principal occupations before arrival in Canada.

| Countries
whence emigrated | Employed as
farmers in 1906 | | Live stock on farms in 1906 | | | Farm lands in
1906 | |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------|--------|--------|-----------------------|----------|
| | families | persons
in
families | horses | cattle | swine | occupied | in crops |
| Manitoba | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. | acres | acres |
| I. Farmers | 4,718 | 24,158 | 11,143 | 47,622 | 12,303 | 917,156 | 223,290 |
| England— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895..... | 141 | 596 | 789 | 2,566 | 818 | 41,195 | 15,881 |
| 1896-1900..... | 69 | 222 | 316 | 913 | 291 | 18,871 | 6,743 |
| 1901-1906..... | 193 | 677 | 961 | 1,918 | 1,112 | 52,497 | 22,930 |
| 1891-1906..... | 403 | 1,495 | 2,066 | 5,397 | 2,221 | 112,563 | 45,554 |
| Ireland— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895.... | 17 | 65 | 120 | 317 | 92 | 5,537 | 2,061 |
| 1896-1900..... | 21 | 94 | 147 | 503 | 117 | 6,900 | 2,176 |
| 1901-1906..... | 19 | 81 | 104 | 308 | 90 | 5,951 | 2,583 |
| 1891-1906..... | 57 | 240 | 371 | 1,128 | 299 | 18,388 | 6,820 |
| Scotland— | | | | | | 0 | |
| 1891-1895..... | 30 | 127 | 203 | 502 | 150 | 9,020 | 3,755 |
| 1896-1900.... | 35 | 147 | 224 | 357 | 153 | 11,032 | 5,632 |
| 1901-1906..... | 96 | 444 | 571 | 834 | 363 | 31,367 | 13,959 |
| 1891-1906..... | 161 | 718 | 998 | 1,693 | 666 | 51,749 | 23,346 |
| Wales— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895..... | 1 | 5 | 7 | 15 | 5 | 160 | 135 |
| 1896-1900..... | 6 | 13 | 25 | 86 | 26 | 1,120 | 456 |
| 1901-1906..... | 5 | 19 | 33 | 22 | 25 | 1,360 | 569 |
| 1891-1906..... | 12 | 37 | 65 | 123 | 56 | 2,640 | 1,160 |
| Other British posses-
sions— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895..... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1896-1900..... | 1 | 4 | 8 | 28 | 30 | 260 | 207 |
| 1901-1906..... | 1 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 160 | 130 |
| 1891-1906..... | 2 | 5 | 11 | 30 | 32 | 420 | 337 |
| Austria-Hungary— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895..... | 34 | 187 | 94 | 275 | 92 | 5,163 | 1,393 |
| 1896-1900..... | 1,597 | 8,987 | 1,566 | 14,020 | 2,473 | 249,163 | 29,257 |
| 1901-1906..... | 1,120 | 5,413 | 299 | 6,942 | 890 | 167,835 | 7,791 |
| 1891-1906..... | 2,751 | 14,587 | 1,959 | 21,237 | 3,455 | 422,161 | 38,441 |
| Belgium— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895..... | 50 | 255 | 273 | 636 | 234 | 13,700 | 4,711 |
| 1896-1900..... | 13 | 60 | 82 | 246 | 98 | 3,730 | 1,694 |
| 1901-1906..... | 13 | 57 | 53 | 76 | 36 | 3,040 | 1,213 |
| 1891-1906..... | 76 | 372 | 408 | 958 | 368 | 20,470 | 7,618 |
| Denmark— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895..... | 6 | 35 | 34 | 85 | 18 | 1,280 | 679 |
| 1896-1900.... | 5 | 20 | 43 | 83 | 43 | 2,240 | 1,033 |
| 1901-1906..... | 7 | 27 | 53 | 66 | 77 | 2,320 | 1,375 |
| 1891-1906..... | 18 | 82 | 130 | 234 | 138 | 5,840 | 3,087 |
| France— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895..... | 61 | 262 | 318 | 1,636 | 214 | 13,984 | 4,019 |
| 1896-1900..... | 28 | 125 | 118 | 799 | 90 | 6,664 | 1,859 |
| 1901-1906..... | 36 | 180 | 107 | 350 | 58 | 7,558 | 1,842 |
| 1891-1906..... | 125 | 567 | 543 | 2,785 | 362 | 28,206 | 7,720 |
| Germany— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895..... | 39 | 263 | 248 | 620 | 267 | 9,600 | 4,136 |
| 1896-1900..... | 39 | 195 | 155 | 388 | 225 | 7,488 | 2,692 |

TABLEAU III. Statistiques agricoles de 1906 sur les immigrants des provinces du Nord-Ouest arrivés durant les quinze années 1891-1906, groupés (1) par périodes de cinq ans et (2) par occupations principales avant leur arrivée au Canada.

| Pays d'émigration | Employés comme cultivateurs en 1906 | | Bétail sur la ferme en 1906 | | | Terres à culture en 1906 | |
|-------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------|---------|--------------------------|-------------|
| | familles | personnes dans les familles | chevaux | bêtes à cornes | cochons | occupées | en récoltes |
| i. Farmers—con. | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. | acres | acres |
| Germany—con. | | | | | | | |
| 1901-1906..... | 52 | 295 | 170 | 495 | 170 | 9,458 | 2,644 |
| 1891-1906..... | 130 | 753 | 573 | 1,503 | 662 | 26,546 | 9,472 |
| Holland— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895..... | 1 | 2 | 4 | 25 | 2 | 580 | 173 |
| 1896-1900..... | 2 | 13 | 12 | 14 | 18 | 780 | 285 |
| 1901-1906..... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1891-1906..... | 3 | 15 | 16 | 39 | 20 | 1,360 | 458 |
| Iceland— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895..... | 46 | 252 | 103 | 1,346 | 61 | 9,085 | 1,264 |
| 1896-1900..... | 55 | 283 | 134 | 1,194 | 118 | 10,767 | 1,880 |
| 1901-1906..... | 53 | 275 | 60 | 994 | 64 | 9,033 | 675 |
| 1891-1906..... | 154 | 810 | 297 | 3,534 | 243 | 28,947 | 5,789 |
| Norway & Sweden— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895..... | 24 | 136 | 93 | 255 | 66 | 5,253 | 1,655 |
| 1896-1900..... | 21 | 76 | 42 | 214 | 21 | 3,412 | 446 |
| 1901-1906..... | 80 | 363 | 239 | 775 | 203 | 16,282 | 3,688 |
| 1891-1906..... | 125 | 575 | 374 | 1,244 | 290 | 24,947 | 5,789 |
| Rumania— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895..... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1896-1900..... | 1 | 11 | 5 | 11 | — | 160 | 28 |
| 1901-1906..... | 2 | 13 | 2 | 23 | 11 | 278 | 42 |
| 1891-1906..... | 3 | 24 | 7 | 34 | 11 | 438 | 70 |
| Russia— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895..... | 140 | 927 | 716 | 1,476 | 1,021 | 29,544 | 14,879 |
| 1896-1900..... | 97 | 562 | 327 | 1,076 | 473 | 17,423 | 6,021 |
| 1901-1906..... | 87 | 515 | 186 | 656 | 276 | 12,403 | 3,605 |
| 1891-1906..... | 324 | 2,004 | 1,229 | 3,208 | 1,770 | 59,370 | 24,505 |
| Switzerland— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895..... | 5 | 19 | 35 | 74 | 16 | 960 | 444 |
| 1896-1900..... | 1 | 6 | 4 | 15 | 5 | 160 | 40 |
| 1901-1906..... | 7 | 33 | 55 | 58 | 104 | 3,040 | 1,243 |
| 1891-1906..... | 13 | 58 | 94 | 147 | 125 | 4,160 | 1,727 |
| United States— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895..... | 22 | 99 | 130 | 412 | 115 | 7,306 | 3,619 |
| 1896-1900..... | 63 | 338 | 298 | 1,022 | 277 | 17,901 | 6,730 |
| 1901-1906..... | 238 | 1,156 | 1,488 | 2,527 | 1,064 | 77,338 | 31,442 |
| 1891-1906..... | 323 | 1,593 | 1,916 | 3,961 | 1,456 | 102,545 | 41,791 |
| Other countries— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895..... | 5 | 32 | 28 | 70 | 23 | 1,240 | 600 |
| 1896-1900..... | 14 | 89 | 27 | 147 | 42 | 1,820 | 473 |
| 1901-1906..... | 19 | 102 | 31 | 150 | 64 | 3,408 | 503 |
| 1891-1906..... | 38 | 223 | 86 | 367 | 129 | 6,468 | 1,576 |
| All countries— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895..... | 622 | 3,262 | 3,195 | 10,310 | 3,194 | 153,667 | 59,404 |
| 1896-1900..... | 2,068 | 11,245 | 3,533 | 21,116 | 4,500 | 359,891 | 67,652 |
| 1901-1906..... | 2,028 | 9,651 | 4,415 | 16,196 | 4,609 | 403,598 | 96,234 |
| 1891-1906..... | 4,718 | 24,158 | 11,143 | 47,622 | 12,303 | 917,156 | 223,290 |

TABLE III. Agricultural statistics of 1906 for immigrants in the Northwest provinces arrived in the fifteen years 1891-1906, grouped (1) by five year periods and (2) by principal occupations before arrival in Canada.

| Countries whence emigrated | Employed as farmers in 1906 | | Live stock on farms in 1906 | | | Farm lands in 1906 | |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------------|--------|-------|--------------------|----------|
| | families | persons in families | horses | cattle | swine | occupied | in crops |
| Manitoba—cen. | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. | acres | acres |
| II. Mechanics | 374 | 1,683 | 1,032 | 3,598 | 904 | 74,675 | 17,80 |
| England— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895..... | 32 | 132 | 170 | 434 | 131 | 8,880 | 2,792 |
| 1896-1900..... | 25 | 99 | 121 | 389 | 129 | 5,848 | 2,264 |
| 1901-1906..... | 75 | 283 | 191 | 431 | 120 | 15,634 | 4,082 |
| 1891-1906..... | 132 | 514 | 482 | 1,254 | 380 | 30,362 | 9,138 |
| Ireland— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895..... | 2 | 6 | 10 | 8 | 7 | 320 | 52 |
| 1896-1900..... | 1 | 3 | 3 | 6 | 4 | 320 | 106 |
| 1901-1906..... | 2 | 11 | 15 | 51 | 6 | 1,120 | 385 |
| 1891-1906..... | 5 | 20 | 28 | 65 | 13 | 1,760 | 543 |
| Scotland— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895..... | 5 | 28 | 40 | 129 | 32 | 1,840 | 694 |
| 1896-1900..... | 5 | 16 | 23 | 27 | 14 | 1,600 | 614 |
| 1901-1906..... | 17 | 68 | 71 | 73 | 47 | 3,440 | 1,199 |
| 1891-1906..... | 27 | 112 | 134 | 229 | 93 | 6,880 | 2,507 |
| Wales— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895..... | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 1896-1900..... | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 1901-1906..... | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 1891-1906..... | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Other British pos-
sessions— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895..... | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 1896-1900..... | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 1901-1906..... | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 1891-1906..... | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Austria-Hungary— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895..... | 4 | 22 | 16 | 26 | 4 | 800 | 170 |
| 1896-1900..... | 43 | 221 | 42 | 360 | 68 | 6,560 | 639 |
| 1901-1906..... | 27 | 129 | 12 | 150 | 23 | 4,040 | 157 |
| 1891-1906..... | 74 | 372 | 70 | 536 | 95 | 11,400 | 966 |
| Belgium— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895..... | 3 | 15 | 14 | 19 | 4 | 640 | 197 |
| 1896-1900..... | 3 | 11 | 16 | 14 | 14 | 480 | 218 |
| 1901-1906..... | 6 | 24 | 7 | 56 | 7 | 960 | 38 |
| 1891-1906..... | 12 | 50 | 37 | 89 | 25 | 2,080 | 453 |
| Denmark— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895..... | 1 | 8 | - | 6 | - | 10 | 1 |
| 1896-1900..... | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 1901-1906..... | 2 | 8 | 8 | 37 | 1 | 320 | 24 |
| 1891-1906..... | 3 | 16 | 8 | 43 | 1 | 330 | 25 |
| France— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895..... | 7 | 28 | 38 | 185 | 25 | 1,590 | 681 |
| 1896-1900..... | 7 | 33 | 15 | 175 | 15 | 1,440 | 101 |
| 1901-1906..... | 4 | 12 | 3 | 9 | - | 485 | 24 |
| 1891-1906..... | 18 | 73 | 56 | 369 | 40 | 3,515 | 806 |
| Germany— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895..... | 8 | 47 | 19 | 125 | 50 | 1,549 | 542 |
| 1896-1900..... | 3 | 17 | 13 | 33 | 12 | 389 | 72 |

TABLEAU III. Statistiques agricoles de 1906 sur les immigrants des provinces du Nord-Ouest arrivés durant les quinze années 1891-1906, groupés (1) par périodes de cinq ans et (2) par occupations principales avant leur arrivée au Canada.

| Pays d'émigration | Employés comme cultivateurs en 1906 | | Bétail sur la ferme en 1906 | | | Terres à culture en 1906 | |
|-------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------|---------|--------------------------|-------------|
| | familles | personnes dans les familles | chevaux | bêtes à cornes | cochons | occupées | en récoltes |
| ii Mechanics—con. | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. | acres | acres |
| Germany—con. | | | | | | | |
| 1901-1906. | 6 | 28 | 11 | 48 | 20 | 953 | 194 |
| 1891-1906. | 17 | 92 | 43 | 206 | 82 | 2,891 | 808 |
| Holland— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1896-1900. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1901-1906. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1891-1906. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Iceland— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895. | 3 | 17 | 5 | 50 | 2 | 480 | 5 |
| 1896-1900. | 3 | 14 | 7 | 16 | 11 | 640 | 142 |
| 1901-1906. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1891-1906. | 6 | 31 | 12 | 66 | 13 | 1,120 | 147 |
| Norway & Sweden— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895. | 19 | 99 | 51 | 298 | 29 | 3,215 | 371 |
| 1896-1900. | 7 | 26 | 7 | 72 | 10 | 1,280 | 110 |
| 1901-1906. | 20 | 112 | 20 | 104 | 30 | 2,990 | 375 |
| 1891-1906. | 46 | 237 | 78 | 474 | 69 | 7,485 | 856 |
| Rumania— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1896-1900. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1901-1906. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1891-1906. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Russia— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895. | 6 | 39 | 35 | 70 | 38 | 1,545 | 635 |
| 1896-1900. | 5 | 21 | 9 | 34 | 23 | 628 | 136 |
| 1901-1906. | 4 | 25 | 1 | 19 | 3 | 655 | 22 |
| 1891-1906. | 15 | 85 | 45 | 123 | 64 | 2,828 | 793 |
| Switzerland— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895. | 2 | 13 | 11 | 32 | 4 | 560 | 227 |
| 1896-1900. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1901-1906. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1891-1906. | 2 | 13 | 11 | 32 | 4 | 560 | 227 |
| United States— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895. | 2 | 10 | 2 | 14 | 7 | 320 | 40 |
| 1896-1900. | 3 | 12 | 3 | 1 | — | 640 | 135 |
| 1901-1906. | 12 | 46 | 23 | 97 | 18 | 2,504 | 365 |
| 1891-1906. | 17 | 68 | 28 | 112 | 25 | 3,464 | 540 |
| Other countries— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1896-1900. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1901-1906. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1891-1906. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| All countries— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895. | 94 | 464 | 411 | 1,396 | 333 | 21,749 | 6,407 |
| 1896-1900. | 105 | 473 | 259 | 1,127 | 296 | 19,825 | 4,537 |
| 1901-1906. | 175 | 746 | 362 | 1,075 | 275 | 33,101 | 6,865 |
| 1891-1906. | 374 | 1,683 | 1,032 | 3,598 | 904 | 74,675 | 17,809 |

TABLE III. Agricultural statistics of 1906 for immigrants in the Northwest provinces arrived in the fifteen years 1891-1906, grouped (1) by five year periods and (2) by principal occupations before arrival in Canada.

| Countries
whence emigrated | Employed as
farmers in 1906 | | Live stock on farms in 1906 | | | Farm lands in
1906 | |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------|--------|-------|-----------------------|----------|
| | families | persons
in
families | horses | cattle | swine | occupied | in crops |
| Manitoba—con. | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. | acres | acres |
| III. Traders | 402 | 1,712 | 1,611 | 5,160 | 1,596 | 102,502 | 30,162 |
| England— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895..... | 51 | 216 | 323 | 690 | 363 | 15,950 | 6,272 |
| 1896-1900..... | 38 | 120 | 145 | 334 | 97 | 9,120 | 2,967 |
| 1901-1906..... | 87 | 299 | 328 | 567 | 208 | 24,259 | 7,522 |
| 1891-1906..... | 176 | 635 | 796 | 1,591 | 668 | 49,329 | 16,761 |
| Ireland— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895..... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1896-1900..... | 5 | 35 | 21 | 53 | 36 | 1,440 | 361 |
| 1901-1906..... | 5 | 11 | 18 | 84 | 67 | 1,280 | 380 |
| 1891-1906..... | 10 | 46 | 39 | 137 | 103 | 2,720 | 741 |
| Scotland— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895..... | 11 | 43 | 63 | 186 | 57 | 2,660 | 1,162 |
| 1896-1900..... | 5 | 24 | 36 | 100 | 49 | 1,920 | 814 |
| 1901-1906..... | 27 | 145 | 190 | 346 | 276 | 12,250 | 4,696 |
| 1891-1906..... | 43 | 212 | 289 | 632 | 382 | 16,830 | 6,672 |
| Wales— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895..... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1896-1900..... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1901-1906..... | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | 160 | — |
| 1891-1906..... | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | 160 | — |
| Other British pos-
sessions— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895..... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1896-1900..... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1901-1906..... | 2 | 5 | 2 | 2 | — | 400 | 71 |
| 1891-1906..... | 2 | 5 | 2 | 2 | — | 400 | 71 |
| Austria-Hungary— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895..... | 1 | 10 | 4 | 26 | 60 | 160 | 2 |
| 1896-1900..... | 6 | 33 | 9 | 41 | 9 | 960 | 70 |
| 1901-1906..... | 7 | 21 | 2 | 43 | 4 | 1,040 | 26 |
| 1891-1906..... | 14 | 64 | 15 | 110 | 73 | 2,160 | 98 |
| Belgium— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895..... | 4 | 28 | 33 | 72 | 11 | 1,440 | 526 |
| 1896-1900..... | 2 | 19 | 19 | 36 | 5 | 473 | 202 |
| 1901-1906..... | 4 | 10 | 6 | 33 | 6 | 800 | 110 |
| 1891-1906..... | 10 | 57 | 58 | 141 | 22 | 2,713 | 838 |
| Denmark— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895..... | 1 | 5 | 8 | 8 | — | 160 | 87 |
| 1896-1900..... | 1 | 1 | 8 | 2 | 1 | 160 | 80 |
| 1901-1906..... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1891-1906..... | 2 | 6 | 16 | 10 | 1 | 320 | 167 |
| France— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895..... | 9 | 51 | 50 | 199 | 48 | 2,080 | 673 |
| 1896-1900..... | 9 | 29 | 41 | 348 | 13 | 2,160 | 383 |
| 1901-1906..... | 8 | 37 | 24 | 143 | 48 | 1,551 | 330 |
| 1891-1906..... | 26 | 117 | 115 | 690 | 109 | 5,791 | 1,386 |
| Germany— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895..... | 4 | 20 | 16 | 79 | 54 | 1,280 | 514 |
| 1896-1900..... | 4 | 24 | 13 | 51 | 7 | 780 | 195 |

TABLEAU III. Statistiques agricoles de 1906 sur les immigrants des provinces du Nord-Ouest arrivés durant les quinze années 1891-1906, groupés (1) par périodes de cinq ans et (2) par occupations principales avant leur arrivée au Canada.

| Pays d'émigration | Employés comme cultivateurs en 1906 | | Bétail sur la ferme en 1906 | | | Terres à culture en 1906 | |
|-------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------|---------|--------------------------|-------------|
| | familles | personnes dans les familles | chevaux | bêtes à cornes | cochons | occupées | en récoltes |
| III. Traders—con. | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. | acres | acres |
| Germany—con. | | | | | | | |
| 1901-1906. | 3 | 13 | 3 | 12 | 6 | 338 | 4 |
| 1891-1906. | 11 | 57 | 32 | 142 | 67 | 2,398 | 713 |
| Holland— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1896-1900. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1901-1906. | 5 | 19 | 14 | 29 | 20 | 1,040 | 130 |
| 1891-1906. | 5 | 19 | 14 | 29 | 20 | 1,040 | 130 |
| Iceland— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895. | 17 | 95 | 37 | 489 | 29 | 2,728 | 400 |
| 1896-1900. | 16 | 69 | 15 | 352 | 11 | 2,741 | 153 |
| 1901-1906. | 14 | 80 | 14 | 256 | 7 | 2,627 | 19 |
| 1891-1906. | 47 | 244 | 66 | 1,097 | 47 | 8,096 | 572 |
| Norway & Sweden— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895. | 14 | 69 | 44 | 232 | 25 | 2,020 | 390 |
| 1896-1900. | 7 | 32 | 17 | 97 | 10 | 1,093 | 48 |
| 1901-1906. | 11 | 47 | 13 | 86 | 6 | 1,506 | 121 |
| 1891-1906. | 32 | 148 | 74 | 415 | 41 | 4,619 | 559 |
| Rumania— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1896-1900. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1901-1906. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1891-1906. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Russia— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1896-1900. | 3 | 10 | 5 | 52 | 11 | 960 | 115 |
| 1901-1906. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1891-1906. | 3 | 10 | 5 | 52 | 11 | 960 | 115 |
| Switzerland— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895. | 1 | 8 | 3 | 12 | 5 | 160 | 43 |
| 1896-1900. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1901-1906. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1891-1906. | 1 | 8 | 3 | 12 | 5 | 160 | 43 |
| United States— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1896-1900. | 2 | 5 | 4 | 10 | — | 400 | 6 |
| 1901-1906. | 16 | 76 | 83 | 75 | 47 | 4,246 | 1,274 |
| 1891-1906. | 18 | 81 | 87 | 85 | 47 | 4,646 | 1,280 |
| Other countries— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1896-1900. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1901-1906. | 1 | 2 | — | 15 | — | 160 | 1 |
| 1891-1906. | 1 | 2 | — | 15 | — | 160 | 1 |
| All countries— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895. | 113 | 545 | 581 | 1,993 | 652 | 28,638 | 10,069 |
| 1896-1900. | 98 | 401 | 333 | 1,476 | 249 | 22,207 | 5,394 |
| 1901-1906. | 191 | 766 | 697 | 1,691 | 695 | 51,657 | 14,659 |
| 1891-1906. | 402 | 1,712 | 1,611 | 5,160 | 1,596 | 102,502 | 30,162 |

TABLE III. Agricultural statistics of 1906 for immigrants in the Northwest provinces arrived in the fifteen years 1891-1906, grouped (1) by five year periods and (2) by principal occupations before arrival in Canada.

| Countries
whence emigrated | Employed as
farmers in 1906 | | Live stock on farms in 1906 | | | Farm lands in
1906 | |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------|--------|-------|-----------------------|----------|
| | families | persons
in
families | horses | cattle | swine | occupied | in crops |
| Manitoba—con. | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. | acres | acres |
| iv. Professions | 147 | 551 | 644 | 1,674 | 518 | 41,299 | 13,352 |
| England— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895..... | 34 | 133 | 207 | 502 | 175 | 11,443 | 4,561 |
| 1896-1900. | 11 | 36 | 52 | 146 | 28 | 3,365 | 865 |
| 1901-1906. | 39 | 123 | 118 | 256 | 93 | 9,240 | 2,458 |
| 1891-1906..... | 84 | 292 | 377 | 904 | 296 | 24,048 | 7,884 |
| Ireland— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895..... | 2 | 5 | 5 | 14 | 7 | 480 | 19 |
| 1896-1900..... | 1 | 4 | 6 | 11 | 1 | 320 | 69 |
| 1901-1906..... | 1 | 1 | 4 | 8 | — | 320 | 1 |
| 1891-1906..... | 4 | 10 | 15 | 33 | 8 | 1,120 | 89 |
| Scotland— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895. | 4 | 20 | 33 | 52 | 28 | 1,920 | 832 |
| 1896-1900..... | 1 | 2 | 5 | 5 | 1 | 320 | 127 |
| 1901-1906. | 9 | 22 | 31 | 57 | 2 | 2,240 | 623 |
| 1891-1906. | 14 | 44 | 69 | 114 | 31 | 4,480 | 1,582 |
| Wales— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895. | 1 | 4 | 4 | 6 | 5 | 320 | 138 |
| 1896-1900..... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1901-1906..... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1891-1906..... | 1 | 4 | 4 | 6 | 5 | 320 | 138 |
| Other British pos-
sessions— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895..... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1896-1900..... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1901-1906..... | 1 | 3 | 7 | 1 | 1 | 480 | 170 |
| 1891-1906..... | 1 | 3 | 7 | 1 | 1 | 480 | 170 |
| Austria-Hungary— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895..... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1896-1900. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1901-1906..... | 3 | 11 | — | 29 | — | 326 | 3 |
| 1891-1906..... | 3 | 11 | — | 29 | — | 326 | 3 |
| Belgium— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895..... | 2 | 14 | 11 | 2 | — | 800 | 373 |
| 1896-1900..... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1901-1906..... | 1 | 7 | 3 | 8 | 6 | 160 | 71 |
| 1891-1906..... | 3 | 21 | 14 | 10 | 6 | 960 | 444 |
| Denmark— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895..... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1896-1900..... | 1 | 5 | 3 | 30 | 8 | 160 | 36 |
| 1901-1906..... | 1 | 3 | 2 | 8 | 1 | 160 | 23 |
| 1891-1906..... | 2 | 8 | 5 | 38 | 9 | 320 | 59 |
| France— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895. | 6 | 17 | 23 | 148 | 14 | 960 | 185 |
| 1896-1900..... | 2 | 38 | 38 | 97 | 66 | 2,200 | 662 |
| 1901-1906. | 4 | 14 | 13 | 16 | 7 | 640 | 153 |
| 1891-1906..... | 12 | 69 | 74 | 261 | 87 | 3,800 | 1,000 |
| Germany— | | | | | | | |
| — 1891-1895.... | 1 | 2 | 6 | 10 | 15 | 160 | 89 |
| 1896-1900..... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |

TABLEAU III. Statistiques agricoles de 1906 sur les immigrants des provinces du Nord-Ouest arrivés durant les quinze années 1891-1906, groupés (1) par périodes de cinq ans et (2) par occupations principales avant leur arrivée au Canada.

| Pays d'émigration | Employés comme cultivateurs en 1906 | | Bétail sur la ferme en 1906 | | | Terres à culture en 1906 | |
|-----------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------|---------|--------------------------|-------------|
| | familles | personnes dans les familles | chevaux | bêtes à cornes | cochons | occupées | en récoltes |
| iv. Professions —con. | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. | acres | acres |
| Germany—con. | | | | | | | |
| 1901-1906..... | 1 | 2 | — | — | — | 40 | 18 |
| 1891-1906..... | 2 | 4 | 6 | 10 | 15 | 200 | 107 |
| Holland— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895..... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1896-1900..... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1901-1906..... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1891-1906..... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Iceland— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895..... | 2 | 7 | 3 | 32 | 4 | 280 | 7 |
| 1896-1900..... | 1 | 6 | 3 | 28 | 2 | 160 | — |
| 1901-1906..... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1891-1906..... | 3 | 13 | 6 | 60 | 6 | 440 | 7 |
| Norway & Sweden— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895..... | 3 | 10 | 17 | 61 | — | 640 | 59 |
| 1896-1900..... | 1 | 3 | 4 | 10 | — | 160 | 41 |
| 1901-1906..... | 1 | 5 | 1 | 1 | — | 160 | 124 |
| 1891-1906..... | 5 | 18 | 22 | 72 | — | 960 | 101 |
| Rumania— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895..... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1896-1900..... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1901-1906..... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1891-1906..... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Russia— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895..... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1896-1900..... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1901-1906..... | 1 | 7 | 4 | 4 | 1 | 160 | 124 |
| 1891-1906..... | 1 | 7 | 4 | 4 | 1 | 160 | 124 |
| Switzerland— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895..... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1896-1900..... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1901-1906..... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1891-1906..... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| United States— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895..... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1896-1900..... | 2 | 8 | 4 | 21 | 1 | 480 | 74 |
| 1901-1906..... | 10 | 39 | 37 | 111 | 52 | 3,205 | 1,570 |
| 1891-1906..... | 12 | 47 | 41 | 132 | 53 | 3,685 | 1,644 |
| Other countries— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895..... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1896-1900..... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1901-1906..... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1891-1906..... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| All countries— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895..... | 55 | 212 | 309 | 827 | 248 | 17,003 | 6,263 |
| 1896-1900..... | 20 | 102 | 115 | 348 | 107 | 7,165 | 1,874 |
| 1901-1906..... | 72 | 237 | 220 | 499 | 163 | 17,131 | 5,215 |
| 1891-1906..... | 147 | 551 | 644 | 1,674 | 518 | 41,299 | 13,352 |

TABLE III. Agricultural statistics of 1906 for immigrants in the Northwest provinces arrived in the fifteen years 1891-1906, grouped (1) by five year periods and (2) by principal occupations before arrival in Canada.

| Countries
whence emigrated | Employed as
farmers in 1906 | | Live stock on farms in 1906 | | | Farm lands in
1906 | |
|--|--------------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------|--------|--------|-----------------------|----------|
| | families | persons
in
families | horses | cattle | swine | occupied | in crops |
| | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. | acres | acres |
| Manitoba—con.
v. Various and
not specified | 2,693 | 13,089 | 11,619 | 28,223 | 10,116 | 655,634 | 226,985 |
| England— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895..... | 242 | 1,001 | 1,523 | 3,494 | 1,677 | 80,722 | 30,608 |
| 1896-1900..... | 157 | 562 | 873 | 1,908 | 723 | 47,807 | 17,200 |
| 1901-1906..... | 219 | 777 | 1,070 | 1,303 | 843 | 62,485 | 24,608 |
| 1891-1906..... | 618 | 2,340 | 3,466 | 6,705 | 3,243 | 191,014 | 72,416 |
| Ireland— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895..... | 19 | 78 | 119 | 237 | 116 | 5,940 | 2,619 |
| 1896-1900..... | 12 | 41 | 62 | 174 | 90 | 3,480 | 1,075 |
| 1901-1906..... | 18 | 73 | 132 | 145 | 90 | 5,968 | 2,900 |
| 1891-1906..... | 49 | 192 | 313 | 556 | 296 | 15,388 | 6,594 |
| Scotland— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895..... | 55 | 257 | 425 | 1,069 | 352 | 17,742 | 7,982 |
| 1896-1900..... | 32 | 124 | 237 | 439 | 127 | 9,730 | 4,083 |
| 1901-1906..... | 114 | 476 | 658 | 1,018 | 390 | 37,432 | 14,656 |
| 1891-1906..... | 201 | 857 | 1,320 | 2,526 | 869 | 64,904 | 26,721 |
| Wales— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895..... | 2 | 15 | 33 | 246 | 23 | 788 | 408 |
| 1896-1900..... | 4 | 19 | 37 | 44 | 19 | 1,280 | 583 |
| 1901-1906..... | 2 | 9 | 10 | 66 | 23 | 800 | 299 |
| 1891-1906..... | 8 | 43 | 80 | 356 | 65 | 2,868 | 1,290 |
| Other British posses-
sions— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895..... | 5 | 26 | 40 | 38 | 53 | 1,760 | 823 |
| 1896-1900..... | 3 | 17 | 19 | 34 | 20 | 800 | 273 |
| 1901-1906..... | 13 | 45 | 39 | 57 | 12 | 2,727 | 626 |
| 1891-1906..... | 21 | 88 | 98 | 129 | 85 | 5,287 | 1,722 |
| Austria-Hungary— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895..... | 26 | 133 | 58 | 228 | 57 | 3,566 | 579 |
| 1896-1900..... | 488 | 2,573 | 724 | 4,378 | 734 | 64,686 | 7,623 |
| 1901-1906..... | 306 | 1,477 | 172 | 1,650 | 231 | 35,496 | 1,968 |
| 1891-1906..... | 820 | 4,183 | 954 | 6,256 | 1,022 | 103,748 | 10,170 |
| Belgium— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895..... | 21 | 90 | 150 | 367 | 78 | 6,456 | 3,243 |
| 1896-1900..... | 8 | 30 | 55 | 82 | 15 | 2,475 | 1,092 |
| 1901-1906..... | 17 | 61 | 94 | 153 | 48 | 5,445 | 2,676 |
| 1891-1906..... | 46 | 181 | 299 | 602 | 141 | 14,376 | 7,011 |
| Denmark— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895..... | 10 | 47 | 62 | 247 | 74 | 2,520 | 1,160 |
| 1896-1900..... | 1 | 6 | 2 | 50 | — | 160 | — |
| 1901-1906..... | 5 | 18 | 21 | 30 | 4 | 860 | 475 |
| 1891-1906..... | 16 | 71 | 85 | 327 | 78 | 3,540 | 1,635 |
| France— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895..... | 49 | 269 | 258 | 859 | 268 | 11,842 | 3,745 |
| 1896-1900..... | 14 | 63 | 57 | 196 | 35 | 2,624 | 790 |
| 1901-1906..... | 19 | 95 | 82 | 213 | 40 | 5,609 | 1,486 |
| 1891-1906..... | 82 | 427 | 397 | 1,268 | 343 | 20,075 | 6,021 |
| Germany— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895..... | 29 | 171 | 165 | 294 | 126 | 6,634 | 3,588 |
| 1896-1900..... | 39 | 221 | 153 | 464 | 211 | 6,792 | 2,268 |

TABLEAU III. Statistiques agricoles de 1906 sur les immigrants des provinces du Nord-Ouest arrivés durant les quinze années 1891-1906, groupés (1) par périodes de cinq ans et (2) par occupations principales avant leur arrivée au Canada.

| Pays d'émigration | Employés comme cultivateurs en 1906 | | Bétail sur la ferme en 1906 | | | Terres à culture en 1906 | |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------|---------|--------------------------|-------------|
| | familles | personnes dans les familles | chevaux | bêtes à cornes | cochons | occupées | en récoltes |
| v. Various and not specified—con. | NO. | NO. | NO. | NO. | NO. | acres | acres |
| Germany—con. | | | | | | | |
| 1901-1906..... | 41 | 192 | 139 | 324 | 148 | 7,231 | 1,424 |
| 1891-1906..... | 109 | 584 | 457 | 1,082 | 485 | 20,657 | 7,280 |
| Holland— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895..... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1896-1900..... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1901-1906..... | 1 | 1 | 4 | 2 | — | 160 | 130 |
| 1891-1906..... | 1 | 1 | 4 | 2 | — | 160 | 130 |
| Iceland— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895..... | 14 | 81 | 47 | 221 | 30 | 2,707 | 587 |
| 1896-1900..... | 14 | 57 | 20 | 266 | 11 | 2,088 | 131 |
| 1901-1906..... | 13 | 74 | 28 | 345 | 26 | 2,420 | 374 |
| 1891-1906..... | 41 | 212 | 95 | 832 | 67 | 7,215 | 1,092 |
| Norway & Sweden— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895..... | 18 | 76 | 62 | 176 | 53 | 3,681 | 1,095 |
| 1896-1900..... | 21 | 80 | 97 | 231 | 90 | 4,583 | 1,974 |
| 1901-1906..... | 51 | 226 | 164 | 409 | 106 | 10,888 | 2,690 |
| 1891-1906..... | 90 | 382 | 323 | 816 | 249 | 19,152 | 5,759 |
| Rumania— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895..... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1896-1900..... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1901-1906..... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1891-1906..... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Russia— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895..... | 66 | 369 | 289 | 608 | 321 | 10,753 | 5,327 |
| 1896-1900..... | 73 | 414 | 194 | 776 | 281 | 12,763 | 2,967 |
| 1901-1906..... | 49 | 329 | 153 | 423 | 211 | 8,326 | 2,888 |
| 1891-1906..... | 188 | 1,112 | 636 | 1,807 | 813 | 31,842 | 11,182 |
| Switzerland— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895..... | 1 | 5 | 11 | 30 | 9 | 320 | 195 |
| 1896-1900..... | 2 | 3 | 10 | 72 | 3 | 320 | 51 |
| 1901-1906..... | 2 | 6 | 4 | 28 | 3 | 172 | 45 |
| 1891-1906..... | 5 | 14 | 25 | 130 | 15 | 812 | 291 |
| United States— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895..... | 46 | 270 | 473 | 933 | 334 | 19,090 | 9,095 |
| 1896-1900..... | 100 | 657 | 744 | 1,553 | 612 | 36,842 | 16,805 |
| 1901-1906..... | 231 | 1,354 | 1,762 | 2,160 | 1,295 | 94,634 | 39,531 |
| 1891-1906..... | 377 | 2,281 | 2,979 | 4,646 | 2,241 | 150,566 | 65,431 |
| Other countries— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895..... | 4 | 25 | 56 | 49 | 39 | 2,220 | 1,808 |
| 1896-1900..... | 9 | 50 | 14 | 46 | 29 | 790 | 152 |
| 1901-1906..... | 8 | 46 | 18 | 88 | 36 | 1,020 | 280 |
| 1891-1906..... | 21 | 121 | 88 | 183 | 104 | 4,030 | 2,240 |
| All countries— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895..... | 607 | 2,913 | 3,771 | 9,096 | 3,610 | 176,741 | 72,862 |
| 1896-1900..... | 977 | 4,917 | 3,298 | 10,713 | 3,000 | 197,220 | 57,067 |
| 1901-1906..... | 1,109 | 5,259 | 4,550 | 8,414 | 3,506 | 281,673 | 97,056 |
| 1891-1906..... | 2,693 | 13,089 | 11,619 | 28,223 | 10,116 | 655,634 | 226,985 |

TABLE III. Agricultural statistics of 1906 for immigrants in the Northwest provinces arrived in the fifteen years 1891-1906, grouped (1) by five year periods and (2) by principal occupations before arrival in Canada.

| Countries
whence emigrated | Employed as
farmers in 1906 | | Live stock on farms in 1906 | | | Farm lands in
1906. | |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------|--------|-------|------------------------|----------|
| | families | persons
in
families | horses | cattle | swine | occupied | in crops |
| Manitoba—con. | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. | acres | acres |
| vi. Labourers | 751 | 3,400 | 1,772 | 7,259 | 1,491 | 136,673 | 30,865 |
| England— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895..... | 37 | 154 | 273 | 594 | 204 | 11,516 | 4,508 |
| 1896-1900..... | 17 | 60 | 54 | 176 | 47 | 4,640 | 1,227 |
| 1901-1906..... | 84 | 287 | 252 | 625 | 122 | 20,721 | 5,967 |
| 1891-1906..... | 138 | 501 | 579 | 1,395 | 373 | 36,877 | 11,702 |
| Ireland— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895..... | 2 | 8 | 2 | 16 | 10 | 320 | 13 |
| 1896-1900..... | 3 | 13 | 20 | 13 | 11 | 480 | 81 |
| 1901-1906..... | 6 | 35 | 12 | 56 | 8 | 1,168 | 362 |
| 1891-1906..... | 11 | 56 | 34 | 85 | 29 | 1,968 | 456 |
| Scotland— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895..... | 8 | 21 | 32 | 57 | 29 | 1,600 | 626 |
| 1896-1900..... | 6 | 33 | 28 | 115 | 9 | 1,440 | 655 |
| 1901-1906..... | 10 | 36 | 46 | 88 | 8 | 2,880 | 1,076 |
| 1891-1906..... | 24 | 90 | 106 | 260 | 46 | 5,920 | 2,357 |
| Wales— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895..... | 1 | 7 | 7 | 29 | 5 | 160 | 36 |
| • 1896-1900..... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1901-1906..... | 2 | 2 | 5 | 6 | — | 800 | 52 |
| 1891-1906..... | 3 | 9 | 12 | 35 | 5 | 960 | 88 |
| Other British pos-
sessions— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895..... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1896-1900..... | 1 | 1 | 2 | — | — | 160 | 96 |
| 1901-1906..... | 2 | 11 | 13 | 46 | 11 | 640 | 284 |
| 1891-1906..... | 3 | 12 | 15 | 46 | 11 | 800 | 380 |
| Austria-Hungary— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895..... | 11 | 55 | 38 | 92 | 23 | 2,499 | 669 |
| 1896-1900..... | 151 | 794 | 222 | 1,062 | 237 | 23,404 | 4,180 |
| 1901-1906..... | 113 | 480 | 24 | 467 | 71 | 11,457 | 488 |
| 1891-1906..... | 275 | 1,329 | 284 | 1,621 | 331 | 37,360 | 5,337 |
| Belgium— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895..... | 7 | 56 | 53 | 169 | 33 | 2,201 | 893 |
| 1896-1900..... | 1 | 7 | 2 | 7 | 2 | 5 | 3 |
| 1901-1906..... | 9 | 31 | 8 | 49 | 8 | 1,240 | 60 |
| 1891-1906..... | 17 | 94 | 63 | 225 | 43 | 3,446 | 956 |
| Denmark— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895..... | 3 | 20 | 20 | 75 | 20 | 800 | 485 |
| 1896-1900..... | 1 | 5 | 5 | 21 | 5 | 160 | 116 |
| 1901-1906..... | 3 | 15 | 11 | 59 | 10 | 640 | 154 |
| 1891-1906..... | 7 | 40 | 36 | 155 | 35 | 1,600 | 755 |
| France— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895..... | 24 | 137 | 96 | 499 | 113 | 4,755 | 1,715 |
| 1896-1900..... | 15 | 54 | 58 | 146 | 43 | 2,226 | 798 |
| 1901-1906..... | 9 | 32 | 17 | 95 | 17 | 1,505 | 272 |
| 1891-1906..... | 48 | 223 | 171 | 740 | 173 | 8,486 | 2,785 |
| Germany— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895..... | 7 | 42 | 38 | 51 | 62 | 1,415 | 941 |
| 1896-1900..... | 15 | 77 | 49 | 142 | 62 | 2,520 | 511 |

TABLEAU III. Statistiques agricoles de 1906 sur les immigrés des provinces du Nord-Ouest arrivés durant les quinze années 1891-1906, groupés (1) par périodes de cinq ans et (2) par occupations principales avant leur arrivée au Canada.

| Pays d'émigration | Employés comme cultivateurs en 1906 | | Bétail sur la ferme en 1906 | | | Terres à culture en 1906 | |
|--------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------|---------|--------------------------|-------------|
| | familles | personnes dans les familles | chevaux | bêtes à cornes | cochons | occupées | en récoltes |
| VI. Labourers—con. | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. | acres | acres |
| Germany—con. | | | | | | | |
| 1901-1906. | 8 | 49 | 31 | 153 | 43 | 1,930 | 445 |
| 1891-1906. | 30 | 168 | 118 | 346 | 167 | 5,865 | 1,897 |
| Holland— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1896-1900. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1901-1906. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1891-1906. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Iceland— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895. | 16 | 90 | 33 | 413 | 10 | 3,240 | 310 |
| 1896-1900. | 26 | 103 | 39 | 473 | 28 | 4,748 | 358 |
| 1901-1906. | 16 | 62 | 12 | 257 | 9 | 2,916 | 110 |
| 1891-1906. | 58 | 255 | 84 | 1,143 | 47 | 10,904 | 778 |
| Norway & Sweden— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895. | 13 | 55 | 39 | 163 | 22 | 2,060 | 230 |
| 1896-1900. | 9 | 40 | 24 | 55 | 18 | 1,800 | 250 |
| 1901-1906. | 41 | 153 | 40 | 260 | 36 | 6,186 | 369 |
| 1891-1906. | 63 | 248 | 103 | 478 | 76 | 10,046 | 849 |
| Rumania— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1896-1900. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1901-1906. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1891-1906. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Russia— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895. | 9 | 51 | 31 | 156 | 41 | 1,430 | 589 |
| 1896-1900. | 9 | 69 | 22 | 105 | 23 | 1,352 | 262 |
| 1901-1906. | 8 | 44 | 18 | 49 | 19 | 1,180 | 250 |
| 1891-1906. | 26 | 164 | 71 | 310 | 83 | 3,962 | 1,101 |
| Switzerland— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895. | 1 | 2 | 2 | 20 | 2 | 160 | 91 |
| 1896-1900. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1901-1906. | 2 | 8 | 1 | 5 | 2 | 320 | 30 |
| 1891-1906. | 3 | 10 | 3 | 25 | 4 | 480 | 121 |
| United States— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895. | 3 | 17 | 9 | 33 | 11 | 720 | 176 |
| 1896-1900. | 13 | 66 | 27 | 152 | 32 | 1,933 | 456 |
| 1901-1906. | 24 | 87 | 35 | 172 | 15 | 4,386 | 328 |
| 1891-1906. | 40 | 170 | 71 | 357 | 58 | 7,039 | 960 |
| Other countries— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895. | 2 | 10 | 6 | 17 | 7 | 480 | 146 |
| 1896-1900. | 2 | 13 | 16 | 12 | 3 | 320 | 175 |
| 1901-1906. | 1 | 8 | — | 9 | — | 160 | 22 |
| 1891-1906. | 5 | 31 | 22 | 38 | 10 | 960 | 343 |
| All countries— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895. | 144 | 725 | 679 | 2,384 | 592 | 33,356 | 11,428 |
| 1896-1900. | 269 | 1,335 | 568 | 2,479 | 520 | 45,188 | 9,168 |
| 1901-1906. | 338 | 1,340 | 525 | 2,396 | 379 | 58,129 | 10,269 |
| 1891-1906. | 751 | 3,400 | 1,772 | 7,259 | 1,491 | 136,673 | 30,865 |

TABLE III. Agricultural statistics of 1906 for immigrants in the Northwest provinces arrived in the fifteen years 1891-1906, grouped (1) by five year periods and (2) by principal occupations before arrival in Canada.

| Countries
whence emigrated | Employed as
farmers in 1906 | | Live stock on farms in 1906 | | | Farm lands in
1906 | |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------|---------|--------|-----------------------|----------|
| | families | persons
in
families | horses | cattle | swine | occupied | in crops |
| Saskatchewan | NO. | NO. | NO. | NO. | NO. | acres | acres |
| I. Farmers | 17,841 | 68,756 | 57,831 | 130,599 | 40,812 | 3,930,163 | 909,241 |
| England— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895..... | 209 | 699 | 1,513 | 4,196 | 763 | 55,153 | 18,989 |
| 1896-1900..... | 193 | 563 | 982 | 1,091 | 420 | 53,175 | 15,289 |
| 1901-1906..... | 1,337 | 3,131 | 3,212 | 5,376 | 1,778 | 260,429 | 44,750 |
| 1891-1906..... | 1,739 | 4,393 | 5,707 | 10,663 | 2,961 | 368,757 | 79,028 |
| Ireland— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895..... | 14 | 34 | 76 | 113 | 25 | 3,360 | 1,142 |
| 1896-1900..... | 21 | 46 | 64 | 49 | 29 | 4,000 | 887 |
| 1901-1906..... | 148 | 363 | 473 | 766 | 234 | 32,018 | 7,441 |
| 1891-1906..... | 183 | 443 | 613 | 928 | 288 | 39,378 | 9,470 |
| Scotland— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895..... | 85 | 302 | 548 | 2,060 | 353 | 23,253 | 6,775 |
| 1896-1900..... | 36 | 118 | 149 | 2,651 | 101 | 8,400 | 2,124 |
| 1901-1906..... | 399 | 952 | 963 | 2,790 | 410 | 84,989 | 17,216 |
| 1891-1906..... | 520 | 1,372 | 1,660 | 7,501 | 864 | 116,642 | 26,115 |
| Wales— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895..... | 2 | 6 | 9 | 16 | 2 | 480 | 151 |
| 1896-1900..... | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | — | 160 | 15 |
| 1901-1906..... | 65 | 228 | 192 | 552 | 150 | 18,024 | 4,846 |
| 1891-1906..... | 68 | 235 | 203 | 570 | 152 | 18,664 | 5,012 |
| Other British posses-
sions— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895..... | 2 | 3 | 11 | 30 | 13 | 800 | 120 |
| 1896-1900..... | 2 | 6 | 18 | 13 | 12 | 960 | 474 |
| 1901-1906..... | 14 | 31 | 24 | 30 | 15 | 3,840 | 498 |
| 1891-1906..... | 18 | 40 | 53 | 73 | 40 | 5,600 | 1,092 |
| Austria-Hungary— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895..... | 214 | 1,159 | 1,400 | 2,987 | 1,407 | 65,384 | 21,211 |
| 1896-1900..... | 1,350 | 6,942 | 3,548 | 13,521 | 4,722 | 248,569 | 59,155 |
| 1901-1906..... | 2,339 | 10,434 | 3,427 | 14,731 | 4,599 | 421,234 | 61,618 |
| 1891-1906..... | 3,903 | 18,535 | 8,375 | 31,239 | 10,728 | 735,187 | 141,984 |
| Belgium— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895..... | 21 | 117 | 180 | 278 | 74 | 7,040 | 3,278 |
| 1896-1900..... | 13 | 41 | 72 | 95 | 24 | 3,580 | 1,154 |
| 1901-1906..... | 49 | 139 | 181 | 202 | 74 | 9,920 | 2,771 |
| 1891-1906..... | 83 | 297 | 433 | 575 | 172 | 20,540 | 7,203 |
| Denmark— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895..... | 6 | 31 | 34 | 125 | 17 | 1,260 | 286 |
| 1896-1900..... | 4 | 14 | 15 | 74 | 11 | 800 | 112 |
| 1901-1906..... | 74 | 170 | 264 | 306 | 72 | 15,360 | 4,342 |
| 1891-1906..... | 84 | 215 | 313 | 505 | 100 | 17,420 | 4,740 |
| France— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895..... | 90 | 375 | 687 | 2,250 | 391 | 30,261 | 8,550 |
| 1896-1900..... | 43 | 150 | 275 | 892 | 136 | 11,156 | 3,551 |
| 1901-1906..... | 102 | 289 | 287 | 499 | 182 | 18,940 | 3,602 |
| 1891-1906..... | 235 | 814 | 1,249 | 3,641 | 709 | 60,357 | 15,703 |
| Germany— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895..... | 89 | 442 | 637 | 1,855 | 603 | 24,910 | 9,324 |
| 1896-1900..... | 55 | 273 | 311 | 606 | 304 | 13,840 | 4,917 |

TABLEAU III. Statistiques agricoles de 1906 sur les immigrants des provinces du Nord-Ouest arrivés durant les quinze années 1891-1906; groupés (1) par périodes de cinq ans et (2) par occupations principales avant leur arrivée au Canada.

| Pays d'émigration | Employés comme cultivateurs en 1906 | | Bétail sur la ferme en 1906 | | | Terres à culture en 1906 | |
|-------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------|---------|--------------------------|-------------|
| | familles | personnes dans les familles | chevaux | bêtes à cornes | cochons | occupées | en récoltes |
| I. Farmers—con. | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. | acres | acres |
| Germany—con. | | | | | | | |
| 1901-1906..... | 681 | 2,473 | 2,048 | 3,815 | 1,728 | 131,921 | 29,691 |
| 1891-1906..... | 825 | 3,188 | 2,996 | 6,276 | 2,635 | 170,671 | 43,932 |
| Holland— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895..... | 3 | 12 | 13 | 28 | 5 | 640 | 321 |
| 1896-1900..... | 1 | 13 | 6 | 28 | 6 | 320 | 132 |
| 1901-1906..... | 17 | 42 | 38 | 65 | 8 | 2,720 | 455 |
| 1891-1906..... | 21 | 67 | 57 | 121 | 19 | 3,680 | 908 |
| Iceland— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895..... | 20 | 78 | 92 | 561 | 35 | 4,160 | 527 |
| 1896-1900..... | 21 | 89 | 51 | 508 | 46 | 4,320 | 374 |
| 1901-1906..... | 61 | 151 | 73 | 458 | 43 | 10,960 | 1,156 |
| 1891-1906..... | 102 | 318 | 216 | 1,527 | 124 | 19,440 | 2,057 |
| Norway & Sweden— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895..... | 36 | 175 | 160 | 534 | 122 | 10,333 | 2,657 |
| 1896-1900..... | 45 | 178 | 190 | 481 | 87 | 10,851 | 2,878 |
| 1901-1906..... | 1,158 | 3,116 | 2,617 | 5,551 | 1,097 | 228,849 | 43,776 |
| 1891-1906..... | 1,239 | 3,469 | 2,967 | 6,566 | 1,306 | 250,033 | 49,311 |
| Rumania— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895..... | 1 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 320 | 100 |
| 1896-1900..... | 2 | 16 | 17 | 35 | — | 480 | 270 |
| 1901-1906..... | 76 | 337 | 226 | 361 | 114 | 16,480 | 2,918 |
| 1891-1906..... | 79 | 357 | 247 | 398 | 116 | 17,280 | 3,288 |
| Russia— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895..... | 353 | 1,944 | 2,143 | 3,922 | 2,415 | 102,861 | 42,306 |
| 1896-1900..... | 1,782 | 7,404 | 1,836 | 5,765 | 1,102 | 295,124 | 39,879 |
| 1901-1906..... | 742 | 3,604 | 2,429 | 4,872 | 2,483 | 149,927 | 34,004 |
| 1891-1906..... | 2,877 | 12,952 | 6,408 | 14,559 | 6,000 | 547,912 | 116,189 |
| Switzerland— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895..... | 1 | 6 | 6 | 4 | 2 | 160 | 72 |
| 1896-1900..... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1901-1906..... | 17 | 55 | 53 | 62 | 21 | 3,760 | 783 |
| 1891-1906..... | 18 | 61 | 59 | 66 | 23 | 3,920 | 855 |
| United States— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895..... | 48 | 201 | 412 | 1,493 | 148 | 11,720 | 4,050 |
| 1896-1900..... | 194 | 1,044 | 1,895 | 3,673 | 1,437 | 56,294 | 18,626 |
| 1901-1906..... | 5,530 | 20,451 | 23,759 | 39,604 | 12,794 | 1,453,336 | 377,170 |
| 1891-1906..... | 5,772 | 21,696 | 26,066 | 44,770 | 14,379 | 1,521,350 | 399,846 |
| Other countries— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895..... | 10 | 56 | 60 | 154 | 65 | 2,229 | 697 |
| 1896-1900..... | 9 | 40 | 29 | 102 | 34 | 1,440 | 370 |
| 1901-1906..... | 56 | 208 | 120 | 365 | 97 | 9,663 | 1,441 |
| 1891-1906..... | 75 | 304 | 209 | 621 | 196 | 13,332 | 2,508 |
| All countries— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895..... | 1,204 | 5,644 | 7,985 | 20,608 | 6,442 | 344,324 | 120,556 |
| 1896-1900..... | 3,772 | 16,938 | 9,460 | 29,586 | 8,471 | 713,469 | 150,207 |
| 1901-1906..... | 12,865 | 46,174 | 40,386 | 80,405 | 25,899 | 2,872,370 | 638,478 |
| 1891-1906..... | 17,841 | 68,756 | 57,831 | 130,599 | 40,812 | 3,930,163 | 909,241 |

TABLE III. Agricultural statistics of 1906 for immigrants in the Northwest provinces arrived in the fifteen years 1891-1906, grouped (1) by five year periods and (2) by principal occupations before arrival in Canada.

| Countries
whence emigrated | Employed as
farmers in 1906 | | Live stock on farms in 1906 | | | Farm lands in
1906 | |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------|--------|-------|-----------------------|----------|
| | families | persons
in
families | horses | cattle | swine | occupied | in crops |
| Saskatchewan
—con. | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. | acres | acres |
| II. Mechanics | 1,933 | 6,627 | 5,216 | 15,593 | 3,876 | 404,844 | 75,426 |
| England— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895..... | 33 | 103 | 182 | 469 | 61 | 8,837 | 2,393 |
| 1896-1900..... | 43 | 137 | 185 | 2,920 | 112 | 9,853 | 2,123 |
| 1901-1906..... | 712 | 1,999 | 1,257 | 2,995 | 1,006 | 140,893 | 18,694 |
| 1891-1906..... | 788 | 2,239 | 1,624 | 6,384 | 1,179 | 159,583 | 23,210 |
| Ireland— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895..... | 4 | 12 | 39 | 58 | 11 | 1,480 | 405 |
| 1896-1900..... | 3 | 2 | 5 | 7 | 4 | 480 | 135 |
| 1901-1906..... | 17 | 42 | 52 | 36 | 26 | 4,216 | 559 |
| 1891-1906..... | 24 | 56 | 96 | 101 | 41 | 6,176 | 1,099 |
| Scotland— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895..... | 9 | 40 | 85 | 1,215 | 29 | 3,680 | 738 |
| 1896-1900..... | 10 | 33 | 139 | 400 | 43 | 2,720 | 891 |
| 1901-1906..... | 156 | 395 | 333 | 1,220 | 143 | 31,560 | 4,655 |
| 1891-1906..... | 175 | 468 | 557 | 2,835 | 215 | 37,960 | 6,284 |
| Wales— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895..... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1896-1900..... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1901-1906..... | 14 | 41 | 14 | 52 | 10 | 2,554 | 400 |
| 1891-1906..... | 14 | 41 | 14 | 52 | 10 | 2,554 | 400 |
| Other British pos-
sessions— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895..... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1896-1900..... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1901-1906..... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1891-1906..... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Austria-Hungary— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895..... | 19 | 136 | 113 | 265 | 141 | 6,674 | 2,078 |
| 1896-1900..... | 56 | 288 | 246 | 546 | 324 | 13,257 | 3,459 |
| 1901-1906..... | 114 | 448 | 291 | 540 | 274 | 19,891 | 3,389 |
| 1891-1906..... | 189 | 872 | 650 | 1,351 | 739 | 39,822 | 8,926 |
| Belgium— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895..... | 8 | 41 | 43 | 151 | 19 | 2,520 | 686 |
| 1896-1900..... | 1 | 10 | 7 | 6 | 4 | 160 | 100 |
| 1901-1906..... | 6 | 20 | 28 | 22 | 8 | 1,760 | 561 |
| 1891-1906..... | 15 | 71 | 78 | 179 | 31 | 4,440 | 1,347 |
| Denmark— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895..... | 1 | 3 | 5 | 70 | 2 | 160 | 18 |
| 1896-1900..... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1901-1906..... | 7 | 17 | 27 | 67 | 21 | 1,390 | 358 |
| 1891-1906..... | 8 | 20 | 32 | 137 | 23 | 1,550 | 376 |
| France— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895..... | 7 | 45 | 35 | 102 | 47 | 1,597 | 302 |
| 1896-1900..... | 4 | 23 | 25 | 39 | 17 | 1,040 | 358 |
| 1901-1906..... | 11 | 33 | 21 | 87 | 10 | 1,760 | 204 |
| 1891-1906..... | 22 | 101 | 81 | 228 | 74 | 4,397 | 864 |

TABLEAU III. Statistiques agricoles de 1906 sur les immigrants des provinces du Nord-Ouest arrivés durant les quinze années 1891-1906, groupés (1) par périodes de cinq ans et (2) par occupations principales avant leur arrivée au Canada.

| Pays d'émigration | Employés comme cultivateurs en 1906 | | Bétail sur la ferme en 1906 | | | Terres à culture en 1906 | |
|--------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------|---------|--------------------------|-------------|
| | familles | personnes dans les familles | chevaux | bêtes à cornes | cochons | occupées | en récoltes |
| II. Mechanics-con. | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. | acres | acres |
| Germany— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895..... | 14 | 86 | 51 | 239 | 55 | 3,280 | 876 |
| 1896-1900..... | 9 | 50 | 65 | 110 | 53 | 1,920 | 595 |
| 1901-1906..... | 63 | 224 | 168 | 398 | 208 | 11,566 | 1,853 |
| 1891-1906..... | 86 | 360 | 284 | 747 | 316 | 16,766 | 3,324 |
| Holland— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895..... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1896-1900..... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1901-1906..... | 7 | 17 | 17 | 11 | 26 | 1,920 | 176 |
| 1891-1906..... | 7 | 17 | 17 | 11 | 26 | 1,920 | 176 |
| Iceland— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895..... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1896-1900..... | 1 | 7 | — | 18 | 6 | 160 | 30 |
| 1901-1906..... | 9 | 52 | 12 | 142 | 17 | 1,920 | 90 |
| 1891-1906..... | 10 | 59 | 12 | 160 | 23 | 2,080 | 120 |
| Norway & Sweden— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895..... | 1 | 5 | — | — | — | 160 | — |
| 1896-1900..... | 2 | 5 | 15 | 70 | 4 | 320 | 95 |
| 1901-1906..... | 80 | 256 | 136 | 412 | 98 | 14,245 | 2,371 |
| 1891-1906..... | 83 | 266 | 151 | 482 | 102 | 14,725 | 2,466 |
| Rumania— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895..... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1896-1900..... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1901-1906..... | 11 | 57 | 29 | 48 | — | 1,920 | 342 |
| 1891-1906..... | 11 | 57 | 29 | 48 | — | 1,920 | 342 |
| Russia— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895..... | 5 | 35 | 24 | 64 | 14 | 1,440 | 801 |
| 1896-1900..... | 8 | 39 | 48 | 80 | 23 | 2,080 | 696 |
| 1901-1906..... | 68 | 290 | 110 | 365 | 85 | 11,335 | 2,131 |
| 1891-1906..... | 81 | 364 | 182 | 509 | 122 | 14,855 | 3,628 |
| Switzerland— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895..... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1896-1900..... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1901-1906..... | 2 | 5 | 7 | 9 | 7 | 320 | 52 |
| 1891-1906..... | 2 | 5 | 7 | 9 | 7 | 320 | 52 |
| United States— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895..... | 1 | 15 | 61 | 137 | 29 | 480 | 40 |
| 1896-1900..... | 14 | 55 | 94 | 181 | 48 | 2,880 | 1,052 |
| 1901-1906..... | 392 | 1,514 | 1,198 | 1,995 | 839 | 89,756 | 20,793 |
| 1891-1906..... | 407 | 1,584 | 1,353 | 2,313 | 916 | 93,116 | 21,885 |
| Other countries— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895..... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1896-1900..... | 1 | 2 | 12 | — | — | 160 | — |
| 1901-1906..... | 10 | 45 | 37 | 47 | 52 | 2,500 | 927 |
| 1891-1906..... | 11 | 47 | 49 | 47 | 52 | 2,660 | 927 |
| All countries— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895..... | 102 | 521 | 638 | 2,770 | 408 | 30,308 | 8,337 |
| 1896-1900..... | 152 | 651 | 841 | 4,377 | 638 | 35,030 | 9,534 |
| 1901-1906..... | 1,679 | 5,455 | 3,737 | 8,446 | 2,830 | 339,506 | 57,555 |
| 1891-1906..... | 1,933 | 6,627 | 5,216 | 15,593 | 3,876 | 404,844 | 75,426 |

TABLE III. Agricultural statistics of 1906 for immigrants in the Northwest provinces arrived in the fifteen years 1891-1906, grouped (1) by five year periods and (2) by principal occupations before arrival in Canada.

| Countries
whence emigrated | Employed as
farmers in 1906 | | Live stock on farms in 1906 | | | Farm lands in
1906 | |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------|--------|-------|-----------------------|----------|
| | families | persons
in
families | horses | cattle | swine | occupied | in crops |
| Saskatchewan
—con. | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. | acres | acres |
| III. Traders | 1,078 | 3,142 | 3,647 | 6,204 | 1,844 | 251,732 | 50,803 |
| England— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895..... | 38 | 144 | 305 | 1,045 | 91 | 10,162 | 2,802 |
| 1896-1900..... | 44 | 113 | 233 | 342 | 83 | 10,105 | 2,480 |
| 1901-1906..... | 555 | 1,339 | 1,083 | 1,884 | 633 | 107,548 | 15,461 |
| 1891-1906..... | 637 | 1,596 | 1,621 | 3,271 | 807 | 127,815 | 20,743 |
| Ireland— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895..... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1896-1900..... | 1 | 4 | 10 | 1 | 2 | 600 | 400 |
| 1901-1906..... | 17 | 50 | 52 | 80 | 38 | 4,125 | 1,120 |
| 1891-1906..... | 18 | 54 | 62 | 81 | 40 | 4,725 | 1,520 |
| Scotland— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895..... | 3 | 5 | 20 | 36 | 48 | 960 | 311 |
| 1896-1900..... | 1 | 1 | — | 2 | — | 160 | 12 |
| 1901-1906..... | 93 | 228 | 257 | 514 | 209 | 20,790 | 4,140 |
| 1891-1906..... | 97 | 234 | 277 | 552 | 257 | 21,910 | 4,463 |
| Wales— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895..... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1896-1900..... | 1 | 2 | 12 | 122 | 3 | 1,400 | 171 |
| 1901-1906..... | 8 | 34 | 30 | 41 | 11 | 2,409 | 632 |
| 1891-1906..... | 9 | 36 | 42 | 163 | 14 | 3,800 | 803 |
| Other British pos-
sessions— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895..... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1896-1900..... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1901-1906..... | 4 | 9 | 213 | 11 | 2 | 1,440 | 193 |
| 1891-1906..... | 4 | 9 | 213 | 11 | 2 | 1,440 | 193 |
| Austria-Hungary— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895..... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1896-1900..... | 2 | 9 | 13 | 12 | 18 | 520 | 231 |
| 1901-1906..... | 12 | 35 | 48 | 91 | 32 | 2,560 | 508 |
| 1891-1906..... | 14 | 44 | 61 | 103 | 50 | 3,080 | 739 |
| Belgium— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895..... | 1 | 2 | 11 | — | 4 | 480 | 360 |
| 1896-1900..... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1901-1906..... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1891-1906..... | 1 | 2 | 11 | — | 4 | 480 | 360 |
| Denmark— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895..... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1896-1900..... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1901-1906..... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1891-1906..... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| France— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895..... | 2 | 9 | 9 | 9 | — | 320 | 135 |
| 1896-1900..... | 5 | 28 | 33 | 38 | 12 | 1,440 | 611 |
| 1901-1906..... | 4 | 15 | 18 | 33 | 9 | 960 | 80 |
| 1891-1906..... | 11 | 52 | 60 | 80 | 21 | 2,720 | 826 |

TABLEAU III. Statistiques agricoles de 1906 sur les immigrants des provinces du Nord-Ouest arrivés durant les quinze années 1891-1906, groupés (1) par périodes de cinq ans et (2) par occupations principales avant leur arrivée au Canada.

| Pays d'émigration | Employés comme cultivateurs en 1906 | | Bétail sur la ferme en 1906 | | | Terres à culture en 1906 | |
|-------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------|---------|--------------------------|-------------|
| | familles | personnes dans les familles | chevaux | bêtes à cornes | cochons | occupées | en récoltes |
| III. Traders—con. | NO. | NO. | NO. | NO. | NO. | acres | acres |
| Germany— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895..... | 2 | 4 | 6 | 48 | 12 | 320 | 32 |
| 1896-1900..... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1901-1906..... | 23 | 77 | 62 | 91 | 46 | 6,480 | 827 |
| 1891-1906..... | 25 | 81 | 68 | 139 | 58 | 6,800 | 859 |
| Holland— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895..... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1896-1900..... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1901-1906..... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1891-1906..... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Iceland— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895..... | 2 | 8 | 9 | 7 | 4 | 320 | 58 |
| 1896-1900..... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1901-1906..... | 1 | 3 | 4 | 41 | 3 | 160 | 30 |
| 1891-1906..... | 3 | 11 | 13 | 48 | 7 | 480 | 88 |
| Norway & Sweden— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895..... | 1 | 1 | 3 | 10 | 2 | 160 | 10 |
| 1896-1900..... | 5 | 25 | 17 | 56 | 6 | 1,040 | 397 |
| 1901-1906..... | 23 | 58 | 26 | 53 | 8 | 4,120 | 354 |
| 1891-1906..... | 29 | 84 | 46 | 119 | 14 | 5,320 | 761 |
| Rumania— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895..... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1896-1900..... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1901-1906..... | 5 | 23 | 19 | 40 | — | 960 | 216 |
| 1891-1906..... | 5 | 23 | 19 | 40 | — | 960 | 216 |
| Russia— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895..... | 1 | 4 | 7 | 18 | — | 320 | 46 |
| 1896-1900..... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1901-1906..... | 21 | 82 | 53 | 296 | — | 4,364 | 881 |
| 1891-1906..... | 22 | 86 | 60 | 314 | — | 4,684 | 927 |
| Switzerland— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895..... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1896-1900..... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1901-1906..... | 3 | 6 | 18 | 16 | 9 | 800 | 257 |
| 1891-1906..... | 3 | 6 | 18 | 16 | 9 | 800 | 257 |
| United States— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895..... | 3 | 15 | 13 | 123 | 16 | 1,120 | 88 |
| 1896-1900..... | 5 | 19 | 18 | 76 | 86 | 1,120 | 206 |
| 1901-1906..... | 187 | 766 | 1,023 | 1,014 | 448 | 63,198 | 17,482 |
| 1891-1906..... | 195 | 800 | 1,054 | 1,213 | 550 | 65,438 | 17,776 |
| Other countries— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895..... | 2 | 6 | 12 | 8 | — | 480 | 40 |
| 1896-1900..... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1901-1906..... | 3 | 18 | 10 | 46 | 11 | 800 | 232 |
| 1891-1906..... | 5 | 24 | 22 | 54 | 11 | 1,280 | 272 |
| All countries— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895..... | 55 | 198 | 395 | 1,304 | 175 | 14,642 | 3,882 |
| 1896-1900..... | 64 | 201 | 336 | 649 | 210 | 16,385 | 4,508 |
| 1901-1906..... | 959 | 2,743 | 2,916 | 4,251 | 1,459 | 220,705 | 42,413 |
| 1891-1906..... | 1,078 | 3,142 | 3,647 | 6,204 | 1,844 | 251,732 | 50,803 |

TABLE III. Agricultural statistics of 1906 for immigrants in the Northwest provinces arrived in the fifteen years 1891-1906, grouped (1) by five year periods and (2) by principal occupations before arrival in Canada.

| Countries
whence emigrated | Employed as
farmers in 1906 | | Live stock on farms in 1906 | | | Farm lands in
1906 | |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------|--------|-------|-----------------------|----------|
| | families | persons
in
families | horses | cattle | swine | occupied | in crops |
| Saskatchewan
--con. | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. | acres | acres |
| iv. Professions | 541 | 1,642 | 2,049 | 3,881 | 1,010 | 136,322 | 28,198 |
| England— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895..... | 41 | 123 | 257 | 593 | 147 | 12,320 | 3,158 |
| 1896-1900..... | 13 | 40 | 135 | 202 | 48 | 5,360 | 1,764 |
| 1901-1906..... | 205 | 556 | 517 | 1,098 | 345 | 45,478 | 7,495 |
| 1891-1906..... | 259 | 719 | 909 | 1,893 | 540 | 63,158 | 12,417 |
| Ireland— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895..... | 5 | 14 | 18 | 19 | 15 | 1,238 | 506 |
| 1896-1900..... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1901-1906..... | 11 | 29 | 29 | 22 | 2 | 2,880 | 572 |
| 1891-1906..... | 16 | 43 | 47 | 41 | 17 | 4,118 | 1,078 |
| Scotland— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1905..... | 4 | 11 | 57 | 107 | 5 | 1,120 | 231 |
| 1896-1900..... | 5 | 13 | 30 | 77 | 11 | 1,280 | 294 |
| 1901-1906..... | 58 | 176 | 187 | 390 | 98 | 14,100 | 1,874 |
| 1891-1906..... | 67 | 200 | 274 | 574 | 114 | 16,500 | 2,399 |
| Wales-- | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895..... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1896-1900..... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1901-1906..... | 7 | 22 | 27 | 46 | 8 | 1,600 | 431 |
| 1891-1906..... | 7 | 22 | 27 | 46 | 8 | 1,600 | 431 |
| Other British pos-
sessions— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895..... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1896-1900..... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1901-1906..... | 2 | 10 | 12 | 11 | — | 800 | 255 |
| 1891-1906..... | 2 | 10 | 12 | 11 | — | 800 | 255 |
| Austria-Hungary— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895..... | 1 | 2 | 8 | 5 | 8 | 160 | 35 |
| 1896-1900..... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1901-1906..... | 5 | 14 | 9 | 20 | 10 | 880 | 195 |
| 1891-1906..... | 6 | 16 | 17 | 25 | 18 | 1,040 | 230 |
| Belgium— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895..... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1896-1900..... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1901-1906..... | 4 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 1 | 720 | 130 |
| 1891-1906..... | 4 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 1 | 720 | 130 |
| Denmark— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895..... | 2 | 2 | 7 | — | — | 281 | 75 |
| 1896-1900..... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1901-1906..... | 5 | 5 | 12 | 6 | 3 | 761 | 201 |
| 1891-1906..... | 7 | 7 | 19 | 6 | 3 | 1,042 | 276 |
| France— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895..... | 8 | 19 | 44 | 215 | 25 | 1,920 | 476 |
| 1896-1900..... | 3 | 15 | 2 | 31 | 6 | 520 | 50 |
| 1901-1906..... | 8 | 21 | 18 | 84 | 7 | 4,320 | 248 |
| 1891-1906..... | 19 | 55 | 64 | 330 | 38 | 6,760 | 774 |

TABLEAU III. Statistiques agricoles de 1906 sur les immigrants des provinces du Nord-Ouest arrivés durant les quinze années 1891-1906, groupés (1) par périodes de cinq ans et (2) par occupations principales avant leur arrivée au Canada.

| Pays d'émigration | Employés comme cultivateurs en 1906 | | Bétail sur la ferme en 1906 | | | Terres à culture en 1906 | |
|-----------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------|---------|--------------------------|-------------|
| | familles | personnes dans les familles | chevaux | bêtes à cornes | cochons | occupées | en récoltes |
| IV. Professions —con. | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. | acres | acres |
| Germany— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895.... | 2 | 10 | 17 | 34 | 8 | 400 | 174 |
| 1896-1900. . . . | 2 | 6 | 6 | 11 | 5 | 1,320 | 165 |
| 1901-1906. | 8 | 43 | 39 | 69 | 32 | 1,845 | 556 |
| 1891-1906. | 12 | 59 | 62 | 114 | 45 | 3,565 | 895 |
| Holland— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895. | 1 | 5 | 11 | 12 | — | 320 | 216 |
| 1896-1900. . . . | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1901-1906. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1891-1906. | 1 | 5 | 11 | 12 | — | 320 | 216 |
| Iceland— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1896-1900. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1901-1906. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1891-1906. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Norway & Sweden— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895. | 1 | 1 | 2 | — | — | 160 | 35 |
| 1896-1900. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1901-1906. | 15 | 36 | 29 | 30 | 4 | 3,040 | 422 |
| 1891-1906. | 16 | 37 | 31 | 30 | 4 | 3,200 | 457 |
| Rumania— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1896-1900. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1901-1906. | 1 | 4 | 4 | 6 | — | 160 | 32 |
| 1891-1906. | 1 | 4 | 4 | 6 | — | 160 | 32 |
| Russia— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895. | 3 | 8 | 13 | 14 | 12 | 640 | 175 |
| 1896-1900. | 2 | 12 | 15 | 46 | 1 | 640 | 231 |
| 1901-1906. | 13 | 66 | 45 | 79 | 15 | 2,460 | 651 |
| 1891-1906. | 18 | 86 | 73 | 139 | 28 | 3,740 | 1,057 |
| Switzerland— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1896-1900. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1901-1906. | 3 | 9 | 21 | 7 | 5 | 1,760 | 787 |
| 1891-1906. | 3 | 9 | 21 | 7 | 5 | 1,760 | 787 |
| United States— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895. | 1 | 4 | 1 | 5 | 2 | 160 | 20 |
| 1896-1900. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1901-1906. | 97 | 328 | 440 | 568 | 166 | 26,079 | 6,149 |
| 1891-1906. | 98 | 332 | 441 | 573 | 168 | 26,239 | 6,169 |
| Other countries— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895. | 1 | 6 | 8 | 14 | — | 480 | 135 |
| 1896-1900. | 1 | 5 | 6 | 14 | 10 | 320 | 205 |
| 1901-1906. | 3 | 14 | 10 | 33 | 11 | 800 | 255 |
| 1891-1906. | 5 | 25 | 24 | 61 | 21 | 1,600 | 595 |
| All countries— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895. | 70 | 205 | 443 | 1,018 | 222 | 19,199 | 5,236 |
| 1896-1900. | 26 | 91 | 194 | 381 | 81 | 9,440 | 2,709 |
| 1901-1906. | 445 | 1,346 | 1,412 | 2,482 | 707 | 107,683 | 20,253 |
| 1891-1906. | 541 | 1,642 | 2,049 | 3,881 | 1,010 | 136,322 | 28,198 |

TABLE III. Agricultural statistics of 1906 for immigrants in the Northwest provinces arrived in the fifteen years 1891-1906, grouped (1) by five year periods and (2) by principal occupations before arrival in Canada.

| Countries
whence emigrated | Employed as
farmers in 1906 | | Live stock on farms in 1906 | | | Farm lands in
1906 | |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------|--------|-------|-----------------------|----------|
| | families | persons
in
families | horses | cattle | swine | occupied | in crops |
| Saskatchewan
—con. | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. | acres | acres |
| v. Various and
not specified | 2,200 | 11,129 | 11,554 | 22,889 | 6,465 | 753,665 | 164,137 |
| England— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895.... | 127 | 406 | 770 | 1,674 | 332 | 32,043 | 9,576 |
| 1896-1900..... | 106 | 246 | 529 | 720 | 274 | 23,314 | 6,068 |
| 1901-1906..... | 574 | 1,284 | 1,419 | 2,516 | 582 | 116,104 | 18,541 |
| 1891-1906..... | 807 | 1,936 | 2,718 | 4,910 | 1,188 | 171,461 | 34,185 |
| Ireland— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895.... | 4 | 26 | 12 | 72 | 20 | 1,440 | 85 |
| 1896-1900.... | 6 | 21 | 16 | 18 | 12 | 1,280 | 387 |
| 1901-1906..... | 45 | 120 | 121 | 159 | 54 | 10,560 | 2,088 |
| 1891-1906..... | 55 | 167 | 149 | 249 | 86 | 13,280 | 2,560 |
| Scotland— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895..... | 8 | 38 | 69 | 117 | 51 | 3,760 | 1,229 |
| 1896-1900..... | 16 | 59 | 111 | 171 | 39 | 3,760 | 1,546 |
| 1901-1906..... | 154 | 380 | 323 | 588 | 110 | 29,811 | 4,444 |
| 1891-1906..... | 178 | 477 | 503 | 876 | 200 | 37,331 | 7,219 |
| Wales— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895..... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1896-1900..... | 2 | 4 | 15 | 10 | 1 | 800 | 335 |
| 1901-1906..... | 6 | 8 | 13 | 11 | — | 1,120 | 417 |
| 1891-1906..... | 8 | 12 | 28 | 21 | 1 | 1,920 | 752 |
| Other British pos-
sessions— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895..... | 3 | 9 | 13 | 8 | 7 | 800 | 378 |
| 1896-1900..... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1901-1906..... | 6 | 10 | 21 | 6 | 7 | 1,760 | 244 |
| 1891-1906..... | 9 | 19 | 34 | 14 | 14 | 2,560 | 622 |
| Austria-Hungary— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895..... | 38 | 247 | 265 | 657 | 322 | 16,670 | 4,558 |
| 1896-1900..... | 68 | 314 | 235 | 672 | 345 | 15,005 | 3,843 |
| 1901-1906..... | 225 | 908 | 278 | 1,320 | 344 | 39,975 | 4,531 |
| 1891-1906..... | 331 | 1,469 | 778 | 2,649 | 1,011 | 71,650 | 12,932 |
| Belgium— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895..... | 9 | 35 | 56 | 122 | 43 | 2,560 | 1,061 |
| 1896-1900..... | 1 | 7 | 12 | 9 | — | 160 | 116 |
| 1901-1906..... | 9 | 56 | 32 | 28 | 7 | 2,240 | 348 |
| 1891-1906..... | 19 | 98 | 100 | 159 | 50 | 4,960 | 1,525 |
| Denmark— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895..... | 3 | 13 | 9 | 58 | 17 | 640 | 122 |
| 1896-1900..... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1901-1906..... | 11 | 19 | 17 | 15 | 2 | 2,240 | 372 |
| 1891-1906..... | 14 | 32 | 26 | 73 | 19 | 2,880 | 494 |
| France— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895..... | 8 | 28 | 31 | 152 | 16 | 1,760 | 205 |
| 1896-1900..... | 4 | 13 | 239 | 328 | 2 | 640 | 52 |
| 1901-1906..... | 53 | 125 | 126 | 301 | 37 | 10,360 | 1,501 |
| 1891-1906..... | 65 | 166 | 396 | 781 | 55 | 12,760 | 1,758 |

TABLEAU III. Statistiques agricoles de 1906 sur les immigrants des provinces du Nord-Ouest arrivés durant les quinze années 1891-1906, groupés (1) par périodes de cinq ans et (2) par occupations principales avant leur arrivée au Canada.

| Pays d'émigration | Employés comme cultivateurs en 1906 | | Bétail sur la ferme en 1906 | | | Terres à culture en 1906 | |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------|---------|--------------------------|-------------|
| | familles | personnes dans les familles | chevaux | bêtes à cornes | cochons | occupées | en récoltes |
| v. Various and not specified—con. | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. | acres | acre |
| Germany— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895..... | 12 | 59 | 73 | 107 | 60 | 2,880 | 896 |
| 1896-1900..... | 15 | 57 | 76 | 101 | 47 | 3,520 | 1,271 |
| 1901-1906..... | 126 | 357 | 237 | 391 | 183 | 26,260 | 3,985 |
| 1891-1906..... | 153 | 473 | 386 | 599 | 290 | 32,660 | 6,152 |
| Holland— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895..... | 2 | 11 | 16 | 82 | 5 | 480 | 223 |
| 1896-1900..... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1901-1906..... | 7 | 33 | 26 | 44 | 21 | 1,760 | 422 |
| 1891-1906..... | 9 | 44 | 42 | 126 | 26 | 2,240 | 645 |
| Iceland— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895..... | 3 | 14 | 15 | 121 | 2 | 480 | 64 |
| 1896-1900..... | 5 | 15 | 8 | 36 | — | 1,120 | 50 |
| 1901-1906..... | 11 | 37 | 34 | 42 | 10 | 1,920 | 192 |
| 1891-1906..... | 19 | 66 | 57 | 199 | 12 | 3,520 | 306 |
| Norway & Sweden— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895..... | 5 | 12 | 23 | 30 | 11 | 480 | 86 |
| 1896-1900..... | 6 | 21 | 16 | 59 | 17 | 1,020 | 50 |
| 1901-1906..... | 113 | 288 | 212 | 338 | 136 | 21,723 | 3,750 |
| 1891-1906..... | 124 | 321 | 251 | 427 | 164 | 23,223 | 3,982 |
| Rumania— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895..... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1896-1900..... | 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 | — | 160 | 45 |
| 1901-1906..... | 1 | 1 | 4 | 2 | — | 160 | 30 |
| 1891-1906..... | 2 | 2 | 7 | 3 | — | 320 | 75 |
| Russia— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895..... | 45 | 234 | 273 | 697 | 176 | 11,993 | 3,827 |
| 1896-1900..... | 26 | 134 | 175 | 427 | 113 | 6,130 | 2,159 |
| 1901-1906..... | 128 | 593 | 436 | 844 | 301 | 25,380 | 5,420 |
| 1891-1906..... | 199 | 961 | 884 | 1,968 | 590 | 43,503 | 11,406 |
| Switzerland— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895..... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1896-1900..... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1901-1906..... | 4 | 14 | 14 | 18 | 1 | 960 | 232 |
| 1891-1906..... | 4 | 14 | 14 | 18 | 1 | 960 | 232 |
| United States— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895..... | 27 | 130 | 144 | 394 | 107 | 6,910 | 3,355 |
| 1896-1900..... | 41 | 205 | 243 | 1,134 | 201 | 9,480 | 3,457 |
| 1901-1906..... | 123 | 4,501 | 4,760 | 8,138 | 2,420 | 309,170 | 71,864 |
| 1891-1906..... | 191 | 4,836 | 5,147 | 9,666 | 2,728 | 325,560 | 78,676 |
| Other countries— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895..... | 5 | 23 | 16 | 74 | 23 | 1,597 | 373 |
| 1896-1900..... | 5 | 20 | 8 | 73 | 7 | 800 | 80 |
| 1901-1906..... | 3 | 3 | 10 | 4 | — | 480 | 163 |
| 1891-1906..... | 13 | 46 | 34 | 151 | 30 | 2,877 | 616 |
| All countries— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895..... | 299 | 1,285 | 1,785 | 4,365 | 1,192 | 84,493 | 26,038 |
| 1896-1900..... | 302 | 1,117 | 1,686 | 3,759 | 1,058 | 67,189 | 19,555 |
| 1901-1906..... | 1,599 | 8,737 | 8,083 | 14,765 | 4,215 | 601,983 | 118,544 |
| 1891-1906..... | 2,200 | 11,139 | 11,554 | 22,889 | 6,465 | 753,665 | 164,137 |

TABLE III. Agricultural statistics of 1906 for immigrants in the Northwest provinces arrived in the fifteen years 1891-1906, grouped (1) by five year periods and (2) by principal occupations before arrival in Canada.

| Countries
whence emigrated | Employed as
farmers in 1906 | | Live stock on farms in 1906 | | | Farm lands in
1906 | |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------|--------|-------|-----------------------|----------|
| | families | persons
in
families | horses | cattle | swine | occupied | in crops |
| Saskatchewan
—con. | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. | acres | acres |
| vi. Labourers | 1,148 | 4,226 | 1,889 | 7,595 | 1,365 | 211,741 | 32,436 |
| England— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895..... | 20 | 62 | 91 | 264 | 48 | 4,260 | 1,175 |
| 1896-1900..... | 14 | 33 | 44 | 82 | 25 | 2,720 | 849 |
| 1901-1906..... | 150 | 295 | 170 | 289 | 81 | 27,520 | 2,724 |
| 1891-1906..... | 184 | 390 | 305 | 635 | 154 | 34,500 | 4,748 |
| Ireland— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895..... | 1 | 1 | 2 | 4 | — | 160 | 20 |
| 1896-1900..... | 2 | 2 | 5 | 11 | 3 | 480 | 121 |
| 1901-1906..... | 9 | 17 | 16 | 43 | 4 | 1,760 | 145 |
| 1891-1906..... | 12 | 20 | 23 | 58 | 7 | 2,400 | 286 |
| Scotland— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895..... | 4 | 16 | 35 | 2,924 | 8 | 2,720 | 498 |
| 1896-1900..... | 4 | 5 | 12 | 1 | 2 | 800 | 123 |
| 1901-1906..... | 30 | 46 | 22 | 62 | 27 | 5,440 | 465 |
| 1891-1906..... | 38 | 67 | 69 | 2,987 | 37 | 8,960 | 1,086 |
| Wales— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895..... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1896-1900..... | 1 | 1 | 8 | 1 | 5 | 160 | 145 |
| 1901-1906..... | 4 | 16 | 2 | 19 | 4 | 1,120 | 108 |
| 1891-1906..... | 5 | 17 | 10 | 20 | 9 | 1,280 | 253 |
| Other British pos-
sessions— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895..... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1896-1900..... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1901-1906..... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1891-1906..... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Austria-Hungary— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895..... | 6 | 21 | 25 | 31 | 22 | 1,120 | 387 |
| 1896-1900..... | 33 | 148 | 116 | 271 | 152 | 6,370 | 1,823 |
| 1901-1906..... | 131 | 523 | 157 | 662 | 213 | 21,375 | 2,509 |
| 1891-1906..... | 170 | 692 | 298 | 964 | 387 | 28,865 | 4,719 |
| Belgium— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895..... | 2 | 2 | 12 | — | — | 320 | 245 |
| 1896-1900..... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1901-1906..... | 2 | 3 | 9 | 10 | 1 | 320 | 150 |
| 1891-1906..... | 4 | 5 | 21 | 10 | 1 | 640 | 395 |
| Denmark— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895..... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1896-1900..... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1901-1906..... | 1 | 1 | — | 2 | — | 160 | — |
| 1891-1906..... | 1 | 1 | — | 2 | — | 160 | — |
| France— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895..... | 4 | 19 | 32 | 80 | 16 | 1,280 | 323 |
| 1896-1900..... | 2 | 2 | 5 | 2 | — | 320 | 43 |
| 1901-1906..... | 8 | 35 | 5 | 44 | — | 1,280 | 139 |
| 1891-1906..... | 14 | 56 | 42 | 126 | 16 | 2,880 | 505 |

TABLEAU III. Statistiques agricoles de 1906 sur les immigrants des provinces du Nord-Ouest arrivés durant les quinze années 1891-1906, groupés (1) par périodes de cinq ans et (2) par occupations principales avant leur arrivée au Canada.

| Pays d'émigration | Employés comme cultivateurs en 1906 | | Bétail sur la ferme en 1906 | | | Terres à culture en 1906 | |
|-------------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------|---------|--------------------------|-------------|
| | familles | personnes dans les familles | chevaux | bêtes à cornes | cochons | occupées | en récoltes |
| vi. Labourers—
—con. | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. | acres | acres |
| Germany— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895..... | 6 | 26 | 30 | 93 | 38 | 1,600 | 662 |
| 1896-1900..... | 8 | 35 | 47 | 76 | 27 | 2,240 | 761 |
| 1901-1906..... | 43 | 115 | 95 | 109 | 59 | 7,280 | 1,408 |
| 1891-1906..... | 57 | 176 | 172 | 278 | 124 | 11,120 | 2,831 |
| Holland— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895..... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1896-1900..... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1901-1906..... | 2 | 2 | — | 15 | — | 320 | 2 |
| 1891-1906..... | 2 | 2 | — | 15 | — | 320 | 2 |
| Iceland— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895..... | 1 | 1 | — | 2 | — | 160 | 18 |
| 1896-1900..... | 5 | 14 | 8 | 80 | 4 | 1,120 | 83 |
| 1901-1906..... | 4 | 11 | 7 | 46 | 6 | 640 | 80 |
| 1891-1906..... | 10 | 26 | 15 | 128 | 10 | 1,920 | 181 |
| Norway & Sweden— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895..... | 15 | 49 | 72 | 125 | 35 | 3,263 | 862 |
| 1896-1900..... | 2 | 2 | 4 | 2 | — | 320 | 43 |
| 1901-1906..... | 112 | 264 | 162 | 363 | 66 | 19,274 | 2,478 |
| 1891-1906..... | 129 | 315 | 238 | 490 | 101 | 22,857 | 3,383 |
| Rumania— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895..... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1896-1900..... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1901-1906..... | 8 | 38 | 30 | 39 | 18 | 1,600 | 384 |
| 1891-1906..... | 8 | 38 | 30 | 39 | 18 | 1,600 | 384 |
| Russia— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895..... | 12 | 74 | 60 | 132 | 69 | 2,400 | 916 |
| 1896-1900..... | 288 | 1,723 | 141 | 701 | 65 | 51,224 | 5,679 |
| 1901-1906..... | 22 | 80 | 25 | 105 | 31 | 3,840 | 362 |
| 1891-1906..... | 322 | 1,877 | 226 | 938 | 165 | 57,464 | 6,957 |
| Switzerland— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895..... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1896-1900..... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1901-1906..... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1891-1906..... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| United States— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895..... | 4 | 11 | 8 | 29 | 3 | 640 | 143 |
| 1896-1900..... | 7 | 25 | 48 | 39 | 40 | 1,920 | 908 |
| 1901-1906..... | 164 | 462 | 354 | 750 | 258 | 31,175 | 5,356 |
| 1891-1906..... | 175 | 498 | 410 | 818 | 301 | 32,735 | 6,407 |
| Other countries— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895..... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1896-1900..... | 5 | 21 | 22 | 57 | 33 | 1,120 | 207 |
| 1901-1906..... | 11 | 22 | 8 | 30 | 2 | 1,760 | 92 |
| 1891-1906..... | 16 | 43 | 30 | 87 | 35 | 2,880 | 299 |
| All countries— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895..... | 75 | 282 | 367 | 3,681 | 239 | 17,923 | 5,249 |
| 1896-1900..... | 371 | 2,011 | 460 | 1,323 | 356 | 68,794 | 10,785 |
| 1901-1906..... | 702 | 1,933 | 1,062 | 2,588 | 770 | 125,024 | 16,402 |
| 1891-1906..... | 1,148 | 4,226 | 1,889 | 7,593 | 1,365 | 211,741 | 32,436 |

TABLE III. Agricultural statistics of 1906 for immigrants in the Northwest provinces arrived in the fifteen years 1891-1906, grouped (1) by five year periods and (2) by principal occupations before arrival in Canada.

| Countries
whence emigrated | Employed as
farmers in 1906 | | Live stock on farms in 1906 | | | Farm lands in
1906 | |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------|---------|--------|-----------------------|----------|
| | families | persons
in
families | horses | cattle | swine | occupied | in crops |
| Alberta | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. | acres | acres |
| I. Farmers | 11,161 | 46,502 | 56,692 | 257,188 | 52,851 | 2,919,943 | 368,684 |
| England— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895..... | 105 | 355 | 1,139 | 5,055 | 460 | 28,572 | 3,707 |
| 1896-1900..... | 106 | 314 | 850 | 7,050 | 364 | 42,972 | 3,563 |
| 1901-1906..... | 521 | 1,412 | 2,033 | 7,167 | 1,043 | 113,487 | 10,059 |
| 1891-1906..... | 732 | 2,081 | 4,022 | 19,272 | 1,867 | 185,031 | 17,329 |
| Ireland— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895..... | 18 | 47 | 112 | 968 | 105 | 5,720 | 779 |
| 1896-1900..... | 23 | 76 | 117 | 633 | 205 | 11,650 | 861 |
| 1901-1906..... | 63 | 192 | 298 | 1,240 | 70 | 12,949 | 3,183 |
| 1891-1906..... | 104 | 315 | 527 | 2,841 | 380 | 30,319 | 2,613 |
| Scotland— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895..... | 28 | 104 | 292 | 1,498 | 122 | 11,547 | 1,750 |
| 1896-1900..... | 39 | 120 | 258 | 2,378 | 69 | 10,955 | 916 |
| 1901-1906..... | 165 | 412 | 665 | 3,014 | 298 | 35,630 | 3,183 |
| 1891-1906..... | 232 | 636 | 1,215 | 6,890 | 489 | 58,132 | 5,849 |
| Wales— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895..... | 2 | 6 | 13 | 55 | 3 | 320 | 42 |
| 1896-1900..... | 4 | 6 | 16 | 33 | — | 1,120 | 85 |
| 1901-1906..... | 18 | 65 | 39 | 166 | 54 | 3,616 | 345 |
| 1891-1906..... | 24 | 77 | 68 | 254 | 57 | 5,056 | 472 |
| Other British pos-
sessions— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895..... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1896-1900..... | 3 | 19 | 84 | 112 | 10 | 960 | 190 |
| 1901-1906..... | 15 | 47 | 66 | 164 | 108 | 4,060 | 565 |
| 1891-1906..... | 18 | 66 | 150 | 276 | 118 | 5,020 | 755 |
| Austria-Hungary— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895..... | 77 | 444 | 367 | 1,367 | 1,318 | 17,595 | 4,343 |
| 1896-1900..... | 1,024 | 5,345 | 3,634 | 11,200 | 7,606 | 182,520 | 21,735 |
| 1901-1906..... | 714 | 3,373 | 761 | 5,086 | 1,750 | 118,756 | 6,777 |
| 1891-1906..... | 1,815 | 9,162 | 4,762 | 17,653 | 10,674 | 318,871 | 32,855 |
| Belgium— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895..... | 9 | 50 | 75 | 244 | 115 | 3,520 | 611 |
| 1896-1900..... | 1 | 5 | 4 | 13 | — | 80 | 20 |
| 1901-1906..... | 16 | 30 | 55 | 97 | 17 | 2,477 | 173 |
| 1891-1906..... | 26 | 85 | 134 | 254 | 132 | 6,077 | 804 |
| Denmark— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895..... | 8 | 31 | 82 | 548 | 22 | 1,980 | 344 |
| 1896-1900..... | 16 | 43 | 88 | 288 | 81 | 2,962 | 702 |
| 1901-1906..... | 58 | 126 | 174 | 481 | 141 | 11,256 | 1,428 |
| 1891-1906..... | 82 | 200 | 344 | 1,317 | 244 | 16,198 | 2,474 |
| France— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895..... | 7 | 19 | 65 | 246 | 56 | 2,170 | 368 |
| 1896-1900..... | 8 | 25 | 30 | 85 | 63 | 2,235 | 319 |
| 1901-1906..... | 41 | 117 | 120 | 452 | 64 | 8,554 | 610 |
| 1891-1906..... | 56 | 161 | 215 | 783 | 183 | 12,959 | 1,297 |

TABLEAU III. Statistiques agricoles de 1906 sur les immigrants des provinces du Nord-Ouest arrivés durant les quinze années 1891-1906, groupés (1) par périodes de cinq ans et (2) par occupations principales avant leur arrivée au Canada.

| Pays d'émigration | Employés comme cultivateurs en 1906 | | Bétail sur la ferme en 1906 | | | Terres à culture en 1906 | |
|-------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------|---------|--------------------------|-------------|
| | familles | personnes dans les familles | chevaux | bêtes à cornes | cochons | occupées | en récoltes |
| I. Farmers—con. | NO. | NO. | NO. | NO. | NO. | acres | acres |
| Germany— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895..... | 73 | 392 | 402 | 1,428 | 1,050 | 20,840 | 5,016 |
| 1896-1900..... | 51 | 224 | 209 | 817 | 577 | 11,780 | 2,603 |
| 1901-1906..... | 208 | 515 | 754 | 2,772 | 836 | 44,791 | 6,542 |
| 1891-1906..... | 332 | 1,131 | 1,365 | 5,017 | 2,463 | 77,411 | 14,161 |
| Holland— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895..... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1896-1900..... | 1 | 1 | 9 | — | — | 160 | 68 |
| 1901-1906..... | 22 | 53 | 85 | 62 | 13 | 3,840 | 1,038 |
| 1891-1906..... | 23 | 54 | 94 | 62 | 13 | 4,000 | 1,106 |
| Iceland— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895..... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1896-1900..... | 1 | 3 | 3 | 22 | 2 | 160 | 23 |
| 1901-1906..... | 15 | 50 | 21 | 207 | 12 | 2,320 | 54 |
| 1891-1906..... | 16 | 53 | 24 | 229 | 14 | 2,480 | 77 |
| Norway & Sweden— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895..... | 67 | 305 | 425 | 1,918 | 563 | 16,471 | 2,971 |
| 1896-1900..... | 102 | 356 | 489 | 2,369 | 509 | 23,400 | 3,046 |
| 1901-1906..... | 538 | 1,324 | 1,365 | 5,520 | 967 | 112,061 | 11,485 |
| 1891-1906..... | 707 | 1,985 | 2,279 | 9,807 | 2,039 | 151,932 | 17,502 |
| Rumania— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895..... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1896-1900..... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1901-1906..... | 7 | 37 | 50 | 125 | 11 | 1,920 | 58 |
| 1891-1906..... | 7 | 37 | 50 | 125 | 11 | 1,920 | 58 |
| Russia— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895..... | 149 | 950 | 945 | 3,329 | 2,457 | 42,765 | 10,092 |
| 1896-1900..... | 164 | 920 | 939 | 2,893 | 1,842 | 31,938 | 6,461 |
| 1901-1906..... | 252 | 1,139 | 933 | 2,883 | 1,210 | 42,891 | 7,015 |
| 1891-1906..... | 565 | 3,009 | 2,817 | 9,105 | 5,509 | 117,594 | 23,568 |
| Switzerland— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895..... | 5 | 25 | 15 | 51 | 14 | 790 | 135 |
| 1896-1900..... | 3 | 5 | 14 | 19 | 4 | 434 | 132 |
| 1901-1906..... | 23 | 41 | 99 | 535 | 30 | 5,240 | 235 |
| 1891-1906..... | 31 | 71 | 128 | 605 | 48 | 6,464 | 492 |
| United States— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895..... | 272 | 1,421 | 3,154 | 12,695 | 2,649 | 91,466 | 17,330 |
| 1896-1900..... | 828 | 4,312 | 6,514 | 33,348 | 5,564 | 297,958 | 41,028 |
| 1901-1906..... | 5,248 | 21,420 | 28,664 | 135,830 | 19,927 | 1,522,006 | 187,145 |
| 1891-1906..... | 6,348 | 27,153 | 38,332 | 181,873 | 28,140 | 1,911,430 | 245,503 |
| Other countries— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895..... | 18 | 112 | 89 | 339 | 327 | 4,080 | 983 |
| 1896-1900..... | 4 | 9 | 11 | 142 | 1 | 541 | 113 |
| 1901-1906..... | 21 | 105 | 66 | 244 | 142 | 4,428 | 663 |
| 1891-1906..... | 43 | 226 | 166 | 725 | 470 | 9,049 | 1,759 |
| All countries— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895..... | 838 | 4,261 | 7,175 | 29,741 | 9,261 | 247,836 | 48,471 |
| 1896-1900..... | 2,378 | 11,783 | 13,269 | 61,402 | 16,897 | 621,825 | 81,865 |
| 1901-1906..... | 7,945 | 30,458 | 36,248 | 166,045 | 26,693 | 2,050,282 | 238,348 |
| 1891-1906..... | 11,161 | 46,502 | 56,692 | 257,188 | 52,851 | 2,919,943 | 368,684 |

TABLE III. Agricultural statistics of 1906 for immigrants in the Northwest province arrived in the fifteen years 1891-1906, grouped (1) by five year periods and (2) by principal occupations before arrival in Canada.

| Countries whence emigrated | Employed as farmers in 1906 | | Live stock on farms in 1906 | | | Farm lands in 1906 | |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------------|--------|-------|--------------------|----------|
| | families | persons in families | horses | cattle | swine | occupied | in crops |
| | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. | acres | acres |
| Alberta—con. | | | | | | | |
| II. Mechanics | 1,187 | 4,456 | 4,414 | 17,583 | 3,921 | 258,838 | 29,379 |
| England— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895..... | 27 | 103 | 247 | 997 | 111 | 6,503 | 1,037 |
| 1896-1900..... | 48 | 172 | 247 | 916 | 145 | 9,502 | 1,355 |
| 1901-1906..... | 193 | 577 | 490 | 1,637 | 277 | 34,668 | 2,028 |
| 1891-1906..... | 268 | 852 | 984 | 3,550 | 533 | 50,673 | 4,420 |
| Ireland— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895..... | 1 | 6 | 2 | 8 | — | 160 | 25 |
| 1896-1900..... | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | 160 | 13 |
| 1901-1906..... | 9 | 23 | 33 | 117 | 6 | 3,123 | 85 |
| 1891-1906..... | 11 | 30 | 35 | 125 | 6 | 3,413 | 123 |
| Scotland— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895..... | 8 | 27 | 47 | 252 | 26 | 1,900 | 200 |
| 1896-1900..... | 9 | 20 | 172 | 1,156 | 7 | 1,600 | 206 |
| 1901-1906..... | 53 | 156 | 142 | 517 | 39 | 9,932 | 760 |
| 1891-1906..... | 70 | 203 | 361 | 1,925 | 72 | 13,432 | 1,166 |
| Wales— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895..... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1896-1900..... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1901-1906..... | 6 | 19 | 8 | 48 | 5 | 960 | 59 |
| 1891-1906..... | 6 | 19 | 8 | 48 | 5 | 960 | 59 |
| Other British possessions— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895..... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1896-1900..... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1901-1906..... | 1 | 1 | — | 9 | — | 72 | 72 |
| 1891-1906..... | 1 | 1 | — | 9 | — | 72 | 72 |
| Austria-Hungary— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895..... | 7 | 35 | 38 | 166 | 145 | 1,600 | 465 |
| 1896-1900..... | 15 | 80 | 30 | 201 | 171 | 2,720 | 385 |
| 1901-1906..... | 27 | 101 | 26 | 162 | 32 | 4,405 | 183 |
| 1891-1906..... | 49 | 216 | 94 | 529 | 348 | 8,725 | 1,033 |
| Belgium— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895..... | 1 | 2 | 25 | 80 | — | 160 | 30 |
| 1896-1900..... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1901-1906..... | 5 | 26 | 35 | 105 | 46 | 2,378 | 267 |
| 1891-1906..... | 6 | 28 | 60 | 185 | 46 | 2,538 | 297 |
| Denmark— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895..... | 2 | 8 | 25 | 36 | 13 | 640 | 68 |
| 1896-1900..... | 3 | 4 | 10 | 10 | 2 | 490 | 104 |
| 1901-1906..... | 14 | 35 | 41 | 150 | 7 | 3,320 | 520 |
| 1891-1906..... | 19 | 47 | 76 | 196 | 22 | 4,450 | 692 |
| France— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895..... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1896-1900..... | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | — | 160 | 20 |
| 1901-1906..... | 12 | 38 | 24 | 137 | — | 2,510 | 69 |
| 1891-1906..... | 13 | 39 | 26 | 139 | — | 2,670 | 89 |

TABLEAU III. Statistiques agricoles de 1906 sur les immigrants des provinces du Nord-Ouest arrivés durant les quinze années 1891-1906, groupés (1) par périodes de cinq ans et (2) par occupations principales avant leur arrivée au Canada.

| Pays d'émigration | Employés comme cultivateurs en 1906 | | Bétail sur la ferme en 1906 | | | Terres à culture en 1906 | |
|--------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------|---------|--------------------------|-------------|
| | familles | personnes dans les familles | chevaux | bêtes à cornes | cochons | occupées | en récoltes |
| II. Mechanics-con. | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. | acres | acres |
| Germany— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895..... | 2 | 12 | 13 | 27 | 18 | 480 | 109 |
| 1896-1900..... | 12 | 57 | 74 | 177 | 85 | 2,480 | 626 |
| 1901-1906..... | 27 | 68 | 119 | 334 | 61 | 5,632 | 521 |
| 1891-1906..... | 41 | 137 | 206 | 538 | 164 | 8,592 | 1,256 |
| Holland— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895..... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1896-1900..... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1901-1906..... | 6 | 22 | 16 | 7 | — | 960 | 262 |
| 1891-1906..... | 6 | 22 | 16 | 7 | — | 960 | 262 |
| Iceland— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895..... | 1 | 7 | — | 42 | 1 | 160 | 10 |
| 1896-1900..... | 1 | 4 | 7 | 20 | 3 | 160 | — |
| 1901-1906..... | 3 | 5 | — | 10 | — | 250 | 40 |
| 1891-1906..... | 5 | 16 | 7 | 72 | 4 | 570 | 50 |
| Norway & Sweden— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895..... | 4 | 14 | 18 | 63 | 14 | 800 | 58 |
| 1896-1900..... | 14 | 57 | 81 | 410 | 153 | 2,974 | 611 |
| 1901-1906..... | 77 | 191 | 142 | 623 | 186 | 14,245 | 978 |
| 1891-1906..... | 95 | 262 | 241 | 1,096 | 353 | 18,019 | 1,647 |
| Rumania— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895..... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1896-1900..... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1901-1906..... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1891-1906..... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Russia— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895..... | 3 | 21 | 10 | 71 | 31 | 640 | 61 |
| 1896-1900..... | 12 | 64 | 51 | 178 | 87 | 2,330 | 414 |
| 1901-1906..... | 24 | 67 | 45 | 168 | 43 | 3,490 | 338 |
| 1891-1906..... | 39 | 152 | 106 | 417 | 161 | 6,460 | 813 |
| Switzerland— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895..... | 1 | 1 | 30 | 60 | — | 160 | 4 |
| 1896-1900..... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1901-1906..... | 6 | 14 | 9 | 14 | — | 960 | 45 |
| 1891-1906..... | 7 | 15 | 39 | 74 | — | 1,120 | 49 |
| United States— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895..... | 18 | 68 | 106 | 591 | 151 | 4,877 | 777 |
| 1896-1900..... | 52 | 250 | 310 | 936 | 447 | 10,205 | 2,559 |
| 1901-1906..... | 478 | 2,084 | 1,731 | 7,076 | 1,599 | 120,272 | 13,886 |
| 1891-1906..... | 548 | 2,402 | 2,147 | 8,603 | 2,197 | 135,354 | 17,222 |
| Other countries— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895..... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1896-1900..... | 2 | 14 | 5 | 49 | 10 | 320 | 39 |
| 1901-1906..... | 1 | 1 | 3 | 21 | — | 480 | 90 |
| 1891-1906..... | 3 | 15 | 8 | 70 | 10 | 800 | 129 |
| All countries— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895..... | 75 | 304 | 561 | 2,393 | 510 | 18,080 | 2,844 |
| 1896-1900..... | 170 | 724 | 989 | 4,055 | 1,110 | 33,101 | 6,332 |
| 1901-1906..... | 942 | 3,428 | 2,864 | 11,135 | 2,301 | 207,657 | 20,203 |
| 1891-1906..... | 1,187 | 4,456 | 4,414 | 17,583 | 3,921 | 258,838 | 29,379 |

TABLE III. Agricultural statistics of 1906 for immigrants in the Northwest provinces arrived in the fifteen years 1891-1906, grouped (1) by five year periods and (2) by principal occupations before arrival in Canada.

| Countries
whence emigrated | Employed as
farmers in 1906 | | Live stock on farms in 1906 | | | Farm lands in
1906 | |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------|--------|-------|-----------------------|----------|
| | families | persons
in
families | horses | cattle | swine | occupied | in crops |
| Alberta—con. | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. | acres | acres |
| III. Traders | 668 | 2,325 | 3,488 | 14,041 | 1,727 | 168,907 | 17,045 |
| England— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895..... | 24 | 91 | 485 | 912 | 58 | 5,952 | 817 |
| 1896-1900..... | 36 | 132 | 207 | 693 | 107 | 13,981 | 1,152 |
| 1901-1906..... | 219 | 602 | 708 | 2,391 | 274 | 45,657 | 3,085 |
| 1891-1906..... | 279 | 825 | 1,400 | 3,996 | 439 | 65,590 | 5,054 |
| Ireland— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895..... | 1 | 4 | 12 | 104 | — | 1,075 | 58 |
| 1896-1900..... | 5 | 8 | 39 | 53 | 10 | 1,120 | 109 |
| 1901-1906..... | 8 | 18 | 23 | 38 | 21 | 1,280 | 28 |
| 1891-1906..... | 14 | 30 | 74 | 195 | 31 | 3,475 | 195 |
| Scotland— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895..... | 6 | 19 | 37 | 100 | 48 | 1,920 | 260 |
| 1896-1900..... | 6 | 30 | 142 | 456 | 23 | 1,920 | 286 |
| 1901-1906..... | 30 | 93 | 75 | 136 | 24 | 6,225 | 367 |
| 1891-1906..... | 42 | 142 | 254 | 692 | 95 | 10,065 | 913 |
| Wales— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895..... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1896-1900..... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1901-1906..... | 2 | 3 | 6 | 5 | 1 | 320 | 10 |
| 1891-1906..... | 2 | 3 | 6 | 5 | 1 | 320 | 10 |
| Other British pos-
sessions— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895..... | 3 | 18 | 26 | 168 | 31 | 1,160 | 288 |
| 1896-1900..... | 1 | 2 | 6 | 10 | — | 160 | — |
| 1901-1906..... | 5 | 25 | 13 | 68 | 3 | 806 | 103 |
| 1891-1906..... | 9 | 45 | 45 | 246 | 34 | 2,126 | 391 |
| Austria-Hungary— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895..... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1896-1900..... | 2 | 9 | 8 | 52 | 8 | 960 | 226 |
| 1901-1906..... | 1 | 5 | — | 2 | — | 160 | 6 |
| 1891-1906..... | 3 | 14 | 8 | 54 | 8 | 1,120 | 232 |
| Belgium— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895..... | 1 | 8 | 30 | 106 | 44 | 480 | 70 |
| 1896-1900..... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1901-1906..... | 5 | 16 | 26 | 141 | 2 | 1,475 | 201 |
| 1891-1906..... | 6 | 24 | 56 | 247 | 46 | 1,955 | 271 |
| Denmark— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895..... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1896-1900..... | 1 | 2 | 11 | 41 | — | 160 | — |
| 1901-1906..... | 5 | 9 | 5 | 42 | 7 | 800 | 20 |
| 1891-1906..... | 6 | 11 | 16 | 83 | 7 | 960 | 20 |
| France— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895..... | 1 | 5 | 20 | 67 | 24 | 600 | 318 |
| 1896-1900..... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1901-1906..... | 9 | 31 | 40 | 100 | 7 | 1,580 | 190 |
| 1891-1906..... | 10 | 36 | 60 | 167 | 31 | 2,180 | 508 |

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| Pays d'émigration | Employés comme cultivateurs en 1906 | | Bétail sur la ferme en 1906 | | | Terres à culture en 1906 | |
|-------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------|---------|--------------------------|-------------|
| | familles | personnes dans les familles | chevaux | bêtes à cornes | cochons | occupées | en récoltes |
| III. Traders—con. | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. | acres | acres |
| Germany— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895..... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1896-1900..... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1901-1906..... | 4 | 16 | 14 | 56 | 20 | 580 | 47 |
| 1891-1906..... | 4 | 16 | 14 | 56 | 20 | 580 | 47 |
| Holland— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895..... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1896-1900..... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1901-1906..... | 1 | 1 | 6 | — | — | 160 | 15 |
| 1891-1906..... | 1 | 1 | 6 | — | — | 160 | 15 |
| Iceland— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895..... | 1 | 8 | 8 | 81 | 27 | 320 | 40 |
| 1896-1900..... | 1 | 7 | 30 | 33 | 12 | 320 | — |
| 1901-1906..... | 2 | 2 | 1 | 8 | — | 240 | — |
| 1891-1906..... | 4 | 17 | 39 | 122 | 39 | 880 | 40 |
| Norway & Sweden— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895..... | 7 | 28 | 44 | 658 | 46 | 1,655 | 234 |
| 1896-1900..... | 5 | 11 | 14 | 77 | 16 | 1,850 | 134 |
| 1901-1906..... | 24 | 58 | 40 | 101 | 24 | 5,440 | 545 |
| 1891-1906..... | 36 | 97 | 98 | 836 | 86 | 8,945 | 913 |
| Rumania— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895..... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1896-1900..... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1901-1906..... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1891-1906..... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Russia— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895..... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1896-1900..... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1901-1906..... | 4 | 16 | — | 9 | 1 | 960 | 126 |
| 1891-1906..... | 4 | 16 | — | 9 | 1 | 960 | 126 |
| Switzerland— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895..... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1896-1900..... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1901-1906..... | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | 160 | — |
| 1891-1906..... | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | 160 | — |
| United States— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895..... | 5 | 27 | 42 | 64 | 23 | 960 | 259 |
| 1896-1900..... | 27 | 144 | 313 | 1,836 | 217 | 9,793 | 1,711 |
| 1901-1906..... | 211 | 866 | 1,036 | 5,418 | 624 | 57,718 | 6,234 |
| 1891-1906..... | 243 | 1,037 | 1,391 | 7,318 | 864 | 68,471 | 8,204 |
| Other countries— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895..... | 2 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 23 | 320 | 30 |
| 1896-1900..... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1901-1906..... | 2 | 6 | 16 | 10 | 2 | 640 | 76 |
| 1891-1906..... | 4 | 10 | 21 | 15 | 25 | 960 | 106 |
| All countries— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895..... | 51 | 212 | 709 | 2,265 | 324 | 14,442 | 2,374 |
| 1896-1900..... | 84 | 345 | 770 | 3,251 | 393 | 30,264 | 3,618 |
| 1901-1906..... | 533 | 1,768 | 2,009 | 8,525 | 1,010 | 124,201 | 11,053 |
| 1891-1906..... | 668 | 2,325 | 3,488 | 14,041 | 1,727 | 168,907 | 17,045 |

TABLE III. Agricultural statistics of 1906 for immigrants in the Northwest provinces arrived in the fifteen years 1891-1906, grouped (1) by five year periods and (2) by principal occupations before arrival in Canada.

| Countries
whence emigrated | Employed as
farmers in 1906 | | Live stock on farms in 1906 | | | Farm lands in
1906 | |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------|--------|-------|-----------------------|----------|
| | families | persons
in
families | horses | cattle | swine | occupied | in crops |
| Alberta—con. | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. | acres | acres |
| IV. Professions | 362 | 1,179 | 2,106 | 7,989 | 1,038 | 95,898 | 11,010 |
| England— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895..... | 23 | 72 | 439 | 1,406 | 90 | 9,040 | 645 |
| 1896-1900..... | 16 | 54 | 184 | 1,128 | 90 | 5,174 | 336 |
| 1901-1906..... | 86 | 220 | 439 | 1,128 | 85 | 20,891 | 1,524 |
| 1891-1906..... | 125 | 346 | 1,062 | 3,662 | 265 | 35,105 | 2,505 |
| Ireland— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895..... | 2 | 12 | 28 | 38 | 2 | 1,280 | 135 |
| 1896-1900..... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1901-1906..... | 7 | 21 | 112 | 113 | 11 | 1,155 | 124 |
| 1891-1906..... | 9 | 33 | 140 | 151 | 13 | 2,435 | 259 |
| Scotland— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895..... | 2 | 2 | 4 | 8 | 2 | 400 | 118 |
| 1896-1900..... | 3 | 7 | 16 | 15 | — | 640 | 49 |
| 1901-1906..... | 22 | 82 | 113 | 371 | 56 | 7,383 | 599 |
| 1891-1906..... | 27 | 91 | 133 | 394 | 58 | 8,423 | 766 |
| Wales— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895..... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1896-1900..... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1901-1906..... | 1 | 2 | 3 | — | — | 160 | 20 |
| 1891-1906..... | 1 | 2 | 3 | — | — | 160 | 20 |
| Other British posses-
sions— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895..... | 2 | 5 | 50 | 563 | 3 | 460 | 30 |
| 1896-1900..... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1901-1906..... | 4 | 20 | 16 | 42 | 30 | 800 | 103 |
| 1891-1906..... | 6 | 25 | 66 | 605 | 33 | 1,260 | 133 |
| Austria-Hungary— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895..... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1896-1900..... | 1 | 10 | 3 | 11 | 6 | 160 | 20 |
| 1901-1906..... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1891-1906..... | 1 | 10 | 3 | 11 | 6 | 160 | 20 |
| Belgium— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895..... | 4 | 8 | 13 | 66 | 13 | 620 | 148 |
| 1896-1900..... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1901-1906..... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1891-1906..... | 4 | 8 | 13 | 66 | 13 | 620 | 148 |
| Denmark— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895..... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1896-1900..... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1901-1906..... | 1 | 3 | 6 | 8 | 2 | 160 | 1 |
| 1891-1906..... | 1 | 3 | 6 | 8 | 2 | 160 | 1 |
| France— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895..... | 1 | 3 | 21 | 111 | — | 800 | 10 |
| 1896-1900..... | 1 | 3 | 5 | 6 | — | 418 | — |
| 1901-1906..... | 10 | 16 | 35 | 295 | 7 | 1,920 | 64 |
| 1891-1906..... | 12 | 22 | 61 | 412 | 7 | 3,138 | 74 |
| Germany— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895..... | 2 | 14 | 5 | 14 | 16 | 320 | 40 |

TABLEAU III. Statistiques agricoles de 1906 sur les immigrants des provinces du Nord-Ouest arrivés durant les quinze années 1891-1906, groupés (1) par périodes de cinq ans et (2) par occupations principales avant leur arrivée au Canada.

| Pays d'émigration | Employés comme cultivateurs en 1906 | | Bétail sur la ferme en 1906 | | | Terres à culture en 1906 | |
|------------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------|---------|--------------------------|-------------|
| | familles | personnes dans les familles | chevaux | bêtes à cornes | cochons | occupées | en récoltes |
| IV. Professions — con. | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. | acres | acres |
| Germany—con. | | | | | | | |
| 1896-1900..... | 1 | 6 | 8 | 26 | 17 | 320 | 40 |
| 1901-1906..... | 5 | 11 | 9 | 8 | 4 | 320 | 116 |
| 1891-1906..... | 8 | 31 | 22 | 50 | 65 | 1,440 | 177 |
| Holland— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895..... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1896-1900..... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1901-1906..... | 2 | 11 | 9 | 8 | 4 | 320 | 116 |
| 1891-1906..... | 2 | 11 | 9 | 8 | 4 | 320 | 116 |
| Iceland— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895..... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1896-1900..... | 1 | 2 | 3 | — | — | 150 | — |
| 1901-1906..... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1891-1906..... | 1 | 2 | 3 | — | — | 150 | — |
| Norway & Sweden— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895..... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1896-1900..... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1901-1906..... | 4 | 10 | 3 | 16 | — | 640 | 24 |
| 1891-1906..... | 4 | 10 | 3 | 16 | — | 640 | 24 |
| Rumania— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895..... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1896-1900..... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1901-1906..... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1891-1906..... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Russia— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895..... | 1 | 5 | 9 | 53 | 38 | 320 | 177 |
| 1896-1900..... | 3 | 20 | 13 | 64 | 2 | 800 | 93 |
| 1901-1906..... | 2 | 13 | 11 | 70 | 6 | 640 | 89 |
| 1891-1906..... | 6 | 38 | 33 | 187 | 46 | 1,760 | 359 |
| Switzerland— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895..... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1896-1900..... | 1 | 5 | 1 | 8 | — | 160 | 16 |
| 1901-1906..... | 2 | 10 | 8 | 6 | — | 320 | 116 |
| 1891-1906..... | 3 | 15 | 9 | 14 | — | 480 | 132 |
| United States— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895..... | 4 | 11 | 18 | 117 | — | 900 | 166 |
| 1896-1900..... | 16 | 56 | 67 | 323 | 137 | 2,250 | 406 |
| 1901-1906..... | 130 | 459 | 433 | 1,901 | 389 | 36,177 | 5,674 |
| 1891-1906..... | 150 | 526 | 518 | 2,341 | 526 | 39,327 | 6,246 |
| Other countries— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895..... | 1 | 5 | — | 3 | — | 160 | 15 |
| 1896-1900..... | 1 | 1 | 22 | 61 | — | 160 | 15 |
| 1901-1906..... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1891-1906..... | 2 | 6 | 22 | 64 | — | 320 | 30 |
| All countries— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895..... | 42 | 137 | 587 | 2,379 | 164 | 14,300 | 1,484 |
| 1896-1900..... | 44 | 164 | 322 | 1,642 | 252 | 10,232 | 975 |
| 1901-1906..... | 276 | 878 | 1,197 | 3,968 | 622 | 71,366 | 8,551 |
| 1891-1906..... | 362 | 1,179 | 2,106 | 7,989 | 1,038 | 95,898 | 11,010 |

TABLE III. Agricultural statistics of 1906 for immigrants in the Northwest provinces arrived in the fifteen years 1891-1906, grouped (1) by five year periods and (2) by principal occupations before arrival in Canada.

| Countries
whence emigrated | Employed as
farmers in 1906 | | Live stock on farms in 1906 | | | Farm lands in
1906 | |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------|--------|-------|-----------------------|----------|
| | families | persons
in
families | horses | cattle | swine | occupied | in crops |
| Alberta—con. | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. | acres | acres |
| v. Various and
not specified | 2,703 | 9,997 | 16,419 | 68,355 | 9,398 | 417,932 | 72,620 |
| England— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895..... | 108 | 311 | 1,393 | 3,675 | 330 | 30,598 | 2,990 |
| 1896-1900..... | 91 | 246 | 1,230 | 4,991 | 321 | 27,548 | 2,640 |
| 1901-1906..... | 291 | 752 | 1,914 | 7,060 | 397 | 73,726 | 4,560 |
| 1891-1906..... | 490 | 1,309 | 4,537 | 15,726 | 1,048 | 131,872 | 10,190 |
| Ireland— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895..... | 11 | 33 | 387 | 638 | 30 | 3,435 | 296 |
| 1896-1900..... | 10 | 34 | 183 | 329 | 7 | 3,460 | 222 |
| 1901-1906..... | 33 | 68 | 167 | 1,105 | 28 | 6,860 | 541 |
| 1891-1906..... | 54 | 135 | 737 | 2,072 | 65 | 13,755 | 1,059 |
| Scotland— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895..... | 26 | 100 | 334 | 3,016 | 102 | 9,248 | 1,114 |
| 1896-1900..... | 17 | 45 | 153 | 929 | 31 | 5,705 | 452 |
| 1901-1906..... | 86 | 216 | 745 | 1,977 | 151 | 21,912 | 1,454 |
| 1891-1906..... | 129 | 361 | 1,232 | 5,922 | 284 | 36,865 | 3,020 |
| Wales— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895..... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1896-1900..... | 4 | 11 | 39 | 251 | 6 | 1,672 | 51 |
| 1901-1906..... | 3 | 9 | 3 | 6 | — | 480 | 3 |
| 1891-1906..... | 7 | 20 | 42 | 257 | 6 | 2,152 | 54 |
| Other British pos-
sessions— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895..... | 4 | 4 | 47 | 601 | 2 | 640 | 97 |
| 1896-1900..... | 2 | 2 | 7 | 202 | — | 160 | 3 |
| 1901-1906..... | 7 | 23 | 9 | 29 | 19 | 1,600 | 77 |
| 1891-1906..... | 13 | 29 | 63 | 832 | 21 | 2,400 | 177 |
| Austria-Hungary— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895..... | 6 | 37 | 36 | 187 | 83 | 1,980 | 454 |
| 1896-1900..... | 103 | 462 | 255 | 959 | 505 | 17,920 | 1,958 |
| 1901-1906..... | 74 | 351 | 100 | 723 | 236 | 13,200 | 1,143 |
| 1891-1906..... | 183 | 850 | 391 | 1,869 | 824 | 33,100 | 3,555 |
| Belgium— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895..... | 3 | 13 | 11 | 27 | — | 164 | 50 |
| 1896-1900..... | 5 | 29 | 63 | 155 | 96 | 1,660 | 370 |
| 1901-1906..... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1891-1906..... | 8 | 42 | 74 | 182 | 96 | 1,824 | 420 |
| Denmark— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895..... | 3 | 5 | 31 | 207 | 3 | 640 | 123 |
| 1896-1900..... | 5 | 9 | 22 | 151 | 4 | 1,120 | 127 |
| 1901-1906..... | 25 | 60 | 193 | 379 | 100 | 4,769 | 655 |
| 1891-1906..... | 33 | 74 | 246 | 737 | 107 | 6,529 | 905 |
| France— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895..... | 3 | 13 | 63 | 75 | 10 | 783 | 72 |
| 1896-1900..... | 1 | 2 | 5 | 10 | 4 | 320 | 45 |
| 1901-1906..... | 15 | 33 | 104 | 109 | 8 | 2,966 | 132 |
| 1891-1906..... | 19 | 48 | 172 | 194 | 22 | 4,069 | 249 |

TABLEAU III. Statistiques agricoles de 1906 sur les immigrants des provinces du Nord-Ouest arrivés durant les quinze années 1891-1906, groupés (1) par périodes de cinq ans et (2) par occupations principales avant leur arrivée au Canada.

| Pays d'émigration | Employés comme cultivateurs en 1906 | | Bétail sur la ferme en 1906 | | | Terres à culture en 1906 | |
|--|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------|---------|--------------------------|-------------|
| | familles | personnes dans les familles | chevaux | bêtes à cornes | cochons | occupées | en récoltes |
| v. Various and not specified-con. Germany— | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. | acres | acres |
| 1891-1895.... | 5 | 33 | 44 | 184 | 109 | 1,600 | 352 |
| 1896-1900..... | 6 | 27 | 15 | 64 | 21 | 2,800 | 428 |
| 1901-1906..... | 28 | 66 | 67 | 179 | 18 | 5,900 | 661 |
| 1891-1906..... | 39 | 126 | 126 | 427 | 148 | 10,300 | 1,441 |
| Holland— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895.... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1896-1900..... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1901-1906..... | 5 | 8 | 13 | 8 | 7 | 1,440 | 147 |
| 1891-1906..... | 5 | 8 | 13 | 8 | — | 1,440 | 147 |
| Iceland— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895..... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1896-1900..... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1901-1906..... | 5 | 17 | 5 | 25 | 7 | 800 | 10 |
| 1891-1906..... | 5 | 17 | 5 | 25 | 7 | 800 | 10 |
| Norway & Sweden— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895..... | 19 | 55 | 162 | 555 | 105 | 4,005 | 931 |
| 1896-1900..... | 17 | 44 | 62 | 587 | 83 | 4,300 | 535 |
| 1901-1906..... | 104 | 263 | 358 | 1,380 | 161 | 21,338 | 2,199 |
| 1891-1906..... | 140 | 362 | 582 | 2,522 | 349 | 29,643 | 3,665 |
| Rumania— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895..... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1896-1900..... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1901-1906..... | 2 | 2 | 2 | 6 | — | 320 | — |
| 1891-1906..... | 2 | 2 | 2 | 6 | — | 320 | — |
| Russia— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895..... | 3 | 13 | 22 | 52 | 19 | 800 | 217 |
| 1896-1900..... | 66 | 365 | 126 | 516 | 352 | 10,720 | 1,436 |
| 1901-1906..... | 209 | 1,037 | 358 | 1,808 | 691 | 34,844 | 3,212 |
| 1891-1906..... | 278 | 1,415 | 506 | 2,376 | 1,062 | 46,364 | 4,865 |
| Switzerland— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895..... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1896-1900..... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1901-1906..... | 9 | 22 | 41 | 63 | 14 | 1,920 | 118 |
| 1891-1906..... | 9 | 22 | 41 | 63 | 14 | 1,920 | 118 |
| United States— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895..... | 68 | 326 | 560 | 2,186 | 539 | 19,004 | 4,104 |
| 1896-1900..... | 125 | 633 | 921 | 3,285 | 979 | 31,173 | 6,301 |
| 1901-1906..... | 1,081 | 4,173 | 6,098 | 29,330 | 3,777 | 41,265 | 31,949 |
| 1891-1906..... | 1,274 | 5,132 | 7,579 | 34,801 | 5,295 | 91,442 | 42,354 |
| Other countries— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895..... | 3 | 10 | 7 | 17 | 22 | 480 | 145 |
| 1896-1900..... | 4 | 7 | 18 | 251 | 17 | 1,220 | 107 |
| 1901-1906..... | 8 | 28 | 46 | 68 | 11 | 1,437 | 139 |
| 1891-1906..... | 15 | 45 | 71 | 336 | 50 | 3,137 | 391 |
| All countries— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895..... | 262 | 953 | 3,097 | 11,420 | 1,354 | 73,377 | 10,945 |
| 1896-1900..... | 456 | 1,916 | 3,099 | 12,680 | 2,426 | 109,778 | 14,675 |
| 1901-1906..... | 1,985 | 7,128 | 10,223 | 44,255 | 5,618 | 234,777 | 47,000 |
| 1891-1906..... | 2,703 | 9,997 | 16,419 | 68,355 | 9,398 | 417,932 | 72,620 |

TABLE III. Agricultural statistics of 1906 for immigrants in the Northwest provinces arrived in the fifteen years 1901-1906, grouped (1) by five year periods and (2) by principal occupations before arrival in Canada.

| Countries
whence emigrated | Employed as
farmers in 1906 | | Live stock on farms in 1906 | | | Farm lands in
1906 | |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------|--------|-------|-----------------------|----------|
| | families | persons
in
families | horses | cattle | swine | occupied | in crops |
| Alberta—con. | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. | acres | acres |
| vi. Labourers | 417 | 1,190 | 1,185 | 4,351 | 996 | 76,433 | 6,537 |
| England— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895. | 7 | 34 | 66 | 281 | 18 | 1,151 | 327 |
| 1896-1900. | 8 | 15 | 60 | 98 | — | 1,160 | 60 |
| 1901-1906. | 45 | 86 | 68 | 171 | 5 | 7,695 | 202 |
| 1891-1906. | 60 | 135 | 194 | 550 | 23 | 10,006 | 589 |
| Ireland— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1896-1900. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1901-1906. | 2 | 2 | 5 | — | — | 320 | 11 |
| 1891-1906. | 2 | 2 | 5 | — | — | 320 | 11 |
| Scotland— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895. | 1 | 1 | 10 | 40 | — | 160 | — |
| 1896-1900. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1901-1906. | 18 | 42 | 94 | 629 | 9 | 3,325 | 153 |
| 1891-1906. | 19 | 43 | 104 | 669 | 9 | 3,485 | 153 |
| Wales— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1896-1900. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1901-1906. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1891-1906. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Other British pos-
sessions— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1896-1900. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1901-1906. | 2 | 3 | 5 | 19 | 8 | 320 | 5 |
| 1891-1906. | 2 | 3 | 5 | 19 | 8 | 320 | 5 |
| Austria-Hungary— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895. | 6 | 32 | 21 | 86 | 103 | 1,280 | 263 |
| 1896-1900. | 14 | 64 | 54 | 229 | 154 | 2,340 | 351 |
| 1901-1906. | 29 | 117 | 34 | 198 | 22 | 4,640 | 126 |
| 1891-1906. | 49 | 213 | 109 | 513 | 279 | 8,260 | 740 |
| Belgium— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895. | 1 | 5 | 7 | 30 | 25 | 320 | 106 |
| 1896-1900. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1901-1906. | 1 | 1 | 7 | — | — | 160 | 67 |
| 1891-1906. | 2 | 6 | 14 | 30 | 25 | 480 | 173 |
| Denmark— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1896-1900. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1901-1906. | 7 | 12 | 20 | 132 | 22 | 1,440 | 125 |
| 1891-1906. | 7 | 12 | 20 | 132 | 22 | 1,440 | 125 |
| France— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895. | 1 | 6 | 6 | 15 | 4 | 160 | 5 |
| 1896-1900. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1901-1906. | 1 | 1 | 2 | — | — | 160 | — |
| 1891-1906. | 2 | 7 | 8 | 15 | 4 | 320 | 5 |
| Germany— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895. | 4 | 10 | 8 | 90 | 26 | 800 | 110 |

TABLEAU III. Statistiques agricoles de 1906 sur les immigrants des provinces du Nord-Ouest arrivés durant les quinze années 1891-1906, groupés (1) par périodes de cinq ans et (2) par occupations principales avant leur arrivée au Canada.

| Pays d'émigration | Employés comme cultivateurs en 1906 | | Bétail sur la ferme en 1906 | | | Terres à culture en 1906 | |
|--------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------|---------|--------------------------|-------------|
| | familles | personnes dans les familles | chevaux | bêtes à cornes | cochons | occupées | en récoltes |
| VI. Labourers-con. | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. | acres | acres |
| Germany—con. | | | | | | | |
| 1896-1900..... | 2 | 4 | 4 | 3 | — | 320 | 39 |
| 1901-1906..... | 13 | 18 | 17 | 49 | 1 | 2,080 | 214 |
| 1891-1906..... | 19 | 32 | 29 | 142 | 27 | 3,200 | 363 |
| Holland— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895..... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1896-1900..... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1901-1906..... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1891-1906..... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Iceland— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895..... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1896-1900..... | 2 | 11 | 11 | 41 | 7 | 250 | 5 |
| 1901-1906..... | 1 | 2 | 3 | 19 | 3 | 160 | — |
| 1891-1906..... | 3 | 13 | 14 | 60 | 10 | 410 | 5 |
| Norway & Sweden— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895..... | 7 | 19 | 56 | 151 | 10 | 1,405 | 167 |
| 1896-1900..... | 7 | 20 | 43 | 289 | 19 | 1,760 | 142 |
| 1901-1906..... | 56 | 105 | 101 | 375 | 85 | 10,055 | 895 |
| 1891-1906..... | 70 | 144 | 200 | 815 | 114 | 13,220 | 1,204 |
| Rumania— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895..... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1896-1900..... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1901-1906..... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1891-1906..... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Russia— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895..... | 6 | 36 | 21 | 87 | 68 | 1,120 | 138 |
| 1896-1900..... | 3 | 11 | 11 | 54 | 44 | 640 | 100 |
| 1901-1906..... | 11 | 42 | 27 | 97 | 44 | 2,240 | 256 |
| 1891-1906..... | 20 | 89 | 59 | 238 | 156 | 4,000 | 494 |
| Switzerland— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895..... | 1 | 3 | 8 | 42 | 13 | 100 | 11 |
| 1896-1900..... | 1 | 5 | 3 | 1 | — | 160 | 10 |
| 1901-1906..... | 1 | 3 | 2 | 11 | — | 320 | — |
| 1891-1906..... | 3 | 11 | 13 | 54 | 13 | 580 | 21 |
| United States— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895..... | 3 | 23 | 14 | 63 | 12 | 730 | 163 |
| 1896-1900..... | 29 | 128 | 125 | 407 | 126 | 5,997 | 752 |
| 1901-1906..... | 124 | 316 | 258 | 615 | 218 | 22,865 | 1,589 |
| 1891-1906..... | 156 | 467 | 397 | 1,085 | 266 | 29,592 | 2,504 |
| Other countries— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895..... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1896-1900..... | 2 | 10 | 8 | 18 | 40 | 480 | 135 |
| 1901-1906..... | 1 | 3 | 6 | 11 | — | 320 | 10 |
| 1891-1906..... | 3 | 13 | 14 | 29 | 40 | 800 | 145 |
| All countries— | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1895..... | 37 | 169 | 217 | 885 | 279 | 7,226 | 1,290 |
| 1896-1900..... | 2 | 10 | 8 | 18 | 40 | 480 | 135 |
| 1901-1906..... | 312 | 753 | 649 | 2,326 | 327 | 56,100 | 3,653 |
| 1891-1906..... | 417 | 1,190 | 1,185 | 4,351 | 996 | 76,433 | 6,537 |

RECENSEMENT ET STATISTIQUES

BULLETIN VI

IMMIGRÉS DE LA CLASSE AGRICOLE DANS LES PROVINCES DU NORD-OUEST



OTTAWA

IMPRIMÉ PAR S. E. DAWSON, IMPRIMEUR DE SA TRÈS EXCELLENTE
MAJESTÉ LE ROI

1908

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BULLETIN VI

IMMIGRÉS DE LA CLASSE AGRICOLE DANS LES PROVINCES DU NORD-OUEST.

A l'honorable SYDNEY FISHER,
Ministre de l'Agriculture.

Monsieur le Ministre,

J'ai l'honneur de vous présenter pour publication le Bulletin VI du Bureau du recensement et des statistiques. Ce bulletin consiste en un rapport sur les immigrants agricoles établis dans les provinces du Nord-Ouest de 1891 à 1906.

J'ai l'honneur d'être,

Monsieur le Ministre,

Votre obéissant serviteur,

ARCHIBALD BLUE,

Chef du Bureau.

OTTAWA, juillet 1908.

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| Age Group | Gender | Percentage (%) |
|-----------|--------|----------------|
| 18-29 | Male | ~85 |
| | Female | ~80 |
| 30-49 | Male | ~75 |
| | Female | ~70 |
| 50-69 | Male | ~65 |
| | Female | ~60 |
| 70+ | Male | ~55 |
| | Female | ~50 |

[illegible]

IMMIGRÉS DE LA CLASSE AGRICOLE DANS LES PROVINCES DU NORD-OUEST.

Au recensement du 24 juin 1906, la population immigrante du Manitoba, de la Saskatchewan et de l'Alberta était de 364,706. De ces immigrants, 45,840 étaient arrivés au Canada avant 1891, 76,380 au cours des 10 années de 1891 à 1900, 233,457 de 1901 au 24 juin 1906. Quant aux 9029 restants, l'époque de leur arrivée n'a pas été entrée dans les rapports du recensement. Ces chiffres ne comprennent que les immigrants vivant à la date du recensement. Les hommes étaient au nombre de 222,168, et les femmes, de 142,538 ; 160,180 immigrants étaient mariés, 194,007 célibataires, 10,335 veufs et 184 divorcés ; 15,454 étaient âgés de moins de 5 ans, 30,343 de 5 à 10 ans, 66,179 de 10 à 20 ans, 251,290 de plus de 20 ans, et il y en avait 1,440 dont l'âge n'a pas été déterminé.

La statistique de ce bulletin concerne les immigrants arrivés au cours des 15 années à partir du 1er janvier 1891, et dénombrés en 1906 comme occupants de terre, soit avec leurs récoltes, soit avec leur bétail ou avec les deux. Ceux qui travaillaient sur la terre, mais qui ne possédaient ni récolte ni bétail, n'ont pas été considérés, pour les fins de ce bulletin, comme faisant partie de la classe agricole, et il est probable qu'une proportion considérable des 48,389 immigrants arrivés en 1906 n'ont pas été compris dans cette classe, bien qu'il est possible qu'ils se soient établis comme cultivateurs. Les 50,324 familles, embrassant 205,774 personnes, comprises dans les tableaux, occupaient, en l'année du recensement, un nombre égal de terres en rapport, et tous les chefs de ces familles étaient venus s'établir au Canada dans la période comprise entre le 1er janvier 1891 et le 24 juin 1906. Sans doute, un bon nombre des plus jeunes enfants sont nés au Canada, mais ils n'ont pas été classés séparément dans la compilation.

Pratiquement les deux-tiers des immigrants de cette période étaient établis sur des terres en 1906. Le but principal des tableaux est d'indiquer le nombre des bétiaux et l'étendue de terre que ces immigrants possédaient en 1906 ainsi que la pro-

portion de ces terres en culture. La période d'arrivée a été divisée en trois groupes de cinq années chacun, et les immigrants ont été classés en deux catégories, à savoir : (1) pays d'origine et (2) occupation principale avant de venir au Canada.

Tableau 1.

Le tableau 1 établit la situation en 1906 des immigrants arrivés au pays au cours des 15 années précédentes, divisées en trois périodes de cinq années chacune, et donne aussi les totaux pour les quinze années, par pays d'origine. Par exemple, il y avait, au recensement du 24 juin 1906, 1,299 chefs de famille venus d'Angleterre au cours des cinq années 1891-1895, et établis comme cultivateurs. Ces familles formaient un total de 4,735 personnes. Elles possédaient en tout : 10,172 chevaux, 28,847 bêtes à cornes et 5,877 porcs, et leurs terres couvraient une superficie de 374,297 acres, dont 112,238 acres étaient en culture. La deuxième période de cinq années comprend 1,035 familles et la troisième période, 5,585 familles dont la statistique a été relevée en 1906. La période entière comprend un total de 7,919 familles dont chacune cultivait une ferme dans la dernière année de cette période, et dont la statistique a été relevée en 1906. Ces familles représentaient une population de 22,598, en 1906 ; elles possédaient 1,847,744 acres de terre, dont 377,873 étaient en culture, ainsi que 32,849 chevaux, 91,758 bêtes à cornes, et 18,185 porcs.

Nationalités
comparées au
point de vue
des bestiaux
et des superficies
cultivées.

On comptait en 1906, dans les trois provinces, 10,908 familles établies sur des fermes, et dont les chefs avaient émigré des Îles et des possessions britanniques au cours des quinze années précédentes. De ces chefs de familles, 91 p.c. venaient de l'Angleterre et de l'Ecosse. Il y en avait aussi 10,650 de l'Autriche-Hongrie, 1,131 de la France et de la Belgique, 1,986 de l'Allemagne et de la Hollande, 3,830 de la Scandinavie (Danemark, Islande, Norvège et Suède), 5,018 de la Russie et 16,344 des États-Unis. Les familles de ce dernier pays représentaient une population de 70,703, celles de l'Autriche-Hongrie de 52,639, celles des Îles et des possessions britanniques, 31,755, celles de la Russie (y compris la Finlande), 24,594, celles de la Scandinavie, 11,968, de l'Allemagne et de la Hollande, 7,734 et de la France et de la Belgique, 4,487. Au double point de vue de la statistique agricole et de la population les immigrants des États-Unis viennent en tête de la liste. Ils occupaient, en 1906, 4,612,999 acres de terre, dont 964,438 étaient en culture, et possédaient 89,957 chevaux, 304,667 bêtes à cornes et 60,210 porcs. Les Îles et les possessions britanniques viennent deuxièmes avec 2,607,779 acres de

terre, dont 553,339 acres en culture, 47,098 chevaux, 142,135 bêtes à cornes et 25,481 porcs. Au point de vue de la proportion de terre occupée, les immigrants de l'Autriche-Hongrie et de la Russie viennent en troisième et en quatrième lieu, respectivement. Les immigrants de tous pays établis sur des fermes, arrivés au cours des 15 années, forment, en 1906, un total de 50,324 familles, comprenant 205,774 personnes, et possédant 194,311 chevaux, 649,804 bêtes à cornes, 152,231 porcs, 11,554,357 acres de terre et 2,307,979 acres en culture.

Le tableau II indique le nombre de familles sur les fermes en 1906, groupées par pays d'origine, ainsi que le nombre moyen de personnes par famille, de bestiaux et de superficie par propriété agricole ou par famille pour chacune des trois périodes de cinq années, et pour la période entière de 15 années. Tableau II.

En 1906, la moyenne de personnes par famille, tous les immigrants des 15 années précédentes compris, dépasse légèrement le chiffre de 4. La moyenne des chevaux atteint presque 4, celle des bestiaux 12 et celle des porcs 5. La superficie moyenne des fermes est de 208 acres, et la moyenne des superficies en culture est de près de 49 acres. Ces résultats embrassent une période de 15 années, mais il ne faut pas oublier que 68 p. c. des familles ne sont arrivées au pays que pendant les dernières cinq années de cette période. Moyennes par période d'années.

Naturellement, c'est dans le groupe de la première période de cinq années que l'on s'attend à trouver la moyenne la plus élevée pour l'année 1906. Une étude du tableau des moyennes révèle une proportion d'accroissement à peu près constante dans le nombre des bestiaux et les superficies de terre occupées et cultivées. Moyennes comparées par pays.

La statistique des immigrants d'origine anglaise en présente un exemple frappant. Voici, d'après cette statistique, les moyennes par famille, en 1906, pour les arrivants de la première période de cinq ans : chevaux 7.83, bêtes à cornes 22.20, porcs 4.52, acres occupés 288.14, acres en culture 86.40 ; pour la seconde période : chevaux 6.23, bêtes à cornes 23.28, porcs 3.19, acres occupés 284.55, acres en culture 66.61 ; pour la troisième période : chevaux 2.90, bétail 6.94, porcs 1.61, acres occupés 211.08, acres en culture 35.20. Pour le total des 7,919 familles arrivées au cours des 15 années, les moyennes sont : chevaux 4.14, bêtes à cornes 11.58, porcs 2.29, acres occupés 233.31, acres en culture 47.71.

Les moyennes sont plus élevées pour les immigrants de l'Irlande et ceux de l'Ecosse que pour ceux de l'Angleterre,

et de même, les moyennes pour les immigrants de la Belgique sont plus élevées que pour n'importe quel pays du Royaume-Uni.

Ce sont les immigrants des Etats-Unis qui présentent les plus hautes moyennes, malgré que, sur les 16,344 familles venues de ce pays, 14,296 ne sont arrivées que pendant la dernière période de cinq ans. Voici ces moyennes, toutes les familles comprises : chevaux 5.50, bêtes à cornes 18.64, porcs 3.68, acres occupés 282.24, acres en culture 59.01. Quant aux 527 familles venues des Etats-Unis au cours de la première période de 5 ans, les moyennes étaient : chevaux 9.76, bêtes à cornes 36.60, porcs 7.86, acres occupés 315.75, et acres en culture 82.40.

Moyennes
des immigrants
des pays
européens.

Les moyennes les plus basses, sont pour l'Autriche-Hongrie, la Norvège, la Suède et l'Islande. Les immigrants russes, qui comprennent 5,018 familles, accusent une moyenne par famille de 2.66 chevaux, 7.27 bêtes à cornes, 3.31 porcs, 189.71 acres occupés, et 41.62 acres en culture, et un tiers des gens de ce pays ne sont arrivés qu'au cours des cinq dernières années. Ceux qui sont arrivés pendant la première période possèdent maintenant, par famille, une moyenne de 5.73 chevaux, 13.40 bêtes à cornes, 8.37 porcs, 260 acres occupés, et 97 acres en culture.

Tableau III.
Classement
par occupa-
tions antérieu-
res.

Le tableau III donne la statistique des immigrants établis comme cultivateurs dans les trois provinces, classés d'après leur occupation avant de venir au Canada. Cette statistique comprend toutes les familles arrivées au cours des quinze années 1891-1906, groupées, de même que dans les tableaux I et II, par pays de provenance, et pour trois périodes de cinq années chacune, et classées sous les rubriques : cultivateurs, mécaniciens, commerçants, hommes de profession, journaliers et autres non dénommés.

Sur ce total de 50,324 familles, il y en avait 33,720 dont les chefs étaient cultivateurs avant de venir au Canada, 3,494 étaient mécaniciens, 2,148 commerçants, 1,050 hommes de profession, 2,316 journaliers et 7,596 appartenaient à d'autres classes non dénommées.

Sans entrer dans une analyse détaillée des statistiques agricoles de ces diverses catégories, on peut mentionner ici le fait que les immigrants de la première catégorie, qui exerçaient la profession de cultivateur dans leur pays, occupaient, en 1906, 7,891,262 acres de terre, dont 1,501,215 étaient en culture. Leurs bestiaux comprenaient 125,666 chevaux, 435,409 bêtes à

cornes et 105,966 porcs. Quant aux 16,604 familles restantes, dont les chefs ne se sont livrés à la culture qu'après leur arrivée au Canada, elles occupaient 3,787,095 acres de terre en 1906 dont 806,764 étaient en culture, tandis que leur bétail comprenait 68,645 chevaux, 214,395 bêtes à cornes et 46,265 porcs.

Comparés par familles ou fermes, ceux qui étaient cultivateurs dans leur pays avaient à leur actif en 1906 une moyenne de 234 acres de terre occupée, dont 45 acres en culture, 3.73 chevaux, 13 bêtes à cornes et 3 porcs, et ceux qui se sont fait cultivateurs après leur arrivée au Canada possédaient en moyenne 221 acres de terre dont 48 en culture, 13 bêtes à cornes et 2.78 porcs.

Il y avait en 1891, dans les provinces du Nord-Ouest, 29,917 fermes occupées par des cultivateurs nés au Canada ou par des immigrants, comprenant 1,421,212 acres de terre en culture, soit une moyenne par ferme de près de 50 acres. La moyenne du nombre de chevaux par ferme ou par famille, cette même année, était de 5, celle des bêtes à cornes de 15 et des porcs, de 2.36. En 1906, le nombre de fermes, outre celles occupées par les immigrants arrivés au cours des 15 années de 1891 à 1906, était de 72,074 comprenant 6,099,718 acres en culture de toutes sortes, soit une moyenne par ferme de 85 acres en culture, et une moyenne, par ferme ou par famille, de 6.75 chevaux, de 18 bêtes à cornes et de 4 porcs. Quant aux familles venues des Iles Britanniques et des Etats-Unis, les moyennes pour les cinq années 1891-95 étaient généralement plus élevées ; pour la deuxième période de cinq ans, elles offrent en général, une comparaison très favorable. Pour la troisième période, elles sont naturellement plus basses.

Il nous serait facile de tirer des données du tableau III bien d'autres comparaisons intéressantes entre les provinces, les pays de provenance, et les occupations antérieures. Mais un fait important est maintenant établi : c'est que tous les immigrants qui se sont établis sur la terre, à quelque catégorie qu'ils appartiennent, ont prospéré. On sait que le sol et le climat de ces provinces sont éminemment favorables à la production des récoltes et à l'élevage du bétail, et nous pouvons, en toute confiance, nous attendre à voir à l'avenir le cultivateur immigré, aussi bien que celui né au pays même, retirer de son habileté et de son travail dans la culture de la terre, une rémunération sans cesse croissante.

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CENSUS AND STATISTICS

BULLETIN VII

DAIRY PRODUCTION 1907



OTTAWA

PRINTED BY S. E. DAWSON, PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST
EXCELLENT MAJESTY

1908

BULLETIN VII

DAIRY PRODUCTION 1907

To the Honourable SYDNEY FISHER,

Minister of Agriculture.

Sir,—

I have the honour to present herewith for publication Bulletin VII of the Census and Statistics Office, being a census of the manufacture of Butter, Cheese and Condensed Milk in Canada for the calendar year 1907. The collection of records was made through the medium of the Post Office, and the statistics are compiled for 3,523 factories.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

ARCHIBALD BLUE,
Chief Officer.

Ottawa, July, 1908.

DAIRY PRODUCTION 1907

The statistics of this Bulletin are compiled from the returns of 3,516 butter and cheese factories and seven factories producing condensed milk and cream. The value of land, buildings and plant is \$8,564,440 and of working capital \$1,641,787, the number of persons employed in factories during the year was 6,586 and the amount paid for salaries and wages was \$1,811,875. The quantity of butter made in factories during the year was 45,930,294 lb., with a value of \$10,949,062; the quantity of cheese made was 204,788,583 lb., with a value of \$23,597,639; and the quantity of condensed milk and cream made was 12,176,135 lb., with a value including all products of condenser of \$910,842. The value of all dairy products at factories was \$35,457,543 in 1907, \$33,257,674 in 1905 and \$29,731,922 in 1900. This was a gain at the average rate of 11.86 per cent in the five years 1900 to 1905, of 6.61 per cent in the two years 1905 to 1907 and of 19.26 per cent in the seven years 1900 to 1907.

Dairy statistics for Canada.

Butter and cheese were not separately distinguished in 1905; but the butter production of 1907, viz. 45,930,294 lb., exceeded that of 1900 by 9,863,555 lb., a difference per cent of 27.35. The value of butter in 1900 was \$7,240,972, as compared with \$10,949,062 in 1907, an increase of \$3,708,090 or 51.21 per cent. In 1900 the average price per lb. was 20 cents and in 1907 it was 24 cents. The quantity of cheese produced in 1900 was 220,833,269 lb., and in 1907 it was 204,788,583 lb., a decrease of 16,044,686 lb. or 7.83 per cent. The value was \$22,221,430 in 1900 as against \$23,597,639 in 1907, an increase of \$1,376,209 or 6.19 per cent. The price per lb. in 1900 averaged 10 cents and, in 1907, 12 cents. The season of 1907 was not however a good one, and the production of butter and cheese in that year was therefore less than it otherwise would have been, and the price per lb. was higher.

Butter and cheese statistics for Canada.

A comparison by provinces shows that in Eastern Canada attention has been largely diverted from cheese making to butter-making. In each of the five eastern provinces there is a decline

Comparison by provinces.

in the production of cheese, whilst in three of them there is a large increase in butter-making. Against the decrease in quantity of cheese produced has however to be set an increase in price, owing to which Ontario, the largest cheese-producing province, shows, as in the case of all Canada, an increase in total value for 1907 as compared with 1900, notwithstanding the decrease in total production.

Butter and
cheese in Que-
bec.

Quebec, the largest butter-producing province, has increased its output of butter from 24,625,000 lb. of the value of \$4,916,756 in 1900 to 31,056,154 lb. of the value of \$7,256,629 in 1907, the increase of quantity being 6,431,154 lb. or 26 per cent, and of value \$2,339,873 or 48 per cent. Cheese production in this province has declined from 80,630,199 lb. in 1900 to 69,887,625 lb. in 1907, a falling off of 10,742,574 lb. or 15.37 per cent. The total value has however only dropped by \$69,512, i.e., from \$7,957,621 in 1900 to \$7,888,109 in 1907, a percentage ratio of 0.87.

Butter and
cheese in
Ontario.

Ontario, the largest cheese-factory province, turned out 8,862,618 lb. of butter in 1907, as compared with 7,559,542 lb. in 1900, a gain of 1,303,076 lb. or at the rate of 17.24 per cent. The value of this product in 1907 was \$2,120,457, as against \$1,527,935 in 1900, the increase being \$592,522 or a percentage of 38.78. Cheese production in Ontario fell from 131,967,612 lb. in 1900 to 129,693,010 lb. in 1907, a decrease of 2,274,602 lb. or 1.72 per cent. But whilst the value of the larger quantity in 1900 was \$13,440,987, that of the smaller production in 1907 was \$15,106,030 or \$1,665,043 more—a percentage increase of 12.39.

Butter and
cheese in the
Maritime
provinces.

In the Maritime provinces butter production has increased in New Brunswick, but has declined in Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island. In New Brunswick the production of butter, which was 287,814 lb. in 1900, was 969,167 lb. in 1907, a gain of 681,353 lb. or at the rate of 237 per cent. The value of butter was \$58,589 in 1900 and \$231,102 in 1907, an increase of \$172,513 or 294 per cent. Cheese in New Brunswick, the output of which in 1900 was 1,892,686 lb., weighed in 1907 only 1,205,773 lb., a drop of 686,913 lb. or 36.29 per cent. The value fell from \$187,106 in 1900 to \$146,720 in 1907, a decrease of \$40,386 or 21.58 per cent. In Nova Scotia the production of butter, which in 1900 was 334,211 lb. of the value of \$68,686, dropped to 198,238 lb. of the value of \$49,047 in 1907. Cheese

production in that province showed a still greater decline, from 568,147 lb. of the value of \$58,321 in 1900 to 181,956 lb. of the value of \$22,066 in 1907. In Prince Edward Island the production of butter in 1900 was 562,220 lb. of the value of \$118,402, whilst in 1907 the quantity was only 358,422 lb. of the value of \$89,339. Cheese in the Island province shows an even greater falling off, for in 1900 the production was 4,457,519 lb. of the value of \$449,400 as compared with only 2,250,316 lb. of the value of \$251,410 in 1907—a decline at the rate of 49·51 per cent in quantity and 44·05 per cent in value.

In the western provinces the general tendency is in the direction of increase. In Manitoba the increase in the production of butter is but slight, viz. 1,557,010 lb. in 1900 compared with 1,561,398 lb. in 1907; but the difference in value owing to enhanced price is considerable, being from \$292,247 in 1900 to \$388,427 in 1907. Of cheese the quantity is slightly less, but the value is more, the figures of quantity being 1,289,413 lb. in 1900 and 1,266,592 lb. in 1907, and of value \$124 025 in 1900 and \$144,836 in 1907. In Alberta the production of butter, which in 1900 was 601,489 lb. was in 1907 1,507,697 lb., an increase of 906,208 lb. or 151 per cent. The values were \$123,305 in 1900 and \$362,782 in 1907, a gain of \$239,477 or 194 per cent. Of cheese, 21,693 lb. of the value of \$3,102, was made in 1900; whilst in 1907 the production was 197,911 lb. of the value of \$24,468.

In British Columbia the output of butter, which in 1900 was 395,808 lb. was 1,283,797 lb. in 1907, an increase of 887,989 lb. or 224 per cent. The value was \$105,690 in 1900 and \$414,680 in 1907, an increase of \$308,990 or 292 per cent. Factory cheese was not made in this province in 1900; but in 1907 the quantity produced was 90,400 lb. of the value of \$12,050.

The average wholesale price obtained for both butter and cheese is higher in western than in eastern Canada, and higher than the average for the whole of the Dominion. In Manitoba the difference in 1907 hardly amounts to more than one cent per lb., the average price per lb. being 25 cents for butter and 11 cents for cheese as compared with the average for all Canada of 24 cents for butter and 12 cents for cheese. In Saskatchewan the prices in 1907 are 28 cents for butter and 13 cents for cheese. In Alberta they are 24 cents for butter and 12

cents for cheese. The best prices rule in British Columbia, where the average wholesale price of butter in 1907 works out at 32 cents and of cheese at 13 cents per lb.

Number of
butter and
cheese fac-
tories.

Statistics of the number of butter and cheese factories by provinces and classified by products are given for the years 1900, 1905 and 1907 in table iv pp. 11-12. The total number of these factories returned in 1900 was 3,576, in 1905 2,958 and in 1907 2,516. The apparent large diminution in 1905 is explained by the fact that at the census of manufactures taken in 1906 many separate factories under the same management were included in a single return, but were returned separately in the other two years. The years 1900 and 1907 may be more safely compared as regards method of statistical collection, but the total number of factories in 1907 shows a small decrease of 60 compared with 1900, a decrease due not to decline of the industry but to improvement of organization. Thus, since the beginning of the century, the principle of the division of labour has been carried a step further by an increase in the number of skimming stations devoted entirely to the mechanical separation of cream, which is then conveyed to centrally located creameries or butter factories. This plan reduces expense by the use of larger separators running continuously. The provinces where fewer factories exist in 1907 as compared with 1900 are Prince Edward Island (43 instead of 47), Nova Scotia (13 instead of 33), New Brunswick (53 instead of 68), Ontario (1,209 instead of 1,336), and Manitoba (51 instead of 69): whilst the number has increased in Quebec (1,992 to 2,074), in Alberta (18 to 53), and in British Columbia (8 to 13). In Saskatchewan there are at present only seven butter and cheese factories, and an increase of only two since 1900.

Number of
employees and
salaries and
wages in but-
ter and cheese
factories.

Due doubtless to the same causes as those affecting the number of factories, there is a reduction in the number of employees in butter and cheese factories (table II, pp. 9-10) from 6,886 in 1900 to 6,352 in 1907; but owing to the increase of wages and possibly also to the employment of more skilled labour, there is simultaneously an increase in the total amount of salaries and wages from \$1,464,110 in 1900 to \$1,719,978 in 1907.

Milk and
cream con-
denseries.

Table v, page 13, presents the statistics relating to factories producing condensed milk, condensed cream and other products. There were four of these establishments in 1900, five in 1905

and seven in 1907, those in the last year being located two each in Nova Scotia, Quebec and Ontario and one in Prince Edward Island, and the number is increasing. Altogether they employed 234 persons in 1907 at a cost for salaries and wages of \$91,897. Their production in that year of condensed and evaporated milk was 10,334,485 lb. and of condensed cream 1,841,650 lb. The value of other products was \$21,100 and of all products \$910,842. Quantities for 1900 and 1905 are not shown; but values of total products increased from \$269,520 in 1900 to \$855,409 in 1905 and to \$910,842 in 1907, the difference between 1900 and 1907 representing an increase of \$641,322. In 1900 the imports from all countries into Canada of condensed milk was 2,593,308 lb. of the value of \$254,176. In 1907 the corresponding figures were 71,647 lb. of the value of \$4,846. It is evident therefore that the home-made is gradually replacing the foreign article, in addition to the quantities of condensed milk and cream annually exported since 1903, which in 1905 amounted to 3,444,837 lb. of the value of \$257,565, and in 1907 to 686,539 lb. of the value of \$46,041.

In these comparisons the important influence of season upon production should be remembered. As already mentioned, the dairying season of 1907 was not a good one, owing to the prevailing drouth in some localities, and production was short. A comparison of the two years 1900 and 1907 can scarcely be said therefore to afford more than an approximate indication of expansion or the reverse. If and when annual statistics of dairy production become available, the comparison of any particular year with the average of a series of years will afford a more accurate measure of the extent of periodical change.

Influence of
season upon
production.

TABLE I. Statistics of the dairy industry in 1907 by counties and electoral districts.

| County or district
—
Comté ou district | No. | Value of
land,
buildings
and plant
—
Valeur des
terrains,
bâtiments et
outillage | Working
capital
—
Capital
d'exploita-
tion | Persons
employed
—
Personnes
employées | Salaries
and wages
—
Salaires
et gages |
|--|-------|--|---|--|--|
| | | \$ | \$ | No. | \$ |
| CANADA | 3,516 | 8,126,505 | 1,406,787 | 6,352 | 1,719,978 |
| Alberta | 53 | 229,813 | 48,800 | 79 | 29,598 |
| Calgary | 20 | 97,800 | 25,000 | 32 | 11,253 |
| Edmonton | 3 | 11,503 | — | 4 | 1,184 |
| Strathcona | 30 | 120,510 | 23,800 | 43 | 17,161 |
| British Columbia | 13 | 45,199 | 25,980 | 40 | 26,697 |
| Nanaimo | 4 | 9,971 | 7,800 | 9 | 5,256 |
| New Westminster | 6 | 17,947 | 18,000 | 23 | 16,823 |
| Comox-Atlin | 1 | 17,281 | 180 | 8 | 4,618 |
| Vancouver | 1 | | | | |
| Yale | 1 | | | | |
| Manitoba | 51 | 195,631 | 47,971 | 141 | 57,739 |
| Dauphin | 3 | 8,869 | 3,000 | 4 | 1,300 |
| Macdonald | 6 | 17,250 | 1,500 | 13 | 2,950 |
| Marquette | 8 | 25,450 | 13,000 | 15 | 6,185 |
| Provencher | 25 | 34,650 | 12,471 | 35 | 7,717 |
| Brandon | 2 | 109,412 | 18,000 | 74 | 39,587 |
| Portage la Prairie | 2 | | | | |
| Selkirk | 2 | | | | |
| Souris | 1 | | | | |
| Winnipeg | 2 | | | | |
| New Brunswick | 53 | 102,800 | 3,150 | 94 | 22,695 |
| Carleton | 4 | 11,000 | — | 11 | 2,340 |
| Gloucester | 3 | 3,450 | 500 | 5 | 700 |
| Kent | 3 | 7,000 | — | 4 | 435 |
| Kings | 16 | 42,450 | 1,050 | 30 | 9,761 |
| Queens | 3 | 2,450 | — | 3 | 640 |
| Victoria and Madawaska | 11 | 16,300 | 1,200 | 19 | 3,310 |
| Westmorland | 6 | 11,300 | — | 10 | 2,748 |
| York | 4 | 3,350 | 400 | 6 | 1,181 |
| Albert | 1 | 5,500 | — | 6 | 1,500 |
| St. John | 2 | | | | |
| Nova Scotia | 13 | 22,900 | 7,450 | 20 | 6,182 |
| Antigonish | 4 | 2,500 | 2,100 | 4 | 810 |
| Colchester | 3 | 4,900 | 3,300 | 4 | 1,572 |
| Annapolis | 2 | 15,500 | 2,050 | 12 | 3,800 |
| Cumberland | 1 | | | | |
| Kings | 2 | | | | |
| Pictou | 1 | | | | |

TABLEAU I. Statistiques de l'industrie laitière en 1907 par comtés et districts électoraux.

| Butter made
—
Beurre fabriqué | | Cheese made
—
Fromage fabriqué | | Butter
and Cheese
—
Value
—
Beurre
et fromage
—
Valeur | County or district
—
Comté ou district |
|-------------------------------------|----------------------|--------------------------------------|----------------------|--|---|
| Quantity
—
Quantité | Value
—
Valeur | Quantity
—
Quantité | Value
—
Valeur | | |
| lb. | \$ | lb. | \$ | \$ | |
| 45,930,294 | 10,949,062 | 204,788,583 | 23,597,639 | 34,546,701 | CANADA |
| 1,507,697 | 362,782 | 197,911 | 24,468 | 387,250 | Alberta |
| 525,632 | 116,471 | 155,854 | 18,694 | 135,165 | Calgary. |
| 40,156 | 22,937 | — | — | 22,937 | Edmonton. |
| 941,909 | 223,374 | 42,057 | 5,774 | 229,149 | Strathcona. |
| 1,283,797 | 414,680 | 90,400 | 12,050 | 426,730 | Columbia-Britann. |
| 292,610 | 101,362 | 400 | 50 | 101,412 | Nanaimo. |
| 746,318 | 237,600 | 90,000 | 12,000 | 249,600 | New Westminster. |
| 244,869 | 75,718 | — | — | 75,718 | { Comox-Atlin.
Vancouver.
Yale. |
| 1,561,398 | 388,427 | 1,266,592 | 144,836 | 533,263 | Manitoba |
| 58,533 | 12,761 | 15,000 | 2,043 | 14,804 | Dauphin. |
| — | — | 184,200 | 21,091 | 21,091 | Macdonald. |
| 280,000 | 67,276 | — | — | 67,276 | Marquette. |
| 18,998 | 4,910 | 1,067,392 | 121,702 | 126,612 | Provencher. |
| 1,203,867 | 303,480 | — | — | 303,480 | { Brandon.
Portage la Prairie.
Selkirk.
Souris.
Winnipeg. |
| 969,167 | 231,102 | 1,205,773 | 146,720 | 377,822 | Nouv.-Brunswick |
| 98,363 | 23,248 | 10,000 | 1,300 | 24,548 | Carleton. |
| 10,051 | 2,215 | 29,172 | 3,147 | 5,362 | Gloucester. |
| 8,612 | 1,878 | 3,000 | 345 | 2,223 | Kent. |
| 445,500 | 107,713 | 760,126 | 94,110 | 201,823 | Kings. |
| — | — | 78,031 | 9,090 | 9,090 | Queens. |
| 130,986 | 28,977 | 77,150 | 9,107 | 38,084 | Victoria and Madawaska |
| 75,096 | 17,545 | 196,714 | 23,606 | 41,151 | Westmorland. |
| 35,776 | 7,978 | 51,580 | 6,015 | 13,993 | York. |
| 164,783 | 41,548 | — | — | 41,548 | { Albert.
St. John. |
| 198,238 | 49,047 | 181,956 | 22,066 | 71,113 | Nouvelle-Ecosse |
| — | — | 80,114 | 9,253 | 9,253 | Antigonish. |
| 74,617 | 19,345 | — | — | 19,345 | Colchester. |
| 123,621 | 29,702 | 101,842 | 12,813 | 42,515 | { Annapolis.
Cumberland.
Kings.
Pictou. |

TABLE I. Statistics of the dairy industry in 1907 by counties and electoral districts.

| County or district
Comté ou district | No. | Value of
land
buildings
and plant
—
Valeur des
terrains,
bâtiments et
outillage | Working
capital
—
Capital
d'exploita-
tion | Persons
employed
—
Personnes
employées | Salaries
and wages
—
Salaires
et gages |
|---|-------|---|---|--|--|
| | | \$ | \$ | No. | \$ |
| Ontario | 1,209 | 2,823,341 | 653,006 | 2,486 | 733,090 |
| Brant | 4 | 16,500 | 2,500 | 10 | 3,200 |
| Bruce | 14 | 38,200 | 19,589 | 26 | 9,684 |
| Carleton | 56 | 101,002 | 31,045 | 97 | 25,310 |
| Dufferin | 5 | 12,150 | 5,000 | 10 | 2,500 |
| Dundas | 70 | 160,400 | 34,550 | 128 | 35,036 |
| Durham | 5 | 8,750 | 1,980 | 11 | 3,395 |
| Elgin | 23 | 71,250 | 12,500 | 64 | 19,839 |
| Frontenac | 66 | 114,350 | 24,445 | 125 | 38,127 |
| Glengarry .. | 70 | 117,835 | 19,439 | 121 | 31,673 |
| Grenville | 41 | 98,900 | 18,718 | 79 | 20,776 |
| Grey | 8 | 23,500 | 8,100 | 22 | 7,690 |
| Haldimand | 12 | 37,700 | 2,000 | 25 | 7,073 |
| Hastings .. | 91 | 194,000 | 45,253 | 185 | 72,754 |
| Huron ... | 14 | 49,550 | 15,556 | 39 | 10,851 |
| Kent | 5 | 16,000 | 550 | 11 | 3,755 |
| Lambton | 14 | 44,700 | 28,150 | 33 | 9,331 |
| Lanark | 46 | 99,703 | 20,272 | 94 | 21,347 |
| Leeds | 90 | 218,950 | 36,300 | 166 | 48,855 |
| Lennox and Addington | 35 | 84,000 | 27,892 | 101 | 27,279 |
| Lincoln | 3 | 6,300 | — | 6 | 1,950 |
| Middlesex. ... | 38 | 110,420 | 28,462 | 99 | 27,359 |
| Norfolk | 21 | 65,150 | 14,600 | 48 | 14,542 |
| Northumberland | 43 | 91,130 | 18,100 | 89 | 29,840 |
| Ontario | 4 | 10,000 | 6,000 | 11 | 3,936 |
| Oxford | 50 | 230,650 | 56,872 | 161 | 51,475 |
| Peel | 3 | 5,550 | 2,000 | 9 | 1,294 |
| Perth | 28 | 131,200 | 16,467 | 80 | 22,424 |
| Peterborough | 40 | 84,350 | 26,707 | 73 | 27,250 |
| Prescott | 69 | 104,800 | 24,473 | 101 | 26,835 |
| Prince Edward | 23 | 73,500 | 18,831 | 65 | 21,313 |
| Renfrew | 29 | 65,571 | 8,869 | 54 | 12,150 |
| Russell | 74 | 108,900 | 13,518 | 103 | 27,353 |
| Simcoe | 8 | 15,000 | 6,000 | 14 | 3,130 |
| Stormont | 47 | 73,250 | 15,770 | 94 | 24,335 |
| Victoria and Haliburton | 25 | 46,150 | 4,740 | 53 | 15,384 |
| Waterloo | 8 | 23,330 | 15,583 | 23 | 6,400 |
| Wellington | 7 | 16,000 | 9,875 | 14 | 4,260 |
| Welland | 4 | 13,100 | — | 8 | 2,450 |
| Wentworth | 6 | 17,450 | 3,700 | 11 | 3,125 |
| York | 4 | 9,000 | 4,000 | 7 | 2,985 |
| Essex | 2 | 15,100 | 4,500 | 16 | 4,825 |
| Halton | 2 | | | | |
| Manitoulin | 1 | | | | |
| Parry Sound. | 1 | | | | |
| Prince Edward Island | 43 | 112,819 | 34,480 | 119 | 25,002 |
| Kings | 12 | 27,400 | 7,165 | 30 | 5,073 |
| Prince | 10 | 32,094 | 16,260 | 36 | 8,061 |
| Queens. ... | 21 | 53,325 | 11,055 | 53 | 11,868 |

TABLEAU I. Statistiques de l'industrie laitière en 1907 par comtés et districts électoraux.

| Butter made
—
Beurre fabriqué | | Cheese made
—
Fromage fabriqué | | Butter
and Cheese
—
Value
—
Beurre
et fromage
—
Valeur | County or district
—
Comté ou district |
|-------------------------------------|----------------------|--------------------------------------|----------------------|--|--|
| Quantity
—
Quantité | Value
—
Valeur | Quantity
—
Quantité | Value
—
Valeur | | |
| lb. | \$ | lb. | \$ | \$ | |
| 8,862,618 | 2,120,457 | 129,693,010 | 15,106,030 | 17,226,487 | Ontario |
| — | — | 617,361 | 73,163 | 73,163 | Brant. |
| 661,381 | 146,954 | 406,362 | 46,820 | 193,774 | Bruce. |
| 30,800 | 7,506 | 4,564,628 | 544,644 | 552,144 | Carleton. |
| 60,531 | 13,544 | 228,539 | 26,292 | 39,836 | Dufferin. |
| 85,113 | 21,520 | 8,690,100 | 1,013,278 | 1,034,798 | Dundas. |
| 6,944 | 1,862 | 380,034 | 44,870 | 46,732 | Durham. |
| 210,292 | 50,403 | 4,563,767 | 538,161 | 588,564 | Elgin. |
| 212 | 64 | 6,655,348 | 787,353 | 787,417 | Frontenac. |
| 91,273 | 25,077 | 5,684,408 | 658,779 | 683,856 | Glengarry. |
| 65,622 | 17,934 | 4,546,901 | 538,122 | 556,056 | Grenville. |
| 680,394 | 150,355 | 59,135 | 6,862 | 157,217 | Grey. |
| 309,538 | 77,006 | 1,108,276 | 128,731 | 205,737 | Haldimand. |
| 36,972 | 9,221 | 10,822,746 | 1,257,200 | 1,266,421 | Hastings. |
| 807,916 | 184,036 | 463,927 | 54,006 | 238,042 | Huron. |
| 375,914 | 80,172 | — | — | 80,172 | Kent. |
| 293,109 | 66,474 | 1,242,808 | 145,341 | 211,815 | Lambton. |
| 46,881 | 12,445 | 4,697,992 | 543,094 | 555,539 | Lanark. |
| 3,581 | 934 | 10,912,703 | 1,261,664 | 1,262,598 | Leeds. |
| — | — | 6,021,470 | 695,181 | 695,181 | Lennox and Addington. |
| — | — | 350,972 | 39,901 | 39,901 | Lincoln. |
| 599,152 | 146,858 | 6,180,853 | 710,124 | 856,982 | Middlesex. |
| 109 | 33 | 3,086,098 | 355,658 | 355,691 | Norfolk. |
| 53,876 | 12,960 | 5,388,760 | 625,495 | 638,455 | Northumberland. |
| 367,408 | 87,096 | — | — | 87,096 | Ontario. |
| 747,652 | 193,499 | 10,874,607 | 1,267,834 | 1,461,333 | Oxford. |
| 75,850 | 15,521 | 104,758 | 12,090 | 27,611 | Peel. |
| 613,590 | 148,380 | 4,055,869 | 472,663 | 621,043 | Perth. |
| 144,316 | 36,661 | 3,510,097 | 406,310 | 442,971 | Peterborough. |
| 23,549 | 5,541 | 4,585,283 | 541,268 | 546,809 | Prescott. |
| 11,505 | 3,273 | 4,813,308 | 570,253 | 573,526 | Prince Edward. |
| 294,671 | 73,646 | 1,491,459 | 173,381 | 247,027 | Renfrew. |
| 53,237 | 13,900 | 4,997,174 | 576,259 | 590,159 | Russell. |
| 173,533 | 36,571 | 86,541 | 10,028 | 46,599 | Simcoe. |
| 18,429 | 4,726 | 5,423,090 | 626,541 | 631,267 | Stormont. |
| 699,636 | 178,609 | 1,172,238 | 134,345 | 312,954 | Victoria and Haliburton. |
| 461,535 | 107,286 | 278,063 | 33,991 | 141,277 | Waterloo. |
| 6,677 | 1,700 | 854,530 | 95,917 | 97,617 | Wellington. |
| 78,865 | 20,136 | 172,000 | 20,000 | 40,136 | Welland. |
| 120,000 | 30,600 | 427,782 | 49,865 | 80,465 | Wentworth. |
| 194,555 | 48,030 | 97,023 | 11,806 | 59,836 | York. |
| 358,000 | 89,930 | 76,000 | 8,740 | 98,670 | { Essex.
Halton.
Manitoulin.
Parry Sound. |
| 358,422 | 89,339 | 2,250,316 | 251,410 | 340,749 | Ile du Prince-Edouard |
| 25,574 | 6,337 | 434,953 | 50,063 | 56,400 | Kings. |
| 165,511 | 41,440 | 842,899 | 86,878 | 128,318 | Prince. |
| 167,337 | 41,562 | 972,464 | 114,469 | 156,031 | Queens. |

TABLE 1. Statistics of the dairy industry in 1907 by counties and electoral districts.

| County or district
—
Comté ou district | No. | Value of
land,
buildings
and plant
—
Valeur des
terrains,
bâtiments et
outillage | Working
capital
—
Capital
d'exploita-
tion | Persons
employed
—
Personnes
employées | Salaries
and wages
—
Salaires
et gages |
|--|-------|--|---|--|--|
| | | \$ | \$ | No. | \$ |
| Quebec | 2,074 | 4,570,502 | 582,950 | 3,363 | 815,443 |
| Argenteuil..... | 41 | 41,120 | 5,470 | 52 | 12,273 |
| Bagot..... | 43 | 164,108 | 7,783 | 86 | 22,378 |
| Beauce..... | 164 | 179,702 | 21,220 | 201 | 51,040 |
| Beauharnois..... | 26 | 73,500 | 9,387 | 48 | 13,557 |
| Bellechasse..... | 38 | 49,925 | 6,594 | 63 | 13,135 |
| Berthier..... | 41 | 102,400 | 7,760 | 62 | 14,065 |
| Bonaventure..... | 4 | 6,182 | 1,304 | 7 | 1,346 |
| Brome..... | 31 | 96,775 | 30,976 | 62 | 17,265 |
| Chambly and Verchères..... | 26 | 84,100 | 13,079 | 48 | 12,029 |
| Champlain..... | 62 | 123,250 | 9,670 | 96 | 20,780 |
| Charlevoix..... | 23 | 20,950 | 675 | 28 | 4,348 |
| Châteauguay..... | 36 | 99,600 | 18,275 | 65 | 16,066 |
| Chicoutimi and Saguenay..... | 93 | 229,250 | 17,541 | 142 | 28,371 |
| Compton..... | 23 | 45,250 | 14,795 | 36 | 10,012 |
| Deux-Montagnes..... | 26 | 96,500 | 20,519 | 53 | 12,130 |
| Dorchester..... | 70 | 74,870 | 15,586 | 92 | 19,895 |
| Drummond and Arthabaska.... | 121 | 212,200 | 21,790 | 181 | 45,143 |
| Gaspé..... | 4 | 7,700 | 942 | 5 | 806 |
| Huntingdon..... | 33 | 82,000 | 7,870 | 55 | 16,472 |
| Jacques Cartier..... | 3 | 13,500 | — | 5 | 2,195 |
| Joliette..... | 55 | 140,050 | 7,286 | 92 | 18,948 |
| Kamouraska..... | 25 | 50,350 | 6,571 | 53 | 11,335 |
| Labelle..... | 60 | 91,800 | 13,740 | 78 | 18,340 |
| Laprairie and Napierville..... | 16 | 61,500 | 21,340 | 37 | 8,495 |
| L'Assomption..... | 23 | 101,760 | 7,450 | 37 | 8,970 |
| Laval..... | 7 | 23,300 | 2,929 | 9 | 3,150 |
| Lévis..... | 8 | 17,800 | 3,800 | 14 | 2,934 |
| L'Islet..... | 16 | 31,750 | 6,600 | 28 | 5,388 |
| Lotbinière..... | 45 | 81,575 | 10,021 | 68 | 14,839 |
| Maskinongé..... | 40 | 106,350 | 5,115 | 69 | 15,191 |
| Mégantic..... | 53 | 67,675 | 7,342 | 68 | 14,213 |
| Missisquoi..... | 26 | 142,650 | 22,641 | 71 | 19,416 |
| Montcalm..... | 23 | 69,000 | 6,540 | 37 | 7,881 |
| Montmagny..... | 19 | 32,600 | 1,611 | 34 | 6,336 |
| Montmorency..... | 16 | 31,800 | 1,100 | 33 | 6,800 |
| Nicolet..... | 97 | 199,987 | 16,531 | 159 | 43,806 |
| Pontiac..... | 6 | 11,860 | 3,518 | 10 | 4,067 |
| Portneuf..... | 53 | 100,020 | 29,073 | 79 | 19,108 |
| Quebec..... | 3 | 13,720 | — | 10 | 2,174 |
| Richelieu..... | 28 | 79,900 | 10,432 | 51 | 10,993 |
| Richmond and Wolfe..... | 96 | 165,424 | 11,225 | 146 | 39,268 |
| Rimouski..... | 48 | 71,507 | 9,085 | 70 | 14,801 |
| Rouville..... | 33 | 124,950 | 6,290 | 64 | 22,253 |
| St. Hyacinthe..... | 29 | 92,790 | 14,148 | 53 | 12,753 |
| St. Johns and Iberville..... | 31 | 117,720 | 9,300 | 70 | 17,347 |
| Shefford..... | 52 | 180,883 | 37,525 | 108 | 27,466 |
| Sherbrooke..... | 6 | 11,200 | 3,000 | 10 | 3,338 |
| Soulanges..... | 17 | 42,400 | 5,595 | 26 | 6,383 |
| Stanstead..... | 24 | 89,250 | 24,218 | 64 | 20,092 |
| Témiscouata..... | 28 | 51,250 | 7,264 | 54 | 10,728 |
| Terrebonne..... | 46 | 95,968 | 12,532 | 60 | 14,113 |

TABLEAU I Statistiques de l'industrie laitière en 1907 par comtés et districts électoraux.

| Butter made
—
Beurre fabriqué | | Cheese made
—
Fromage fabriqué | | Butter
and Cheese
—
Value
—
Beurre
et fromage
—
Valeur | County or district
—
Comté ou district |
|-------------------------------------|----------------------|--------------------------------------|----------------------|--|--|
| Quantity
—
Quantité | Value
—
Valeur | Quantity
—
Quantité | Value
—
Valeur | | |
| lb. | \$ | lb. | \$ | \$ | |
| 31,056,154 | 7,256,629 | 69,887,625 | 7,888,109 | 15,144,738 | Québec |
| 42,362 | 10,187 | 1,639,985 | 180,777 | 190,964 | Argenteuil. |
| 1,479,539 | 357,168 | 1,535,094 | 169,786 | 526,954 | Bagot. |
| 667,173 | 159,114 | 5,311,874 | 591,248 | 750,362 | Beauce. |
| 351,996 | 86,054 | 1,371,571 | 155,291 | 241,345 | Beauharnois. |
| 587,504 | 136,138 | 663,789 | 74,276 | 210,414 | Bellechasse. |
| 593,218 | 140,701 | 982,972 | 112,413 | 253,114 | Berthier. |
| 7,605 | 1,673 | 71,745 | 7,863 | 9,536 | Bonaventure. |
| 1,179,482 | 267,279 | 1,173,681 | 138,147 | 405,426 | Brome. |
| 589,452 | 140,986 | 574,073 | 65,141 | 206,127 | Chambly et Verchères. |
| 271,075 | 66,309 | 2,770,627 | 306,191 | 372,500 | Champlain. |
| 10,000 | 2,500 | 421,202 | 46,189 | 48,689 | Charlevoix. |
| 1,036,726 | 240,423 | 836,698 | 94,625 | 335,048 | Châteauguay. |
| 136,160 | 32,926 | 3,732,375 | 424,807 | 457,733 | Chicoutimi et Saguenay. |
| 620,085 | 135,879 | 555,929 | 62,603 | 198,482 | Compton. |
| 816,418 | 190,242 | 646,069 | 74,381 | 264,623 | Deux-Montagnes. |
| 420,215 | 94,472 | 2,051,118 | 223,229 | 317,701 | Dorchester. |
| 530,776 | 126,265 | 5,144,855 | 588,594 | 714,859 | Drummond & Arthabaska |
| 38,155 | 8,303 | 9,171 | 1,050 | 9,353 | Gaspé. |
| 816,405 | 179,032 | 1,747,509 | 204,418 | 383,450 | Huntingdon. |
| 211,156 | 55,070 | — | — | 55,070 | Jacques Cartier. |
| 1,371,383 | 323,494 | 520,824 | 64,219 | 387,713 | Joliette. |
| 246,135 | 58,091 | 1,685,884 | 187,084 | 245,175 | Kamouraska. |
| 79,981 | 19,135 | 2,112,377 | 240,145 | 259,280 | Labelle. |
| 725,377 | 163,559 | 40,335 | 4,406 | 167,965 | Laprairie et Napierville. |
| 810,180 | 191,514 | 800 | 105 | 191,619 | L'Assomption. |
| 207,717 | 51,745 | — | — | 51,745 | Laval. |
| 131,503 | 31,977 | 240,409 | 28,104 | 60,081 | Lévis. |
| 331,727 | 77,537 | 39,234 | 4,238 | 81,775 | L'Islet. |
| 604,406 | 144,955 | 1,793,440 | 200,388 | 345,343 | Lotbinière. |
| 453,262 | 104,206 | 1,375,346 | 153,048 | 257,254 | Maskinongé. |
| 90,914 | 21,907 | 2,318,179 | 257,714 | 279,621 | Mégantic. |
| 1,991,446 | 459,236 | 519,108 | 56,967 | 516,203 | Missisquoi. |
| 738,162 | 169,595 | 85,963 | 10,210 | 179,805 | Montcalm. |
| 485,504 | 109,808 | 119,664 | 13,023 | 122,831 | Montmagny. |
| 308,420 | 72,106 | 113,698 | 17,949 | 90,055 | Montmorency. |
| 694,285 | 169,556 | 4,522,081 | 512,877 | 682,433 | Nicolet. |
| — | — | 345,854 | 38,962 | 38,962 | Pontiac. |
| 800,459 | 190,136 | 1,605,733 | 177,679 | 238,301 | Portneuf. |
| 99,898 | 25,313 | — | — | 25,313 | Québec. |
| 516,416 | 125,218 | 1,003,581 | 113,083 | 238,301 | Richelieu. |
| 654,742 | 156,292 | 4,455,055 | 493,780 | 650,072 | Richmond et Wolfe. |
| 406,122 | 90,708 | 1,270,973 | 145,927 | 236,635 | Rimouski. |
| 719,518 | 167,956 | 1,759,272 | 200,631 | 368,587 | Rouville. |
| 374,560 | 90,909 | 1,929,378 | 220,861 | 311,770 | St. Hyacinthe. |
| 1,119,494 | 260,624 | 355,240 | 40,509 | 301,133 | St. Jean et Iberville. |
| 1,220,343 | 285,665 | 3,230,267 | 367,709 | 653,374 | Shefford. |
| 128,026 | 29,127 | 207,409 | 23,502 | 52,629 | Sherbrooke. |
| 382,540 | 89,528 | 375,650 | 42,395 | 131,923 | Soulanges. |
| 2,166,641 | 489,243 | 394,608 | 44,460 | 533,703 | Stanstead. |
| 757,958 | 175,548 | 238,802 | 27,892 | 203,440 | Témiscouata. |
| 938,150 | 216,613 | 421,916 | 46,556 | 263,169 | Terrebonne. |

TABLE I. Statistics of the dairy industry in 1907 by counties and electoral districts.

| County or district
Comté ou district | No. | Value of
land,
buildings
and plant
—
Valeur des
terrains,
bâtiments et
outillage | Working
capital
—
Capital
d'exploita-
tion | Persons
employed
—
Personnes
employées | Salaries
and wages
—
Salaires
et gages |
|---|-----|--|---|--|--|
| Q u e b e c —concluded | | \$ | \$ | No. | \$ |
| Three Rivers and St. Maurice.. | 30 | 72,000 | 8,620 | 52 | 11,585 |
| Vaudreuil | 27 | 48,950 | 3,867 | 41 | 9,210 |
| Wright | 17 | 26,350 | 3,715 | 22 | 5,739 |
| Yamaska | 63 | 122,575 | 11,690 | 99 | 24,677 |
| S a s k a t c h e w a n | 7 | 23,500 | 3,000 | 10 | 3,632 |
| Assiniboia East | 4 | 14,500 | 3,000 | 5 | 1,908 |
| Assiniboia West | 1 | 9,000 | — | 5 | 1,724 |
| Humboldt | 1 | | | | |
| Qu'Appelle | 1 | | | | |

NOTE. The statistics for factories producing condensed milk, condensed cream, etc., are not included in the foregoing table. They are given in table v at page 13, and the totals for all factories are given in table vi on the same page.

TABLEAU I. Statistique de l'industrie laitière en 1907 par comtés et districts électoraux.

| Butter made
—
Beurre fabriqué | | Cheese made
—
Fromage fabriqué | | Butter
and cheese
—
Value
—
Beurre
et fromage
—
Valeur | County or district
—
Comté ou district |
|-------------------------------------|----------------------|--------------------------------------|----------------------|--|---|
| Quantity.
—
Quantité | Value
—
Valeur | Quantity
—
Quantité | Value
—
Valeur | | |
| lb. | \$ | lb. | \$ | \$ | Q u é b e c—fin |
| 535,199 | 128,440 | 279,532 | 30,808 | 159,248 | Trois-Rivières et St.
Maurice. |
| 212,760 | 50,227 | 891,531 | 100,362 | 150,589 | Vaudreuil. |
| 84,349 | 18,727 | 631,495 | 72,030 | 90,757 | Wright. |
| 263,078 | 67,213 | 3,763,147 | 429,457 | 496,670 | Yamaska. |
| 132,803 | 36,599 | 15,000 | 1,950 | 38,549 | S a s k a t c h e w a n |
| 95,829 | 27,283 | — | — | 27,283 | Assiniboia Est. |
| 36,974 | 9,316 | 15,000 | 1,950 | 11,266 | { Assiniboia Ouest.
Humboldt.
Qu'Appelle. |

NOTE. La statistique des fabriques produisant le lait et la crème condensés, etc., n'est pas inclus dans le tableau précédent. Elle est donnée dans le tableau v, sur la page 13, et les totaux pour toutes les fabriques sont donnés dans le tableau vi sur la même page.

TABLE II. Comparative statistics of the dairy industry as shown by the censuses of 1900, 1905 and 1907.

| County or district
—
Comté ou district | Year
—
Année | No. | Value of
land,
buildings
and plant
—
Valeur des
terrains,
bâtiments et
outillage | Working
capital
—
Capital
d'exploita-
tion | Persons
employed
—
Personnes
employées | Salaries
and wages
—
Salaires
et gages |
|--|--------------------|-------|--|---|--|--|
| | | | \$ | \$ | No. | \$ |
| CANADA | 1900 | 3,576 | 6,164,649 | — | 6,886 | 1,464,110 |
| | 1905 | 2,958 | 6,913,229 | 2,788,610 | 5,961 | 1,744,182 |
| | 1907 | 3,516 | 8,126,505 | 1,406,787 | 6,352 | 1,719,978 |
| Alberta | 1900 | 18 | 47,094 | — | 36 | 10,239 |
| | 1905 | 17 | 62,800 | 17,500 | 32 | 14,939 |
| | 1907 | 53 | 229,813 | 48,800 | 79 | 29,598 |
| British Columbia | 1900 | 8 | 15,807 | — | 14 | 6,737 |
| | 1905 | 9 | 42,693 | 28,998 | 39 | 20,959 |
| | 1907 | 13 | 45,199 | 25,980 | 40 | 26,697 |
| Manitoba | 1900 | 69 | 113,652 | — | 141 | 30,253 |
| | 1905 | 27 | 90,173 | 55,383 | 82 | 34,079 |
| | 1907 | 51 | 195,631 | 47,971 | 141 | 57,739 |
| New Brunswick | 1900 | 68 | 89,395 | — | 126 | 19,036 |
| | 1905 | 28 | 59,000 | 12,080 | 74 | 17,887 |
| | 1907 | 53 | 102,800 | 3,150 | 94 | 22,695 |
| Nova Scotia | 1900 | 33 | 59,736 | — | 59 | 11,930 |
| | 1905 | 20 | 42,050 | 19,960 | 37 | 12,035 |
| | 1907 | 13 | 22,900 | 7,450 | 20 | 6,182 |
| Ontario | 1900 | 1,336 | 2,626,078 | — | 2,733 | 694,607 |
| | 1905 | 1,008 | 2,405,555 | 860,068 | 2,444 | 830,944 |
| | 1907 | 1,209 | 2,823,341 | 653,006 | 2,486 | 733,090 |
| Prince Edward Island | 1900 | 47 | 123,229 | — | 138 | 27,185 |
| | 1905 | 46 | 117,062 | 32,578 | 90 | 21,735 |
| | 1907 | 43 | 112,819 | 34,480 | 119 | 25,002 |
| Quebec | 1900 | 1,992 | 3,076,577 | — | 3,630 | 661,278 |
| | 1905 | 1,800 | 4,083,896 | 1,760,043 | 3,155 | 789,019 |
| | 1907 | 2,074 | 4,570,502 | 582,950 | 3,363 | 815,443 |
| Saskatchewan | 1900 | 5 | 13,081 | — | 9 | 2,845 |
| | 1905 | 3 | 10,000 | 5,000 | 8 | 2,595 |
| | 1907 | 7 | 23,500 | 3,000 | 10 | 3,632 |

TABLEAU II. Statistique comparative de l'industrie laitière d'après les recensements de 1900, 1905 et 1907.

| Butter made
—
Beurre fabriqué | | Cheese made
—
Fromage fabriqué | | Butter
and cheese
—
Value
—
Beurre •
et fromage
—
Valeur | County or district
—
Comté ou district |
|-------------------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------------------|--|--|
| Quantity
—
Quantité | Value
—
Valeur | Quantity
—
Quantité | Value
—
Valeur | | |
| lb. | \$ | lb. | \$ | \$ | |
| 36,066,739 ₁ | 7,240,972 ₁ | 220,833,269 ₁ | 22,221,430 ₁ | 29,462,402 ₁ | CANADA |
| 45,930,294 | 10,949,062 | 204,788,583 | 23,597,639 | 32,402,265 | |
| | | | | 34,546,701 | |
| 601,489 ₁ | 123,305 ₁ | 21,693 ₁ | 3,102 ₁ | 126,407 | Alberta |
| 1,507,697 | 362,782 | 197,911 | 24,468 | 216,265 | |
| | | | | 387,250 | |
| 395,808 ₁ | 105,690 ₁ | — | — | 105,690 | Colombie-Britannique |
| 1,283,797 | 414,680 | 90,400 | 12,050 | 272,676 | |
| | | | | 426,730 | |
| 1,557,010 ₁ | 292,247 ₁ | 1,289,413 ₁ | 124,025 ₁ | 416,272 | Manitoba |
| 1,561,398 | 388,427 | 1,266,592 | 144,836 | 380,169 | |
| | | | | 533,263 | |
| 287,814 ₁ | 58,589 ₁ | 1,892,686 ₁ | 187,106 ₁ | 215,695 | Nouveau-Brunswick |
| 969,167 | 231,102 | 1,205,773 | 146,720 | 198,289 | |
| | | | | 377,822 | |
| 334,211 ₁ | 68,686 ₁ | 568,147 ₁ | 58,321 ₁ | 127,007 | Nouvelle-Ecosse |
| 198,238 | 49,047 | 181,956 | 22,066 | 148,750 | |
| | | | | 71,113 | |
| 7,559,542 ₁ | 1,527,935 ₁ | 131,967,612 ₁ | 13,440,937 ₁ | 14,968,922 | Ontario |
| 8,862,618 | 2,120,457 | 129,693,010 | 15,106,030 | 16,353,927 | |
| | | | | 17,226,487 | |
| 562,220 ₁ | 118,402 ₁ | 4,457,519 ₁ | 449,400 ₁ | 567,802 | Ile du Prince-Edouard |
| 358,422 | 89,339 | 2,250,316 | 251,410 | 273,242 | |
| | | | | 340,749 | |
| 24,625,000 ₁ | 4,916,756 ₁ | 80,630,199 ₁ | 7,957,621 ₁ | 12,874,377 | Québec |
| 31,056,154 | 7,256,629 | 69,887,625 | 7,888,109 | 14,520,147 | |
| | | | | 15,144,738 | |
| 143,645 ₁ | 29,362 ₁ | 6,000 ₁ | 868 ₁ | 30,230 | Saskatchewan |
| | | | | 38,800 | |
| 132,803 | 36,599 | 15,000 | 1,950 | 38,549 | |

¹ Separate quantities and values of butter and cheese were not taken in 1905.—Les quantités et la valeur du beurre et du fromage n'ont pas été relevées séparément en 1905.

TABLE III. Factories classified by values of production and average production per factory.

| Provinces | Factories producing—
Fabriques produisant— | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------|--|-----|--|-----|--|-----|---|-------|
| | \$100,000
and over
—
\$100,000
et plus | No. | \$50,000
to
\$100,000
—
\$50,000
à
\$100,000 | No. | \$25,000
to
\$50,000
—
\$25,000
à
\$50,000 | No. | Under
\$25,000
—
Au dessous
de \$25,000 | No. |
| CANADA | 213,967 | 2 | 1,263,991 | 20 | 5,501,919 | 170 | 27,566,824 | 3,324 |
| Alberta..... | — | — | — | — | 100,802 | 3 | 286,448 | 50 |
| British Columbia..... | — | — | 214,945 | 3 | 117,525 | 3 | 94,260 | 7 |
| Manitoba..... | 113,967 | 1 | 134,950 | 2 | — | — | 284,346 | 48 |
| New Brunswick..... | — | — | — | — | 113,773 | 3 | 264,049 | 50 |
| Nova Scotia..... | — | — | — | — | — | — | 71,113 | 13 |
| Ontario..... | — | — | 624,604 | 11 | 4,150,988 | 129 | 12,450,895 | 1,069 |
| Prince Edward Island... | — | — | — | — | 26,629 | 1 | 314,120 | 42 |
| Quebec..... | 100,000 | 1 | 289,492 | 4 | 992,202 | 31 | 13,763,044 | 2,038 |
| Saskatchewan..... | — | — | — | — | — | — | 38,549 | 7 |

TABLE IV. Factories classified by products in 1900, 1905 and 1907.

| Provinces | Butter only
—
Beurre seulement | | | Cheese only
—
Fromage seulement | | |
|------------------------|--------------------------------------|------|------|---------------------------------------|-------|-------|
| | 1900 | 1905 | 1907 | 1900 | 1905 | 1907 |
| | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. |
| CANADA | 629 | 748 | 762 | 2,389 | 1,709 | 2,137 |
| Alberta..... | 17 | 17 | 45 | 1 | — | 8 |
| British Columbia..... | 8 | 9 | 11 | — | — | 1 |
| Manitoba..... | 26 | 12 | 20 | 40 | 13 | 31 |
| New Brunswick..... | 13 | 6 | 22 | 4 | 18 | 26 |
| Nova Scotia..... | 8 | 9 | 6 | 15 | 8 | 6 |
| Ontario..... | 103 | 98 | 98 | 1,061 | 802 | 1,006 |
| Prince Edward Island.. | 5 | 9 | 8 | 15 | 18 | 20 |
| Quebec..... | 445 | 585 | 546 | 1,207 | 850 | 1,038 |
| Saskatchewan..... | 4 | 3 | 6 | 1 | — | 1 |

TABLEAU III. Fabriques classées par valeur de production et moyenne de production par fabrique.

| Average production per factory
—
Moyenne de production par fabrique | | | | Provinces |
|---|--|--|---|------------------------|
| \$100,000
and over
—
\$100,000
et plus | \$50,000
to
\$100,000
—
\$50,000
à
\$100,000 | \$25,000
to
\$50,000
—
\$25,000
à
\$50,000 | Under
\$25,000
—
Au dessous
de \$25,000 | |
| | | | | |
| 106,983 | 63,200 | 32,364 | 8,293 | CANADA |
| — | — | 33,601 | 5,729 | Alberta. |
| — | 71,648 | 39,175 | 13,466 | Colombie Britannique. |
| 113,967 | 67,475 | — | 5,924 | Manitoba. |
| — | — | 37,924 | 5,281 | Nouveau-Brunswick. |
| — | — | — | 5,470 | Nouvelle-Ecosse. |
| — | 56,782 | 32,178 | 11,647 | Ontario. |
| — | — | 26,629 | 7,479 | Ile du Prince-Edouard. |
| 100,000 | 72,373 | 32,007 | 6,753 | Québec. |
| — | — | — | 5,507 | Saskatchewan. |

TABLEAU IV. Fabriques classées par produits en 1900, 1905 et 1907.

| Butter and cheese
—
Beurre et fromage | | | All factories
—
Toutes fabriques | | | Provinces |
|---|------|------|--|-------|-------|------------------------|
| 1900 | 1905 | 1907 | 1900 | 1905 | 1907 | |
| NO. | NO. | NO. | NO. | NO. | NO. | |
| 558 | 501 | 617 | 3,576 | 2,958 | 3,516 | CANADA |
| — | — | — | 18 | 17 | 53 | Alberta. |
| — | — | 1 | 8 | 9 | 13 | Colombie-Britannique. |
| 3 | 2 | — | 69 | 27 | 51 | Manitoba. |
| 6 | 4 | 5 | 68 | 28 | 53 | Nouveau-Brunswick. |
| 10 | 3 | 1 | 33 | 20 | 13 | Nouvelle-Ecosse. |
| 172 | 108 | 105 | 1,336 | 1,008 | 1,209 | Ontario. |
| 27 | 19 | 15 | 47 | 46 | 43 | Ile du Prince-Edouard. |
| 340 | 365 | 490 | 1,992 | 1,800 | 2,074 | Québec. |
| — | — | — | 5 | 3 | 7 | Saskatchewan. |

TABLE V. Statistics of factories producing condensed milk, condensed cream and other products in 1900, 1905 and 1907.

TABLEAU V. Statistique des fabriques produisant le lait condensé, la crème condensée et autres produits en 1900, 1905 et 1907.

| Canada | | 1900 | 1905 | 1907 |
|--|-----|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| Establishments—Etablissements | NO. | 4 ¹ | 5 ² | 7 ³ |
| Land, buildings and plant—Terrains, bâtiments et outillage | \$ | 168,425 | 383,000 | 437,935 |
| Working capital—Capital d'exploitation | " | 166,000 | 224,000 | 235,000 |
| Persons employed—Personnes employées | NO. | 116 | 197 | 234 |
| Salaries and wages—Salaires et gages | \$ | 39,372 | 82,379 | 91,897 |
| Condensed and evaporated milk—Lait condensé et évaporé | lb. | — | — | 10,334,485 |
| Condensed cream—Crème condensée | " | — | — | 1,841,650 |
| Other products—Autres produits | \$ | — | — | 21,100 |
| Value of all products—Valeur de tous les produits | " | 269,520 | 855,409 | 910,842 |

¹ In 1900 there was one factory in Ontario and one in Prince Edward Island, and there were two factories in Nova Scotia—En 1900 il y avait une fabrique dans Ontario, une dans l'Ile du Prince-Edouard et deux dans la Nouvelle-Ecosse.

² In 1905 there was one factory in Ontario, one in Prince Edward Island and one in Quebec, and there were two factories in Nova Scotia—En 1905 il y avait une fabrique dans Ontario, une dans l'Ile du Prince-Edouard, une dans Québec, et deux dans la Nouvelle-Ecosse.

³ In 1907 there was one factory in Prince Edward Island, and there were two factories in Ontario, two in Nova Scotia, and two in Quebec—En 1907 il y avait une fabrique dans l'Ile du Prince-Edouard, deux dans Ontario, deux dans la Nouvelle-Ecosse et deux dans Québec.

TABLE VI. Summary of all dairy establishments in Canada, 1900, 1905 and 1907.

TABLEAU VI. Résumé de tous les établissements laitiers au Canada, 1900, 1905 et 1907.

| Total value of all dairy products
—
Valeur totale de tous les produits laitiers | | 1900 | 1905 | 1907 |
|---|-----|------------|------------|------------|
| Butter and cheese factories—Fabriques de beurre et de fromage | NO. | 3,574 | 2,958 | 3,516 |
| Condensed milk factories—Fabriques de lait condensé | " | 4 | 5 | 7 |
| Butter and cheese—Beurre et fromage | \$ | 29,462,402 | 32,402,265 | 34,546,701 |
| Condensed milk, etc—Lait condensé, etc | " | 269,520 | 855,409 | 910,842 |
| Total value—Valeur totale | | 29,731,922 | 33,257,674 | 35,457,543 |

TABLE VII. Statement showing the increases or decreases in the quantity and value of cheese and butter made in 1907 compared with 1900.

TABLEAU VII. Etat montrant l'augmentation ou la diminution par comparaison avec l'année 1900 dans la quantité et la valeur du fromage et du beurre fabriqués en 1907.

| | Increase or decrease in
quantity and value of
cheese made in 1907 over
1900 | | Increase or decrease in
quantity and value of
butter made in 1907 over
1900 | |
|--------------------------------|--|-------------|---|-------------|
| | Augmentation ou dimi-
nution dans la quantité
et la valeur du fromage
fabriqué en 1907 sur 1900 | | Augmentation ou dimi-
nution dans la quantité
et la valeur du beurre
fabriqué en 1907 sur 1900 | |
| | lb. | \$ | lb. | \$ |
| Canada | — 16,044,686 | + 1,376,209 | + 9,863,555 | + 3,708,090 |
| Alberta | + 176,218 | + 21,366 | + 906,208 | + 239,477 |
| British Columbia | + 90,400 | + 12,050 | + 887,989 | + 308,990 |
| Manitoba | — 22,821 | + 20,811 | + 4,388 | + 96,180 |
| New Brunswick | — 686,913 | — 40,386 | + 681,353 | + 172,513 |
| Nova Scotia | — 386,191 | — 36,255 | — 135,873 | — 19,639 |
| Ontario | — 2,274,602 | + 1,665,043 | + 1,303,076 | + 592,522 |
| Prince Edward Island | — 2,207,203 | — 197,990 | — 203,798 | — 29,063 |
| Quebec | — 10,742,574 | — 69,512 | + 6,431,154 | + 2,339,873 |
| Saskatchewan | + 9,000 | + 1,082 | — 10,842 | + 7,237 |

NOTE. In this table the sign + denotes increase and the sign — decrease—Dans ce tableau le signe + indique une augmentation et le signe — une diminution.

RECENSEMENT ET STATISTIQUES

BULLETIN VII

INDUSTRIE LAITIÈRE EN 1907



OTTAWA

IMPRIMÉ PAR S. E. DAWSON, IMPRIMEUR DE SA TRÈS EXCELLENTE
MAJESTÉ LE ROI.

1908

BULLETIN VII

INDUSTRIE LAITIÈRE EN 1907

A l'honorable SYDNEY FISHER,

Ministre de l'Agriculture.

Monsieur le Ministre,

J'ai l'honneur de vous présenter, pour publication, le Bulletin VII du Bureau du recensement et des statistiques, donnant la statistique de la fabrication de beurre, de fromage et de lait condensé au Canada en l'année du calendrier 1907. Cette statistique embrasse 3,523 fabriques. Les données ont été recueillies par l'intermédiaire de la poste.

J'ai l'honneur d'être,

Monsieur le Ministre,

Votre obéissant serviteur,

ARCHIBALD BLUE,

Chef du Bureau.

OTTAWA, juillet 1908.

INDUSTRIE LAITIÈRE EN 1907.

La statistique présentée dans ce bulletin est une compilation de rapports émanant de 3,516 fabriques de beurre et de fromage et de sept fabriques de lait et de crème condensés. La valeur de la terre, des bâtiments et de l'installation atteint le chiffre de \$8,564,440 et la valeur totale du capital engagé, de \$1,641,787. Six mille cinq cent quatre-vingt-six personnes ont été employées dans ces fabriques au cours de l'année, et le montant payé en salaires et gages a été de \$1,811,875. La quantité de beurre produite par ces fabriques pendant l'année a été de 45,930,294 livres et la valeur totale de ce beurre, de \$10,949,062 ; la quantité de fromage fabriquée a été de 204,788,583 livres et la valeur de ce fromage, de \$23,597,639 ; la quantité de lait et de crème condensés fabriquée atteint le chiffre de 12,176,135 livres, et la valeur de ces deux produits, y compris tous les produits des condensateurs, est de \$910,842. En 1907, la valeur totale des produits laitiers sortant des fabriques était de \$35,457,543, de \$33,257,674 en 1905, et de \$29,731,922 en 1900. Ces chiffres représentent un accroissement moyen de 11.86 p.c. pour les cinq années de 1900 à 1905 ; de 6.61 p.c. pour les deux années de 1905 à 1907, et de 19.26 p.c. pour les 7 années de 1900 à 1907.

Le beurre et le fromage n'ont pas été classés séparément dans la statistique de 1905, mais en 1907 la production du beurre atteignait un total de 45,930,294 livres, soit une augmentation de 9,863,555 livres depuis 1900, représentant une différence de 27.35 p.c. En 1900, la valeur du beurre était de \$7,240,972 contre \$10,949,062 en 1907. Cette dernière année accuse donc une augmentation de \$3,708,090 ou de 51.21 p.c. En 1900, le prix moyen de la livre de beurre était de 20 centins et en 1907 de 24 centins. La quantité de fromage produite en 1900 était de 220,833,269 livres, et en 1907 de 204,788,583 livres, soit une diminution de 16,044,686 livres ou de 7.83 p.c. La valeur totale était de \$22,221,430 en 1900 contre \$23,597,639 en 1907, soit une augmentation de \$1,376,209 ou de 6.19 p.c. Le prix moyen de la livre de fromage en 1900 était de 10 centins et en 1907 de

12 centins. Signalons ici le fait que, la saison de 1907 ayant été peu favorable à l'industrie laitière, la production a été plus faible que d'habitude et le prix de vente plus élevé.

Comparaison par provinces. Une comparaison entre les provinces établit que, dans l'est du Canada, l'industrie de la fabrication du beurre a attiré l'attention aux dépens de l'industrie de la fabrication du fromage. Chacune des cinq provinces de l'est accuse une diminution dans la production du fromage ; d'autre part, dans trois de ces provinces, la fabrication du beurre a fait de grands progrès. Cependant, la hausse des prix fait, dans une certaine mesure, compensation à cette diminution dans la quantité de fromage produite. C'est grâce à cette augmentation que la province d'Ontario, la plus forte productrice de fromage, accuse, de même que tout le reste du Canada, un accroissement dans la valeur totale de la production de 1907 comparée à celle de 1900, malgré le fléchissement de la production totale.

Beurre et fromage dans Québec. Québec, la première de toutes les provinces au point de vue de la production du beurre, a augmenté sa production de 24,625,000 livres, valant \$4,916,756 en 1900, à 31,056,154 livres valant \$7,256,629, en 1907. Ceci représente une augmentation de quantité de 6,431,154 livres, soit à raison de 26 p.c., et une augmentation de valeur de \$2,339,873, ou de 48 p.c. La production de fromage a baissé de 80,630,199 livres en 1900 à 69,887,625 livres en 1907, un fléchissement de 10,742,574 livres ou de 15.37 p.c. Toutefois la valeur totale n'a diminué que de \$69,512—de \$7,957,621 en 1900 à \$7,888,109 en 1907, soit une proportion p.c. de 0.87.

Beurre et fromage dans l'Ontario. La province d'Ontario, qui vient en tête de la liste au point de vue de la production du fromage, a produit 8,862,618 livres de beurre en 1907, contre 7,559,542 en 1900, soit un gain de 1,303,076 livres, représentant une proportion de 17.24 p. c. La valeur de ce produit en 1907 était de \$2,120,457 contre \$1,527,935 en 1900, soit une augmentation de \$592,522 représentant une proportion de 38.78 p.c. La production du fromage dans l'Ontario a baissé, de 131,967,612 livres en 1900 à 129,693,010 livres en 1907, soit une diminution de 2,274,602 livres, ou de 1.72 p.c. Mais tandis que la valeur de la quantité plus grande de 1900 était de \$13,440,987, celle de la production plus petite de 1907 était de \$15,106,030, soit \$1,665,043 de plus : une proportion d'augmentation de 12.39 p.c.

Considérons maintenant les provinces Maritimes. Ici, la production du beurre accuse une augmentation dans le Nouveau Brunswick et une diminution dans la Nouvelle-Ecosse et l'Ile du Prince-Edouard. Dans le Nouveau-Brunswick, la quantité totale de beurre produite, qui était de 287,814 livres en 1900, avait atteint, en 1907, le chiffre de 969,167 livres, soit un gain de 681,353 livres, représentant une proportion d'augmentation de 237 p.c. En 1900, la valeur totale du beurre était de \$58,589 et en 1907 de \$231,102, soit une augmentation de \$172,513, ou 294 p.c. Par contre, la production de fromage qui atteignait en 1900, au Nouveau-Brunswick, un total de 1,892,686 livres n'était plus en 1907 que de 1,205,773 livres, soit une chute de 686,913 livres, ou de 36.29 p.c. La valeur totale est tombée de \$187,106 en 1900 à \$146,720 en 1907, soit une diminution de \$40,386, ou de 21.58 p.c. Dans la Nouvelle-Ecosse la production du beurre qui était de 334,211 livres en 1900, valant \$68,686, était réduite en 1907 à 198,238 livres, valant \$49,047. La production du fromage dans cette province accuse une diminution encore plus considérable : de 568,147 livres, valant \$58,321 en 1900, à 181,956 livres, représentant une valeur de \$22,066 en 1907. L'Ile du Prince-Edouard produisait en 1900 562,220 livres de beurre, valant \$118,402, tandis qu'en 1907 la quantité produite n'était plus que de 358,422 livres, valant \$89,339. Le fléchissement dans la production du fromage était encore plus accentué. De 4,457, 519 livres valant \$449,400 en 1900, cette production était tombée à 2,250,316 livres valant \$251,410 en 1907—une baisse de 49.51 p.c. sur la quantité et de 44.05 p.c. sur la valeur.

Dans les provinces de l'ouest la tendance générale est vers l'augmentation. Au Manitoba, l'augmentation dans la production du beurre n'est que légère : de 1,557,010 livres en 1900 à 1,561,398 livres en 1907 ; mais la différence de valeur par suite de l'élévation des prix est considérable : de \$292,247 en 1900 à 388,427 en 1907. La quantité de fromage est un peu moindre, mais la valeur est plus considérable ; les chiffres de quantité sont 1,289,413 livres en 1900 et 1,266,592 livres en 1907, et la valeur atteint la somme de \$124,025 en 1900 et de \$144,836 en 1907. Dans l'Alberta la production du beurre, qui n'était que de 601,489 livres en 1900, était, en 1907, de 1,507,697 livres, soit une augmentation de 906,208 livres, ou de 151 p.c. La valeur totale de cette production était de \$123,305 en 1900 et de \$362,782 en 1907, soit un gain de \$239,477, ou de 194 p.c. La

production de fromage qui n'était que de 21,693 livres, valant \$3,102 en 1900, atteignait, en 1907, le chiffre de 197,911 livres valant \$24,468.

Beurre et
fromage dans
la Colombie-
Britannique.

Dans la Colombie-Britannique, la production de beurre s'est élevée de 395,808 livres en 1900 à 1,283,797 livres en 1907, soit une augmentation de 887,989 livres, ou de 224 p.c. En 1900, la valeur totale de la production était de \$105,690 et, en 1907, de \$414,680, soit une augmentation de \$308,990, ou de 292 p.c. Il ne se produisait pas de fromage de fabrique dans cette province en 1900 ; mais en 1907 il s'en est fabriqué 90,400 livres, valant \$12,050.

Prix moyen
de la livre de
beurre et de
fromage.

La moyenne des prix de gros payés pour le beurre et le fromage est plus élevée dans l'ouest que dans l'est du Canada, et que la moyenne pour le Dominion tout entier. En 1907, au Manitoba, cette différence ne dépasse guère un centin par livre, le prix moyen de la livre de beurre étant de 25 centins et celui du fromage de 11 centins, tandis que le prix moyen de la livre, de beurre pour tout le Canada est de 24 centins et pour le fromage de 12 centins. Dans la Saskatchewan, en 1907, les prix sont de 28 centins pour le beurre et de 13 centins pour le fromage. Dans l'Alberta, le beurre s'est vendu 24 centins et le fromage 12 centins. C'est dans la Colombie-Britannique que l'on trouve les meilleurs cours : le prix moyen du beurre en 1907 est de 32 centins la livre et celui du fromage, de 13 centins.

Nombre des
beurreries et
des fromage-
ries.

Le tableau iv, pp. 11-12, donne le nombre des fromageries et des beurreries dans les différentes provinces, classées par catégories de produits, pour les années 1900, 1905 et 1907. Le nombre total de ces fabriques était en 1900 de 3,576, de 2,958 en 1905, et de 3,516 en 1907. La diminution apparente de 1905 s'explique par le fait que, au recensement des industries, fait en 1906, un grand nombre de fabriques distinctes mais réunies sous la même direction avaient été comprises dans le même rapport, tandis que dans les deux années 1900 et 1907, un rapport séparé a été fait pour chacune de ces fabriques. Au point de vue de la statistique, on peut donc comparer les années 1900 et 1907 avec moins de risques d'être induit en erreur. Or le nombre total des fabriques en 1907 accuse une petite diminution de 60 sur le chiffre de 1900, diminution qui ne provient pas du déclin de l'industrie mais du perfectionnement de l'organisation. Par exemple, depuis le commencement du siècle, le principe de la division du travail a fait un

pas en avant par l'accroissement du nombre des stations d'écramage destinées exclusivement à la séparation mécanique de la crème, laquelle est ensuite transportée à une beurrerie centrale. Ce système réduit les frais, grâce à l'emploi de plus grands séparateurs fonctionnant continuellement. Les provinces où le nombre des fabriques a diminué depuis 1900 sont l'Ile du Prince-Edouard (43 au lieu de 47), la Nouvelle-Ecosse (13 au lieu de 33), le Nouveau-Brunswick (53 au lieu de 68), l'Ontario (1,209 au lieu de 1,336), et le Manitoba (51 au lieu de 69); tandis que le nombre a augmenté dans la province de Québec (de 1,992 à 2,074), dans l'Alberta (de 18 à 53), et dans la Colombie-Britannique (de 8 à 13). Dans la Saskatchewan, on ne compte à l'heure actuelle que 7 fabriques de beurre et de fromage, soit une augmentation de 2 seulement depuis 1900.

Il y a aussi une réduction dans le nombre des employés de fromageries et beurreries (tableau II, pages 9-10); de 6,886 qu'ils étaient en 1900 ces employés ne sont plus en 1907 qu'au nombre de 6,352. Cette diminution est due sans doute aux mêmes causes qui affectent le nombre des fabriques. Toutefois, par suite de l'accroissement des salaires et peut-être aussi grâce à l'emploi d'ouvriers mieux exercés, on constate une augmentation dans le total des salaires de \$1,464,110 en 1900 à \$1,719,978 en 1907.

Le tableau V, page 13, présente la statistique des fabriques produisant du lait condensé, de la crème condensée, et autres produits. On comptait quatre de ces établissements en 1900, cinq en 1905, et sept en 1907. Les provinces de la Nouvelle-Ecosse, de Québec et de l'Ontario comptent chacune deux de ces établissements et l'Ile du Prince-Edouard, un. Ces établissements, dont le nombre va toujours en augmentant, employaient, en 1907, 234 personnes dont le montant des salaires et gages atteignait un total de \$91,897. Leur production de lait condensé et évaporé au cours de cette année était de 10,334,485 livres, et de crème condensée, de 1,841,650 livres. La valeur totale de tous les produits atteint le chiffre de \$910,842; ce chiffre comprend une valeur de \$21,100 d'autres produits non énumérés ci-dessus. Les quantités ne sont pas données pour 1900 et 1905, mais la valeur totale des produits a augmenté de \$269,520 en 1900 à \$855,409 en 1905 et \$910,842 en 1907. La différence entre 1900 et 1907 représente une augmentation de \$641,322. En 1900, le Canada importait un total de 2,593,308 livres de lait condensé, valant \$254,176. En 1907, la quantité importée n'était

plus que de 71,647 livres représentant une valeur de \$4,846. Il est donc évident que l'article de fabrication canadienne remplace graduellement l'article étranger. Il s'est produit, en outre, une exportation annuelle de lait et de crème condensés depuis 1903, représentant, en 1905, un total de 3,444,837 livres valant \$257,565 et en 1907, 686,539 livres, valant \$46,041.

Influence de la
saison sur la
production.

En utilisant les comparaisons ci-dessus il ne faut pas perdre de vue l'influence considérable que la saison exerce sur la production. Comme nous l'avons déjà mentionné, la saison de 1907, jugée au point de vue de l'industrie laitière, n'a pas été favorable par suite de la sécheresse qui a sévi dans certaines localités, et la production a été faible. Une comparaison entre les deux années 1900 et 1907 ne donne donc qu'une indication approximative du progrès ou du recul de l'industrie. Ce n'est que lorsque la statistique de la production de l'industrie laitière sera relevée annuellement et que l'on pourra comparer les résultats d'une année quelconque avec la moyenne de la production pendant une série d'années, que l'on aura une mesure relativement exacte de l'importance des changements périodiques.

CENSUS AND STATISTICS

BULLETIN VIII

LONGEVITY AND SANITATION



OTTAWA

PRINTED BY S. E. DAWSON, PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST
EXCELLENT MAJESTY

1908

BULLETIN VIII

LONGEVITY AND SANITATION.

To the Honourable SYDNEY FISHER,
Minister of Agriculture.

Sir,—

I have the honour to submit herewith for publication as Bulletin VIII of the Census and Statistics Office papers which deal with the length of life and the health of the people of Canada. The first paper is the substance of an address at McMaster University Convocation in May, and the second was read at the annual meeting of the American Public Health Association held at Winnipeg in August of this year. They are kindred in subject, and the statistical data relating to longevity and sanitation in Canada are brought together here for the first time.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

ARCHIBALD BLUE.

Ottawa, September, 1908.

LONGEVITY AND SANITATION.

What we learn at the schools is a small part of our education. Even when the University puts its hall mark upon us, or the agricultural college, or the medical school, or the law school, or the technical school, or the school of practical science, or the divinity hall, or the college for post-graduate work, there is a wide field to be explored before one has acquired the knowledge and the wisdom that fit him for a life of affairs. If there be a royal road to knowledge it lies in being taught how to learn, and how to care for the mind and the body. But art is long, and with the best of equipment success comes to most of us slowly. Often it never comes, and perhaps never without the natural helps of good sense and judgment.

I. LONGEVITY OF THE PEOPLE.

There are a hundred things on the farm which no school or college will teach a man to do well. He may be told that a straight line is the shortest distance between two points, but this definition will not help him to turn a straight furrow. He must hold the plough in his own hands, and he will find that more is wanted for a straight furrow than holding the plough. This is just one thing of a hundred which after a practice of years he does as easily as a man can turn his wrist ; and to do them all exactly well may use up as much grey matter as the course at college that wins for a young man his degree. Miners too will tell you that years of training are required for a man in every conceivable posture to hit a drill with a hammer and never miss a blow ; and in the Cornish mines, where they have the best miners in the world, they will tell you that such a degree of accuracy is attainable only when the man begins as a boy of fourteen and keeps the work up day by day until he is at least twenty.

The University graduate who goes into business of any sort may succeed because he has a trained mind, but the probabilities are against him until he has gained the knowledge experience gives. As a merchant, or a railway man, or the manager of a

factory, or a commissioner, or an insurance or real estate or transportation agent, or as an editor of or writer for a newspaper, he takes great risks if he puts into the business his own money. Except perhaps as a theory, business knowledge is not taught in the schools.

Then there are such subjects as state and municipal politics, and temperance, education and religion in their relations to state and municipal governments. These are almost altogether new fields of exploitation for the college graduate, which as an educated man he should strive to understand. The man who does not take an interest in public affairs, a wise Greek said long ago, is an enemy of the state. No matter how good a course a young man may take in the arts and sciences as these are taught in the schools, he will find new subjects of greater human interest to investigate when he comes out into the world. And for the consideration of such a one I will say that I do not know a more pitiable object than the university president or professor who upon any question of human interest outside of the range of his own specialty speaks with the mind of a child.

One other subject I will mention, the fundamental secrets of which we cannot know well enough. I refer to the health of the people; and this is what I had in view a moment ago when I spoke of care for the mind and the body as one chief means of finding a royal road to knowledge. An illustration of the worth of this care has recently presented itself to me in a study of the question of old age pensions, which if only a footnote to the main question is in itself an example of the novel results we get out of figures if we are faithful to let them evolve their problem naturally, like the characters in a story.

I knew that in England, where sanitary laws had been in operation for seventy years, the mean duration of life had been lengthened in many of the larger towns and in rural districts, and I recalled passages in the reports of Chadwick showing the wretched condition of London, where in the heart of Westminster the cellars of dwellings were reeking with fecal matter, and of the city of Aberdeen, where the streets of seventy years ago were pools of sewage emptied out with buckets at front doors, compared with which the midden heaps of villages in the East, where children played in the ashes by day and dogs and outcasts gnawed bones by night, were decency and sanitary safety.

I knew, too, that in Canada on occasions forty or fifty years ago, when outbreaks of cholera, small pox, scarlet fever and typhoid fever occurred, spasmodic efforts had been made to pump out old wells and clean up back yards, and I was sure that in these and other ways the death toll had been cut down even before the adoption of improved methods and the enforcement of better laws in some of the provinces twenty-five years ago. But figures in the large, which do not lie, I had not then examined or worked out, and I never had confidence in the mortality tables because I knew that the records from which they had been compiled were too imperfect for scientific use. Canadian records.

A census record taken for a year at the end of a year, and only once in ten years, is almost inevitably short, for the dead are so soon forgotten by the living; and even where the law requires registration as a condition on which burial permits are issued, it is far too often not regarded. At the last census of Canada special measures were taken to procure a full enumeration of deaths in the census year, and in Ontario and Quebec lists for help were put into the hands of enumerators of all deaths reported to the registrars of the provinces. In Ontario we have in operation one of the oldest and best of registration systems in America, yet when the Ontario and the Census records for the full census year came to be compared name by name it was discovered that there were 6,243 names in the former which were not in the latter, and 3,244 names in the latter which were not in the former. The corrected statistics compiled from the two records in Ontario are no doubt approximately complete for this province, but they serve to show, what has already been intimated, that the records for the other provinces are far too imperfect for scientific use.

We may find better evidence in the records of the living, and the search for it will reveal on the whole a better state of things for the sanitation side of vital statistics. Such evidence is better because it is relatively more complete; the living are not so easily missed by an enumerator as the dead. Statistics of the living.

A comparison of the ages of the people shows that in 1871 the mean age of the living was 23.50 years. In 1881, when the next census under Confederation was taken, this mean had increased to 24.63 years. In 1891, at the third census, it was 25.73 years. In 1901, at the last census, it was 26.79 years. A little more than one year was added to the mean of ages in

Results of better sanitation.

the course of each decade, and at the end of thirty years the increase was 3·28 years. Put into another form, the aggregate age of all persons living in 1871 was 81,915,000 years, in 1881 it was 106,520,000 years, in 1891 it was 124,359,000 years, and in 1901 it was 143,898,000 years. This last aggregate for the Dominion is 17,618,000 years of life more than if the average age had stood where it was thirty years before, and it represents just so many years added to the strength and wealth of the Dominion in human life. Whence has this rich gift come? Not from the physicians, wise and skilful as they may be; and not from the theologians of any school new or old who teach the ways of Providence to men. It is, I have no doubt, a gift nature has bestowed on a people who have discovered and who submit to her laws. Pure air, pure water, pure food and a clean life are the conditions which make for longer life, a healthier one and a better one; and it is almost an axiom that a sane mind and a sound body go together.

Comparisons for groups of ages.

Further evidence of the lengthening of the span of life may be found in a comparison of populations for groups of ages. Taking first for both sexes the group of persons 65 years and over in the Dominion, there were 364 out of every 10,000 in 1871, 413 in 1881, 459 in 1891 and 506 in 1901,—an increase of 142 for this group per 10,000 in thirty years. In the group of 15 to under 65 years, which is the productive period of life, there were 5,474 per 10,000 in 1871, 5,715 in 1881, 5,897 in 1891 and 6,038 in 1901,—an increase of 564 per 10,000 in thirty years. But for the group of under 15 years the number per 10,000 of the population fell from 4,162 in 1871 to 3,872 in 1881, to 3,644 in 1891 and to 3,456 in 1901,—a decrease of 706 in thirty years. There is no need to speculate on the cause of this decrease when it is seen that the number of children per 10,000 of the population under one year of age was 306 in 1871, 284 in 1881, 253 in 1891 and 247 in 1901.

Effect on the wage-earning period.

A last comparison is made for males of 15 to under 65 years, which is the wage-earning or producing period of life. The total number of persons in this group grew from 956,292 in 1871 to 1,652,990 in 1901, and the average age from 32·90 to 34·18 years. The rate per 10,000 of all ages was 5,422 in 1871 and 6,074 in 1901, which means that in thirty years the number from 15 to 65 years in every 10,000 of all ages

increased by 652. Had the rate of 5,422 per 10,000, as it stood in 1871, continued throughout the period, the male population of this group would be only 1,475,836 instead of the actual number of 1,652,990 ; and so, as a consequence of the higher rate, there was an increase of 177,154 in the group of population from 15 to under 65 years from 1871 to 1901. This is the claim made on behalf of improved sanitation, which means besides less sickness and a lower death rate a more virile type of life. It means also a greater earning capacity of the people ; and assuming a moderate wage of \$1 per day for 300 days, the measure of the increase due to the higher rate is \$53,146,200 in the year. Therefore it may be affirmed with absolute assurance that good sanitation pays ; and with equal assurance it may be said that Canada is the last place in the world to commit a physician to gaol for reporting the outbreak of a dangerous disease in the country, as occurred a few weeks ago in a South American state when Dr. Gomez Peraza reported to his government the appearance of the terrible bubonic plague at the seaport of Laguayra.

I would say one last word on sanitation concerning the city of Toronto, which is not one of the healthiest places in Canada. I have said that the mean age of the people in the Dominion was 23.50 years in 1871, 24.62 years in 1881, 25.72 years in 1891 and 26.78 years in 1901. Well, the mean age in Toronto was 24.24 years in 1871, 25.07 years in 1881, 26.08 years in 1891 and 28.04 years in 1901, which in view of every local circumstance and condition is a remarkably good showing for the men here who look after the health of the citizens, as well as for the citizens themselves who are wise to observe the regulations for better health.

We will not in any business or pursuit or work attain to the mark of the highest possible ; yet 'press forward' ought to be the motto of our lives. 'It may be absurd', Sir James Mackintosh said, 'to expect perfection : it is never absurd to pursue it'.

II. SANITATION IN A NEW COUNTRY.

We are here in a new country. Not quite forty years ago the territory out of which have been formed the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta became part of the Dominion

In the North-west provinces.

of Canada. For two hundred years it had been the hunting ground of a Company of Adventurers of England trading into Hudson Bay. It was a region wider in extent than the states of Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, the two Dakotas, Montana and Washington, and when acquired by the Dominion in 1870 its white population was only 12,000. Manitoba received its name and a constitution in the same year, and what is now the city of Winnipeg was only a hamlet without a name. Saskatchewan and Alberta became provinces three years ago, and when the census of the three provinces was taken two years ago the population was 808,863.

It is a new and large country, and although two years ago it had 8,328,000 acres in field crops, this is only one forty-third part of the whole extent of the land. Here ought to be virgin ground for the sanitarian, and if he can advise the people how to begin right and to keep on in the right way he will be blessed of all generations who come after. For this may safely be premised, that without regulations founded on a large experience no community will live and act wisely in the relations which make for health of body and mind.

Concrete cases in sanitation.

Taking a concrete instance, there is a progressive town in one of these provinces where the supply of good water ran short a few years ago, and to supplement it the main service pipe was connected with a river which received the sewage of the town. But—would Credulity believe it—the intake pipe for water was laid in the stream below an outlet for sewage! Soon after there was typhoid fever in that town. There were many cases, and a number of deaths, and much wonder as to the origin of the outbreak. At last an expert sanitarian was called in, and what the nose of a ploughman might have detected he located with the instinct of a sleuth. It was no trick, you experts will say. An Indian holy man might have done it, if you can conceive of an Indian holy man—as he wades and washes and laps water in his village pond in companionship with the sacred bull—entertaining the suspicion that sewage in potable water is a foul or an evil thing. But I am told that to this day many residents of that unmentionable town in a Northwest province of Canada refuse to believe that sewage charged into the water in the way I have indicated was in the remotest degree the source of the fever. It was just Providence, they will say, whose path is as trackless and mysterious as the way of an eagle in the air or of a serpent on the rock.

We learn the laws of health slowly, even in the oldest lands, in the highest civilizations, and under the best systems of organization, and I suspect that where public health associations have done their best work there is yet a studied indifference if not a contempt for their acts and schemes and precepts.

Just now a town on the Quebec side of the Ottawa river, a few miles above the capital city of the Dominion, is constructing a system of drains for pouring its sewage into the river from which the cities of Ottawa and Hull receive their water supply, and although sanitarians and engineers of the highest standing and authority have protested against it, there does not appear to be a strong enough or an interested enough force of public opinion in an urban population of 100,000 to stop the vile outrage.

This Public Health Association is an educative body, with thirty-five years of good work behind it, and one of the chief purposes of its meetings is to create a public opinion for the promotion of health reform. Therefore we welcome you to this new country—to this heir of the twentieth century—and if you can teach us how to live longer and stronger, we shall be grateful. This year we are harvesting about 100,000,000 bushels of wheat, and when we are growing a billion bushels—which we can do and have more than 300,000,000 acres remaining for other uses—we shall have in these three provinces 10,000,000 of people to train up in the laws of good living, and like an elect people of old to thank God that he has set their feet in a large place and that he fills them with the finest of the wheat.

For clearer perception of a problem I want to put before you, I will make a rough analysis of the people of this promiseful country. I will tell you something of the number, the sexes, families and conjugal condition of this people, of their nativities, ages and general lines of life as occupants of town or country homes, so that you may be helped in counselling what to do for them before they grow to be millions.

Comparative figures are best, and I will use those of the censuses of 1901 and 1906, a period of five years.

The growth of population in this period was from 419,512 to 808,863, which is an increase in five years of 389,351 or 92·81 per cent. The number of families grew from 86,596 with 228,954 males and 190,558 females to 180,312 families with 466,257 males and 342,606 females. Putting this comparison into

Public health
reform for a
promising
country.

Comparative
figures.

another form, married males grew from 72,080 to 144,949, married females from 69,795 to 132,745, single males from 152,413 to 313,214, single females from 114,064 to 198,520, widowed males from 4,430 to 7,934, widowed females from 6,667 to 11,244, divorced males from 31 to 160 and divorced females from 32 to 97.

Population
and sex.

The striking feature in these figures is the preponderance of males, but it is a thing to be looked for in a new and far-off country, where pluck and endurance count, and are indeed essential. The number of families increased from 1901 to 1906 by 108, the number of males by 103 and the number of females by only 80 per cent, and while in the first year of the period females were to males as 100 to 120, they were in the last year only as 100 to 136. The married males in 1901 exceeded the married females by 2,285, which however is an indication that these were pioneers who had gone forward to prepare the way. In 1906 the excess had grown to 12,204, a number borne upward by the tide of immigration. So also in the case of single males, the number increased in the period by 160,801, while single females increased only by 84,456. Time will no doubt adjust these differences as fast as provision can be made for homes in new communities. Concerning the widowed class, the data at hand do not enable one to say why females should so largely outnumber males, for the census of 1906 did not take a record of mortality. Perhaps one may say that it is an inviting country for widows. But as an exemplification of the morals of the people, we may refer with a measure of pride to the statistics of the divorced ones in the provinces, which numbered 257 in 1906 out of a population of 808,863 as compared with, say, 4,842 in Michigan out of a population of 2,421,000 in 1900.

Nativities of
the people.

The nativities of the people show that in 1906 almost 55 per cent were born in Canada and 45 per cent elsewhere, as compared with 66 and 34 per cent respectively in 1901. The number in 1906 born within the British Empire was 567,928, in the United States 90,738 and elsewhere 150,197. This makes the total of British and American born 658,666 or 81.43 per cent of the whole, leaving 150,197 or 18.57 per cent as born elsewhere. These last include 58,546 from Austria-Hungary, 3,581 from Belgium and Holland, 4,925 from France, 14,191 from Germany, 34,104 from Russia, 24,129 from Scandinavia and 20,721

from other countries. Grouped by ages, 15,454 of the foreign born were under five years, 30,343 were five to under 10 years, 66,179 were under 20 years, and 251,290 were 20 years and over. Austria-Hungary has given us the Galicians and Russia the Doukobors, who are splendid types of men and women physically, industrially and morally. In the city of Winnipeg, which in 1906 had a population of 90,153, the foreign born numbered 45,546.

The large addition to the population of the provinces during the five years by migrants from other provinces and by immigrants from other countries, together with the undue proportion of males in that period, disturb any fair comparison of ratios of ages and sexes for the two years. For example, the living children under one year of age in 1901 were nearly 29 per 1,000 of the population, and in 1906 they were only 22 per 1,000. Under 15 years of age the sexes compare closely in relative numbers, but over that age they are widely discrepant. Taking the age groups from 15 to under 45, there were 112,724 males in 1901 and 86,209 females or in the proportion of 1 to 0.76, and in 1906 there were 259,780 males and 163,908 females or as 1 to 0.63. And these are the years of reproduction. But the fact that 701,362 in 1906 or 87 per cent of the whole population of 808,863 were under 45 years of age, shows that these three provinces are a young people's country. In Ontario the number under 45 years in 1901 constituted only 78 per cent of the whole, which left 22 per cent there over 45 years as compared with only 13 per cent in the three provinces. But this is a time in those provinces when as regards the sex and age of the people conditions are out of joint.

There is also a period of change in the provinces in the relations of town life and country life. In 1901 there were 85 cities, towns and villages with a population of 103,691, and in 1906 there were 185 with a population of 244,585. The number of townships and other rural areas in 1901 was 2,499 with a population of 315,821, and in 1906 there were 4,537 with a population of 564,278. In the towns the increase was 140,894 or 136 per cent, and in the townships it was 248,457 or 78 per cent.

Such are the people of these three provinces as shown by the relations of census figures. They live and move and have their being much the same as men and women elsewhere, but I think more strenuously than most of us whose homes are below the 49th parallel. They speak to us of 'slow old Ontario' with a

Men of the
northern zone.

pleasing complacency that provokes a smile ; and we say it is the air, or the ozone in the air that rises in the bosom of man like a dry champagne, and gives wings to the imagination of Hodge in the wheatfield and of Ledger in his counting room. But whatever the secret may be, they are nearer to the arctic circle than we are, and have longer hours to work in summer and to rest in winter. It is a fact that plants grow in the light of the sun, and in the four months of May, June, July and August there are 1,904 hours of sunshine at the experimental farm at Brandon and only 1,840 hours at the experimental farm at Ottawa. On the other hand there are in the months of November, December, January and February 1,134 hours of sunshine at Ottawa and only 1,077 hours at Brandon.

Man is largely a creature of climate and time, and in this new country we are only beginning to learn his conditions and to see how he is being influenced. How can we help him, or how can he help himself, to fit in with his environment?

'When would you begin to train a child?' a mother asked Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes ; and he answered like a philosopher, 'A hundred years before the child was born.'

A need for
better vital
statistics.

Records of vital statistics must be a help of incalculable value to a study of the problem of the sanitation of a new country. But the scope of them, the thoroughness of them and the uniformity of them are essential considerations. I would make investigation as thorough in the country as in the town ; and the best plan which the genius of experts can devise having been matured, I would make the observance of its requirements a duty laid upon every man as binding as his highest obligations to the state and as sacred as his religion.

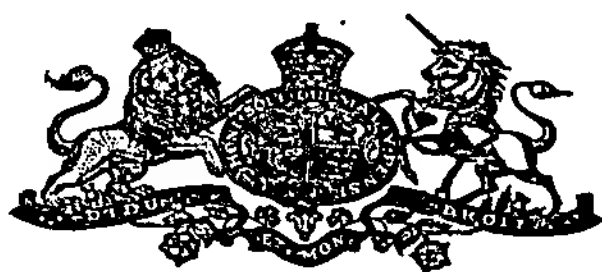
An economic
view of sani-
tation.

To lengthen the lives of the people through the observance of sanitary laws and regulations is worth a great effort, even in an economic sense. In the United Kingdom the average life of all the people has been extended by five years within the last seventy years, and we may conceive it as easily possible in one decade to add at least one year to the average of the life of the men and women of Canada between the ages of 20 and 45 years. Assume this much to be gained, and assume the average earnings of males to be \$300 and of females \$150 in a year of 300 days, it makes, computed on our population and mortality of 1901, an increased earnings of \$3,550,000, which in ten years is \$35,500,000, plus a year of life for every man and woman 20 to 45 years of age.

RECENSEMENT ET STATISTIQUES

BULLETIN VIII

LONGÉVITÉ ET HYGIÈNE



OTTAWA

IMPRIMÉ PAR S. E. DAWSON, IMPRIMEUR DE SA TRÈS-EXCELLENTE
MAJESTÉ LE ROI.

1908

BULLETIN VIII

LONGÉVITÉ ET HYGIÈNE.

A l'Honorable SYDNEY FISHER,

Ministre de l'Agriculture.

Monsieur le Ministre,

J'ai l'honneur de vous soumettre, pour publication comme bulletin VIII, du Bureau du recensement et des statistiques, deux études sur la durée de la vie et l'état sanitaire de la population au Canada. La première de ces études est le résumé d'une allocution faite à la convocation de l'Université McMaster en mai, et la deuxième, d'une conférence donnée à la réunion annuelle de l'Association Américaine de Santé Publique, tenue à Winnipeg au mois d'août de cette année. Ces deux études touchent aux mêmes sujets, et les chiffres des statistiques relatives à la longévité et à l'hygiène du Canada sont présentés ici ensemble pour la première fois.

J'ai l'honneur d'être,

Monsieur le Ministre,

Votre obéissant serviteur,

ARCHIBALD BLUE.

Ottawa, septembre 1908.

LONGÉVITÉ ET HYGIÈNE.

Ce que nous apprenons à l'école ne forme qu'une petite partie de notre instruction. Même quand l'université a mis sur nous son empreinte,—que ce soit le collège d'agriculture, l'école de médecine, l'école de loi, l'école technique, l'école de science pratique, l'école de théologie ou le collège d'études complémentaires,—il nous reste encore un vaste champ à explorer pour acquérir le jugement et les connaissances nécessaires à l'homme d'action. S'il est une voie aplanie qui conduise à la science, elle n'est ouverte qu'à ceux qui ont appris à étudier et à prendre soin de leur esprit et de leur corps. Mais l'art est difficile, et la plupart d'entre nous, même parmi les mieux doués, n'arrivent au succès que lentement. Souvent même ils n'y arrivent pas ; dans tous les cas, jamais sans l'aide de bon sens et de jugement naturels.

I. LONGÉVITÉ DE LA POPULATION.

Il y a sur la ferme cent choses que ni l'école, ni le collège, ne pourront jamais enseigner. On dira bien à l'élève que la ligne droite est le plus court chemin d'un point à un autre, mais ce n'est pas cette définition qui l'aidera jamais à tracer un sillon droit. Il faut qu'il tienne la charrue lui-même, de ses propres mains, et c'est alors qu'il s'apercevra que, pour tracer un sillon droit, il y a autre chose à faire qu'à tenir la charrue. C'est là une chose, parmi cent autres, qui lui sera aussi facile après des années de pratique que de lever le doigt.

Mais l'acquisition de l'habileté nécessaire pour faire toutes ces choses parfaitement lui coûtera un effort d'intelligence aussi grand que la conquête d'un degré au collège par un cours d'étude suivi. Les mineurs pourraient vous dire qu'il faut des années d'entraînement pour apprendre à frapper un foret avec un marteau dans toutes les positions imaginables sans jamais manquer un coup, et, dans les mines de Cornouailles, où se trouvent les meilleurs mineurs du monde, on vous dira qu'un certain degré d'habileté ne peut être atteint que si l'on commence à l'âge de 14 ans et que l'on s'applique au travail, jour par jour, jusqu'à l'âge de 20 ans.

Le bachelier qui se lance dans une entreprise quelconque au sortir de l'université réussira peut-être parce qu'il a un esprit entraîné, mais les probabilités sont contre lui jusqu'à ce qu'il ait acquis le savoir que, seule, donne l'expérience. Comme marchand, comme entrepreneur de chemin de fer, directeur d'usine, commissaire, agent d'assurance, d'immeubles ou de transports, ou comme éditeur ou rédacteur d'un journal il courra de grands risques s'il met son propre argent dans l'entreprise. Les connaissances pratiques ne sont pas enseignées à l'école, sauf peut-être à l'état de théorie.

Nouveaux
champs
d'exploita-
tion.

Il y a aussi certains sujets comme la politique de l'Etat, la politique municipale, la tempérance, l'instruction, la religion, et la relation de ces trois derniers au gouvernement de l'Etat ou à la municipalité. Ce sont là des champs d'exploitation presque entièrement neufs pour le jeune homme qui sort du collège et que, comme homme instruit, il est tenu à s'assimiler. L'homme qui ne s'intéresse pas aux affaires publiques, a dit un sage de la Grèce, est un ennemi de l'Etat. Quelque complet que soit le cours d'étude dans les arts et dans les sciences qu'il ait suivi à l'école, il trouvera dans le monde, de nouveaux sujets d'étude et d'un intérêt plus humain, et je dirai, pour la gouverne de ce jeune homme, que je ne sais pas d'être plus digne de pitié que le président d'université ou le professeur parlant avec l'inexpérience d'un enfant de toutes les questions d'intérêt humain qui ne sont pas du ressort de sa propre spécialité.

Hygiène de
la population.

Il est un autre sujet dont nous ne connaissons jamais assez les principes fondamentaux. Je veux parler de l'hygiène de la population, et c'est ce sujet que j'avais dans l'idée il y a un moment quand je parlais du soin de l'esprit et du corps comme d'un des moyens principaux pour aplanir le chemin qui conduit à la science. Au cours d'une étude sur la question des pensions de la vieillesse j'ai trouvé une preuve concluante de l'importance de ce soin. Cette note, il est vrai, n'est qu'ajoutée en marge de la question principale, mais elle fournit un bon exemple des résultats surprenants que nous pouvons obtenir des chiffres quand nous les laissons eux-mêmes fournir leur solution naturellement comme doivent le faire les caractères d'un roman.

Je savais qu'en Angleterre, où les lois sanitaires sont en vigueur depuis 70 ans, la durée moyenne de la vie s'est prolongée dans la plupart des grandes villes et des grands districts ruraux,

et je me rappelais certains passages des rapports de Chadwick ^{Relevés anglais.} dépeignant l'état misérable de Londres, où, au cœur même de Westminster, les caves des maisons débordaient de matières fécales, et l'état de la cité d'Aberdeen où les rues, il y a 70 ans, n'étaient que des cloaques formés par les eaux sales que l'on jetait sur le devant des portes. Les amas des déchets des villages de l'est, où les enfants jouaient dans les cendres le jour et où les chiens et les vagabonds rongeaient des os la nuit, étaient une sauvegarde sanitaire comparés à ces conditions. Je savais aussi qu'il y a quarante ou cinquante ans, au Canada, quand le choléra, la petite vérole, la fièvre scarlatine et la fièvre typhoïde ^{Relevés canadiens.} faisaient leur apparition, on avait fait des efforts spasmodiques pour vider les vieux puits et nettoyer les cours et j'étais sûr que ces mesures avaient contribué à réduire le taux de la mortalité, même avant l'adoption de méthodes améliorées et la mise en vigueur de meilleures lois dans quelques-unes des provinces il y a 25 ans. Mais je n'avais pas encore examiné les chiffres qui ne mentent pas et je n'avais pas confiance dans les tableaux de mortalité parce que je savais que les relevés d'après lesquels ces tableaux avaient été compilés étaient trop imparfaits pour que la science pût les utiliser.

Un relevé de recensement fait pendant une année, à la fin d'une année, et seulement une fois tous les dix ans, est presque toujours défectueux, car les morts sont vite oubliés des vivants et la loi qui exige l'enregistrement des décès pour l'émission de permis d'enterrement est trop souvent enfreinte. Au dernier recensement du Canada des mesures spéciales avaient été prises pour obtenir une liste complète des décès au cours de l'année du recensement dans les provinces d'Ontario et de Québec et afin d'aider les énumérateurs dans leur travail, on leur remit des listes de tous les décès signalés aux enregistreurs des paroisses. Le système d'enregistrement de la province d'Ontario est un des plus anciens et des meilleurs de l'Amérique, et cependant, quand on compara les relevés du recensement avec les relevés des enregistreurs de l'Ontario pour l'année entière du recensement, on découvrit 6,243 noms dans la première liste qui n'étaient pas dans la deuxième et 3,244 noms dans la deuxième qui n'étaient pas dans la première. La statistique corrigée, compilée d'après ces deux relevés de l'Ontario, est approximativement complète pour cette province, mais elle indique ce que nous avons déjà

insinué : que les relevés des autres provinces sont beaucoup trop imparfaits pour que la science puisse les utiliser.

Statistique
des vivants.

Nous trouvons un meilleur témoignage dans les relevés des vivants et ici les recherches révèlent une amélioration dans le côté sanitaire des statistiques vitales. Ce témoignage est préférable car il est relativement plus complet ; il est moins difficile à l'énümérateur d'enregistrer les vivants que les morts.

Résultats
d'une meilleure hygiène.

Une comparaison des âges de la population montre qu'en 1871 l'âge moyen de la population était de 23.50 ans. En 1881, lors du recensement suivant, cette moyenne avait atteint le chiffre de 24.63 ans. En 1891, au troisième recensement, elle était de 25.73 ans. En 1901, au dernier recensement, elle était de 26.79 ans. Un peu plus d'une année a donc été ajoutée à la moyenne des âges dans le cours de chaque décade, et, à la fin de 30 ans, l'augmentation était de 3.28 ans. Présenté sous une autre forme, l'âge total de tous les individus vivants en 1871 était de 81,915,000 ans ; en 1881, il était de 106,520,000 ans ; en 1891, de 124,359,000 ans, et en 1901 de 143,898,000 ans. Ce dernier chiffre représente 17,618,000 années de vie de plus que si la moyenne des âges était demeurée ce qu'elle était il y a 30 ans, ce qui signifie que ce nombre d'années de vies humaines est venu s'ajouter à la richesse et à la force du Dominion. D'où venait ce riche don ? Assurément pas des docteurs quelles que soient leur science et leur sagesse ; pas non plus des théologiens de l'ancienne ou de la nouvelle école qui enseignent à l'homme les voies de la Providence. C'est, je n'en ai aucun doute, un don que la nature a conféré à une population qui a découvert ses lois et qui s'y soumet. L'air pur, l'eau pure, les aliments purs, et une vie saine, voilà les conditions qui assurent une vie plus longue, plus saine et meilleure, et c'est presque un axiome qu'un esprit sain et un corps sain vont ensemble.

Comparaison
par groupes
d'âges.

Nous trouvons une nouvelle preuve de la plus longue durée de la vie humaine dans la comparaison de la population par groupes d'âges. Prenons d'abord le groupe de personnes des deux sexes qui ont dépassé l'âge de 65 ans au Canada ; ces personnes, en 1871, étaient au nombre de 364 par 10,000, 413 en 1881, 459 en 1891, et 506 en 1901, soit une augmentation de 142 par groupe de 10,000 en trente ans. Dans le groupe de 15 à 65 ans, qui est la période productive de la vie, on comptait 5,474 individus par 10,000 en 1871, 5,715 en 1881, 5,897 en 1891 et 6,038

en 1901, soit une augmentation de 664 par 10,000 en 30 ans. Mais pour le groupe de moins de 15 ans la proportion par 10,000 de la population est tombée de 4,162 en 1871 à 3,872 en 1881, 3,644 en 1891, et 3,456 en 1901, soit une diminution de 706 en trente ans. On jugera inutile de chercher la cause de cette diminution quand on saura que le nombre d'enfants âgés de moins d'un an par 10,000 de la population était de 306 en 1871, 284 en 1881, 253 en 1891 et 247 en 1901.

Faisons une dernière comparaison pour les hommes de 15 à 65 ans, l'époque productive de la vie, où l'homme est en état de gagner son pain. Le nombre total de personnes dans ce groupe s'est élevé de 956,292 en 1871 à 1,652,990 en 1901, et l'âge moyen, de 32.90 à 34.18 ans. La proportion par 10,000 de tous les âges était de 5,422 en 1871 et de 6,074 en 1901, ce qui signifie qu'en trente ans, le nombre d'hommes de 15 à 65 ans par groupe de 10,000 de tous les âges avait augmenté de 652. Si la proportion de 5,422 par 10,000, constatée en 1871, s'était maintenue au cours de toute cette période, la population mâle de tout ce groupe ne serait que 1,475,836, au lieu du chiffre actuel de 1,652,990 ; grâce à cette proportion plus élevée il y a donc, de 1871 à 1901, une augmentation de 177,154 dans le groupe de la population de 15 à 65 ans. C'est là un des résultats d'une meilleure hygiène, qui non seulement réduit le nombre des maladies et le taux de la mortalité mais produit aussi un type d'humanité plus viril. La puissance de production de la population s'en trouve aussi augmentée, et si nous supposons un salaire modéré de \$1 par jour pendant 300 jours, le chiffre total de l'augmentation dû au taux de production plus élevé sera de \$53,146,200 dans l'année. On peut donc affirmer, avec la plus entière assurance, que la bonne hygiène rapporte, et on peut dire aussi, avec la même assurance, que le Canada est le dernier pays du monde où l'on mettrait un docteur en prison pour avoir signalé l'apparition d'une maladie dangereuse au pays, ce qui s'est produit il y a quelques semaines dans un état de l'Amérique du Sud quand le Dr Gomez Pérez signala à son gouvernement l'apparition de la terrible peste bubonique au port maritime de Laguayra.

Un dernier mot sur l'hygiène à propos de la ville de Toronto qui n'est pas l'un des endroits les plus sains du Canada. J'ai dit que l'âge moyen de la population du Dominion était de ^{Etat sanitaire à Toronto.}

23.50 années en 1871, 24.62 ans en 1881, 25.72 ans en 1891 et de 26.78 ans en 1901. Eh bien, la moyenne des âges, à Toronto, était de 24.24 ans en 1871, 25.07 ans en 1881, 26.08 ans en 1891 et 28.04 ans en 1901, ce qui, étant données les circonstances et les conditions locales, témoigne fort en faveur des hommes qui sont chargés de surveiller la santé des citoyens ainsi que des citoyens eux-mêmes, assez sages pour observer les règlements qui produisent une meilleure santé.

Nous n'atteindrons jamais au plus haut point possible dans nos entreprises, nos travaux, ou nos poursuites, mais le motto de notre vie devrait toujours être "en avant." "C'est peut-être absurde"—a dit Sir James McIntosh—"de compter atteindre la perfection ; il n'est jamais absurde de la poursuivre."

II HYGIÈNE DANS UN PAYS NEUF.

Provinces du
Nord-Ouest.

Nous sommes ici dans un pays neuf. Le territoire que couvrent aujourd'hui les provinces du Manitoba, de la Saskatchewan et de l'Alberta ne forme partie du Dominion du Canada que depuis quarante ans à peine. Pendant deux siècles, ce territoire avait servi de terrain de chasse à une compagnie d'aventuriers d'Angleterre qui trafiquaient dans la baie d'Hudson. C'était une région d'une superficie plus vaste que les Etats du Michigan, du Wisconsin, du Minnesota, les deux Dakota, Montana et Washington, et quand elle fut acquise par le Dominion en 1870 les blancs n'y étaient qu'au nombre de 12,000. La même année, Manitoba reçut son nom et sa constitution ; ce qui est maintenant la ville de Winnipeg n'était alors qu'un hameau sans nom. Il y a trois ans, les provinces de Saskatchewan et d'Alberta furent constituées, et le recensement d'il y a deux ans révéla, dans les trois provinces, une population de 808,863 âmes.

C'est un pays neuf et un grand pays. Il y a deux ans, le nombre d'acres en culture était de 8,328,000 et ce n'est là que la quarante-troisième partie de la superficie entière de ce territoire. C'est ici un terrain vierge pour l'hygiéniste et si celui-ci peut persuader à la population de bien commencer et de continuer dans la bonne voie, il sera béni de toutes les générations qui se succéderont. Car on peut affirmer que, à moins de règlements basés sur une longue expérience, aucune communauté ne vivra et n'agira avec sagesse dans les choses qui tendent à la santé du corps et de l'esprit.

Prenons un exemple concret : Il existe, dans une de ces provinces, une ville de progrès où l'approvisionnement d'eau fit défaut il y a quelques années. Pour y suppléer, on relia la conduite principale à une rivière qui recevait les égoûts de la ville. Mais —le croirait-on—le tuyau de prise d'eau fut posé dans le courant en aval d'un tuyau de décharge d'égoût ! Bientôt après la fièvre typhoïde fit son apparition dans cette ville ; il y eut de nombreux cas et de nombreux décès et l'origine de la maladie fut la cause d'un grand étonnement. Enfin on fit venir un hygiéniste expert qui découvrit, avec l'instinct d'un détective, ce que le nez d'un laboureur aurait pu facilement trouver. "Ce n'était pas bien difficile" me direz-vous, vous qui êtes experts. Un fakhir indien aurait pu en faire autant—si l'on peut concevoir un fakhir indien qui se plonge, qui se lave dans le marais de son village et qui en lape l'eau en compagnie du taureau sacré—entretenant le soupçon que le mélange d'égoûts à l'eau potable soit une chose mauvaise ou dangereuse. Mais on me dit que même aujourd'hui de nombreux résidents de cette ville que je ne veux pas nommer, et qui est située dans une province du Nord-Ouest du Canada, refusent de croire que les égoûts mélangés à l'eau de la façon que je viens d'indiquer aient pu contribuer le moindre ment à l'origine de la maladie. C'était tout simplement la Providence, disent-ils, la Providence, dont les actions sont aussi mystérieuses et ne laissent pas plus de traces que le vol d'un oiseau dans l'air ou le parcours d'un serpent sur un rocher.

Nous n'apprenons que lentement les lois de l'hygiène, même dans les pays les plus anciens, au sein des civilisations les plus avancées, et avec la meilleure organisation, et je soupçonne fort que là même où les bureaux de santé publique ont fait leurs travaux les plus efficaces, on entretient encore une indifférence voulue, sinon un mépris, envers leurs préceptes, leurs desseins et leur but.

A l'heure actuelle, une ville sur le rivage de Québec de la rivière Ottawa, à quelques milles en amont de la capitale du Dominion, construit un système de drains pour jeter ses égouts dans la rivière dont les villes d'Ottawa et de Hull tirent leur approvisionnement d'eau, et bien que les hygiénistes et les ingénieurs les plus compétents et les mieux autorisés aient protesté contre cette entreprise, il ne paraît pas y avoir, dans une population urbaine de 100,000 âmes, une opinion publique assez forte ou assez intéressée pour empêcher ce vil outrage.

Réforme de
l'hygiène dans
un pays d'ave-
nir.

L'Association de la santé publique est un corps enseignant, qui compte déjà 35 années de travail efficace, et ses réunions ont, pour but principal de créer un courant d'opinion publique en faveur de la réforme de l'hygiène. Nous vous souhaitons donc la bienvenue dans ce pays neuf, cet héritier du vingtième siècle et si vous pouvez nous apprendre à devenir plus vigoureux et à vivre plus longtemps nous vous en serons reconnaissants. Cette année, nous récoltons près de 100,000,000 de boisseaux de blé, et quand nous en récolterons un milliard,—ce que nous pouvons faire et il nous restera encore 300 millions d'acres à consacrer à d'autres cultures,—nous aurons dans ces trois provinces 10 millions d'hommes à façonner aux lois de l'hygiène, et prêts à remercier Dieu, comme le peuple élu d'autrefois, de ce qu'Il les a mis au large et qu'Il les nourrit de la moelle de Son froment.

Pour mieux vous faire comprendre le problème que je veux vous poser, je vais faire une brève analyse de la population de ce pays d'avenir. Je vous dirai quelques faits relatifs au nombre, aux sexes, aux familles, et à l'état civil du peuple ; je vous parlerai de sa natalité, de son âge, des occupations générales des résidents des villes ou des campagnes, afin que vous puissiez nous donner des conseils plus précis sur ce que nous avons à faire avant que nous atteignions les millions.

Une comparaison de chiffres sera la plus utile, et je me servirai de ceux des recensements de 1901 et de 1906, une période de cinq ans.

Chiffres
comparatifs.

La population, au cours de cette période, a grandi de 419,512 à 808,863, soit une augmentation, en cinq ans, de 389,351 ou de 92.81 p. c. Le nombre de familles s'est élevé de 86,596, comptant 228,954 hommes et 190,558 femmes, à 180,312 dont 466,257 hommes et 342,606 femmes. Mettons cette comparaison sous une autre forme : Les hommes mariés ont augmenté en nombre de 72,080 à 144,949 ; les femmes mariées, de 69,795 à 132,745 ; les célibataires du sexe masculin, de 152,413 à 313,214 ; les célibataires du sexe féminin, de 114,064 à 198,520 ; les veufs, de 4,430 à 7,934 ; les veuves, de 6,667 à 11,244 ; les hommes divorcés, de 31 à 160 et les femmes divorcées, de 32 à 97.

Population
et sexes.

Le fait le plus remarquable qui ressort de ces chiffres c'est la prépondérance des hommes, mais c'est là une chose à laquelle on doit s'attendre dans un pays neuf et éloigné où l'audace et l'endurance comptent et sont même essentielles. De 1901 à 1906 le nombre des familles a augmenté de 108 p. c., le nombre

des hommes de 103 p. c., et le nombre des femmes de 80 p. c. Dans la première année de cette période, la proportion des femmes aux hommes était de 100 à 120, et, dans la dernière année, de 100 à 136 seulement. En 1901, le nombre des hommes mariés dépassait de 2,285 celui des femmes mariées ; ceux-ci étaient des pionniers partis les premiers pour préparer les voies. En 1906, l'écart avait été porté à 12,204 par la marée de l'immigration. De même, le nombre des hommes célibataires, avait augmenté, au cours de cette période, de 160,801 tandis que celui des femmes seules ne s'était accru que de 84,456. Le temps nivellera sans doute ces différences au fur et à mesure que les conditions permettront l'établissement de nouveaux foyers. Pour ce qui est de la catégorie des veufs, les données ne nous permettent pas d'expliquer pourquoi le nombre des femmes dépasse tant celui des hommes, car le recensement de 1906 n'a pas fait de relevé de la mortalité. On peut dire peut-être que le pays est attrayant pour les veuves, mais, pour ce qui est des mœurs de la population, nous pouvons indiquer avec orgueil la statistique des divorcés qui ne relève, en 1906, que 257 individus sur une population de 808,863, contre 4,842 au Michigan sur une population de 2,421,000 en 1900.

Le tableau de l'origine de la population indique qu'en 1906, 55 p. c. environ de la population étaient nés au Canada et 45 p. c. à l'étranger contre 66 et 34 p. c. en 1901. En 1906, le nombre de gens nés dans les limites de l'Empire britannique était de 567,928 ; aux Etats-Unis, de 90,738 ; et à l'étranger de 150,197. Ceci donne un total de naissances dans l'Empire britannique ou en Amérique de 658,666 ou de 81 43 p. c. du chiffre total ; il reste 150,197 ou 18.57 p. c. nés à l'étranger dont 58,546 en Autriche-Hongrie, 3,581 en Belgique et Hollande, 4,925 en France, 14,191 en Allemagne, 34,104 en Russie, 24,129 en Scandinavie et 20,721 en d'autres pays. Le groupement par âge donne les résultats suivants : 15,454 des gens nés à l'étranger avaient moins de 5 ans ; 30,343 de 5 à dix ans ; 66,179 moins de vingt ans ; et 251,290 plus de vingt ans. L'Autriche-Hongrie nous a donné les Galiciens, et la Russie les Doukobors qui sont de splendides types d'hommes et de femmes physiquement, moralement et, on peut ajouter, industriellement parlant. Dans la ville de Winnipeg, qui avait une population de 90,153 en 1906, l'élément étranger se chiffrait par 45,146.

L'accroissement considérable de la population de ces provinces

Proportions
anormales.

pendant ces cinq années; grâce aux émigrants d'autres provinces et d'autres pays, ainsi que la proportion exagérée d'hommes pendant cette période, rendent difficile une juste comparaison de proportion d'âges et de sexes pendant ces deux années. Par exemple, les enfants de moins d'un an en 1901 étaient au nombre de 29 par 1,000 de la population, et en 1906 ils n'étaient que de 22 par 1,000. Jusqu'à l'âge de 15 ans la proportion des sexes est à peu près la même, mais après cet âge les proportions sont très différentes. Si nous prenons les groupes d'âges de 15 à 45 ans, il y avait, en 1901, 112,724 hommes et 86,209 femmes, soit une proportion de 1 à 0.76 et, en 1906, il y avait 259,780 hommes et 163,908 femmes, soit une proportion de 1 à 0.63. Et ce sont là les années de reproduction, mais le fait que 701,362 personnes en 1906, soit 87 p. c. de la population totale de 808,863, avaient moins de 45 ans, démontre bien que ces trois provinces appartiennent aux jeunes hommes. Dans l'Ontario le nombre d'individus de moins de 45 ans ne constituait en 1901 que 78 p. c. du total; 22 p. c. de la population avait donc passé l'âge de 45 ans contre 13 p. c. dans les trois nouvelles provinces. Mais il faut se rappeler que nous traversons une époque dans la vie de ces provinces où les conditions relatives au sexe et à l'âge ne sont pas normales.

Vie urbaine et
vie rurale.

Il y a aussi, dans ces provinces, une période de changements dans les relations de la vie des villes à celle des campagnes. En 1901, il y avait 85 cités, villes et villages, comptant une population de 103,691, et 185 en 1906 comptant une population de 244,585. Le nombre de cantons et autres districts ruraux en 1901 était de 2,499 avec une population de 315,821, et, en 1906, de 4,537 avec une population de 564,278. Dans les villes l'augmentation a été de 140,894, ou de 136 p.c., et dans les cantons de 248,457 ou de 78 p. c.

Hommes de
la zone du
nord.

Telle est la population de ces trois provinces d'après les chiffres du recensement. Ces gens vivent, se déplacent et s'agitent un peu comme ceux de tous les autres pays mais je crois qu'ils ont une vie plus active que la plupart d'entre nous dont les foyers sont au dessous du 49^{me} parallèle. En parlant de nous ils disent: "La vieille et paresseuse province d'Ontario" avec une condescendance amusante qui provoque un sourire. Nous disons que c'est l'air, ou l'ozone de l'air, qui fermente dans le sein des hommes comme du champagne sec et donne des ailes à l'imagination du paysan, dans son champ de blé et à celle

du commis dans son bureau. Mais quel qu'en soit le secret, ces gens sont plus près que nous du cercle arctique et ont de plus longues heures pour travailler en été et se reposer en hiver. C'est un fait que les plantes croissent à la lumière du soleil et dans les quatre mois de mai, juin, juillet et août, il y a 1,904 heures de soleil à la ferme expérimentale de Brandon et seulement 1,840 à la ferme expérimentale d'Ottawa. D'autre part, on compte, dans les mois de décembre, janvier et février, 1,134 heures de soleil à Ottawa et seulement 1,077 heures à Brandon.

L'homme est, dans une grande mesure, une créature du climat et de l'époque. Dans ce pays neuf, nous commençons seulement à nous rendre compte des conditions auxquelles il est soumis et de l'influence qu'elles exercent sur lui. Comment pourrions-nous l'aider ou comment peut-il s'aider lui-même à se mettre d'accord avec les conditions qui l'environnent ?

“ Quand doit-on commencer à élever un enfant ? demandait une mère au Dr Oliver Wendell Holmes, et, en vrai philosophe, celui-ci répondit : “ 100 ans avant la naissance de l'enfant.”

Les relevés de statistiques vitales sont une aide d'une valeur incalculable dans une étude du problème de l'hygiène dans un pays neuf. Mais leur étendue, leur perfection, et leur uniformité sont des considérations essentielles. Je ferais des recherches aussi complètes dans la campagne que dans la ville, et ayant mûri un plan, le meilleur que puissent proposer des experts de génie, j'imposerais l'observation de ces conditions à tout homme comme un devoir aussi impérieux que ses plus hautes obligations envers l'Etat, et aussi sacré que sa religion.

La prolongation de la durée de la vie par l'observation des lois et des règlements de l'hygiène mérite un effort considérable même au point de vue économique. Au Royaume-Uni, la durée moyenne de la vie a été prolongée de 5 années au cours des 70 dernières années et nous pouvons supposer qu'il est possible en 10 ans d'ajouter au moins une année à la durée moyenne de la vie humaine au Canada entre les âges de 20 à 45 ans. En supposant ce gain réalisé, et en supposant que la valeur de la production des hommes soit de \$300 et celle des femmes de \$150 par année de 300 jours, nous obtiendrions, en nous basant sur les chiffres de la population et de la mortalité de 1901, une augmentation de gain de \$3,550,000, ou, pour 10 ans, de \$35,500,000, outre une année de vie pour tout individu de l'un et l'autre sexe entre les âges de 20 à 45 ans.

Besoin de
meilleures
statistiques
vitales.

Hygiène au
point de vue
économique.

CENSUS AND STATISTICS

BULLETIN IX

THE BEET SUGAR INDUSTRY



OTTAWA

PRINTED BY C. H. PARMELEE PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST
EXCELLENT MAJESTY

1909

BULLETIN IX

THE BEET SUGAR INDUSTRY

To the Honourable SYDNEY FISHER,
Minister of Agriculture.

Sir,—

I have the honour to present herewith for publication Bulletin ix of the Census and Statistics Office, being the result of an investigation of sugar beet production in Canada and the manufacture of the roots into refined sugar.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

ARCHIBALD BLUE,
Chief Officer.

Ottawa, November, 1908.

THE BEET SUGAR INDUSTRY

The beet sugar industry is now in its eighth year in Canada. Four factories for making and refining sugar have been built in Ontario and one in Alberta. The factory at Wiarton in Bruce ^{Beet sugar factories in Canada.} county was closed after two seasons of work, and the one at Dresden in Kent county has been dismantled and its plant removed to Wisconsin. The one at Berlin in Waterloo county has been idle during the present season pending reorganization of the company. The factory at Wallaceburg in Kent, Ontario, and the one at Raymond, Alberta, are in operation. The Berlin factory, it is expected, will open at an early date to refine imported raw sugar under a provision of the Customs Tariff of 1907 and to make contracts with farmers for growing beets next year.

The experience of the farmers appears to have been decidedly more satisfactory than that of the manufacturers, especially in ^{Experience of farmers with the industry.} localities in which the soil is suitable for beet culture. A friable soil of clay loam or sandy loam, such as is found in many parts of Ontario, or of prairie loam as in the irrigated parts of Alberta, is well adapted for the growth and maturity of the beet root, and every farmer who will use the hand-hoe and the horse-hoe diligently will hardly fail of a good crop of roots. Neither will he fail of a clean piece of land. The testimony of farmers in Ontario and Alberta, wherever I have spoken to them, is that no other crop so effectually cleans the land, or so well fits it for barley, oats or wheat in the following season, as a well tilled crop of sugar beets. It will kill out, they say, that tough-lived pest the Canada thistle; and when asked how it destroys the thistle they will tell you that after the hoe has cut its stem the broad leaves of the beet shut out the light of the sun from its roots and they die. There is no doubt that the land is greatly improved by the cultivation it receives, and the operations are so simple that cheap unskilled labour if properly directed will serve the purpose. A farmer with three or four boys and girls of eight to sixteen years of age may cultivate a crop of four or five acres without hired help at a cost of a few days of labour at intervals during the growing season as easily as fifty years ago he cultivated the same area in corn.

Experience
of the
manufacturer.

The manufacturer has a task that calls for capital, technical skill and business capacity, and every locality or country in which an industry is established may have conditions which call for the study of a new problem. In our own country, for example, it was found that the cold climate made it difficult except at large cost to protect stores of beets against winter frosts, and that if roots thawed before the sugar contents were extracted their value was lost. This meant a comparatively short campaign for the factory, and a long period of idleness before the next season's crop was harvested; and capital must always be at great odds when so employed.

A remedy
suggested.

To D. A. Gordon, president and general manager of the Wallaceburg Company, belongs the credit of proposing a practical remedy for the situation, which is now under trial in his own company's factory at Wallaceburg.

Importation
of raw sugar
for beet root
refineries.

The regular rates provide for a duty of $31\frac{1}{2}$ cents per 100 lb. on sugar not above No. 16 Dutch standard imported under the British preference, 45 cents if under the intermediate tariff and 52 cents if under the general tariff, and one cent per 100 lb. for each additional degree above 75. But for a period ending 31 December, 1909, raw sugar as here described may be imported to be refined in Canada to the extent of twice the quantity of sugar refined during the calendar years 1906, 1907 and 1908 from sugar produced in Canada from Canadian beet-root, under regulations and with the special permission of the Department of Customs at a uniform rate of $31\frac{1}{2}$ cents per 100 lb. testing not more than 75 degrees by the polariscope, and one cent for each additional degree. And to sugar so imported the special or dumping duty does not apply. Under this item (135a) of the tariff of 1907 there was imported in the last fiscal year 22,056,516 lb. of raw sugar of a value of \$491,463, principally from the United Kingdom, Belgium and Austria-Hungary, and it is understood that the plan is working out very satisfactorily to the Canadian refiner. It keeps his capital and plant at steady earnings, and enables him to retain the service of his accounting staff, his experts and labourers without the loss or distraction inherent to a short campaign and a long vacation in any kind of human industry, and it maintains for him the conditions which establish a continuity of trade from year to year.

Method of
cultivating
the roots and
its results.

But the farmer's interest is the matter of chief concern in this Bulletin. The refiner with whom he makes a contract usually supplies him with seed, gives him printed instructions for



Beet Sugar Factory at Wallaceburg, Ontario.

Some
examples of
success.

preparing the land, sowing it and cultivating it, and sends out a number of trained instructors several times during the season to offer advice to and exchange ideas with him on the requirements for producing a crop of high yield per acre and rich in saccharine contents. Twelve tons of roots per acre on the farm and 13 per cent of sugar in the factory are good results, and these are not far from the averages in Kent and Waterloo. On the new land of Alberta the average does not yet exceed nine tons; but on the well tilled farms of Utah the product under intensive cultivation is 25 to 30 tons. The money value of a crop twelve to fifteen tons per acre will range from \$50 to \$75. But in some cases it may be considerably less if the season is unfavourable or the farmer indifferent, and in others it may be much more. One instance is given of a gold-medal farm in York county where the value of the crop is usually \$100 per acre. "In our experience," a Waterloo township farmer said, "an acre of sugar beets has the net value of fall wheat at 40 bushels per acre when wheat fetches one dollar a bushel." But of course it costs more to grow beets than wheat, and the gross value is higher. In some instances farmers put twenty, thirty and even forty acres under crop, and sales of \$1,000 to \$2,000 of roots by a farmer to the refinery are not infrequent. A farmer in Woolwich township has grown 10 to 45 acres in a season. "I don't think wheat or any other crop" he said, "is in it with beets, but it would not do to grow all beets. This year I think my wheat will yield 35 bushels per acre, and this at one dollar per bushel would probably be as profitable as beets. But taking the average year and price it would not pay as well as the sugar beet. Almost always an unusually heavy crop of oats follows beets as a result of higher cultivation and cleaning of the land. I am anxious to see the factory at Berlin re-opened." The inspector of the Wallaceburg factory, who accompanied me through Chatham township, took me to a farm of 280 acres on which 45 acres of beets are growing this year; and, pointing to a handsome new brick house and bank barn, said "These buildings have been paid for out of beets since our factory began operations in 1902."

The
Wallaceburg
and Berlin
factories.

This year 1,200 contracts have been made for the supply of beets to the Wallaceburg factory by farmers in the counties of Kent, Essex and Lambton, but chiefly in Kent. About 5,600 acres are in crop, which are estimated to produce over 50,000 tons of beets, and for which the farmers will be paid about

\$275,000¹. The Berlin factory being idle this year, no contracts have been made there ; but the president of the company is sanguine of an early resumption of the industry under new and improved conditions. The usual number of contracts made has been 2,000, and fully one-half of the crop has been grown in Waterloo county. Distance however does not greatly hinder the producer, for if his farm is within two or three miles of a railway station it costs no more freight per ton to ship a hundred miles by rail than to deliver it at the factory by wagon a distance of eight or ten miles,—the railway charge being \$1 per ton per 100 miles.

The Knight Sugar Company at Raymond in Alberta is itself growing 2,600 acres of beets this year, which will give eight tons per acre ; and the general manager says the yield is increasing every year as the land gets worked into a better state of tilth. The farmers of the locality have an equal area, and I quote the following statement given to me by one of them, Mr. Charles McCarty of Raymond, for the information it gives on the method of cultivating the sugar beet in Alberta.

“I have been a settler here for sixteen years,” Mr. McCarty said, “and have 1,500 acres about the town. I was at first a rancher, but for three years have been growing beets and for five years wheat. The beets have been grown on land which I broke four years ago. I began the first year with 75 acres, and

¹ As a further encouragement to farmers to cultivate beets for the sugar they contain, rather than for tonnage, this Company has by circular of 17th September proposed to allow \$4.50 per net ton at the factory and 33½ cents for each additional one per cent of sugar above 12 per cent. Early deliveries have tested as high as 17.4 per cent of sugar, for which the Company is paying under the new schedule \$6.30 per ton. Mr. Gordon, M. P., president and manager of the Company, writing to me under date of 12th November says : “The average sugar percentage last year was 14.61. I herewith enclose you daily report showing that this year we have a crop that is over 16 per cent, and the equal of any beets in the world outside of the irrigated districts. We will get between 45 and 50 thousand tons this year and I am pleased to say that there cannot be found anywhere a happier lot of farmers than those in Kent and Essex counties who have produced beets this year. The average price per ton will be in the neighbourhood of \$5.80, and we have very many farmers who have made considerably more money than ever before.” The statement shows that the receipts at the factory to date aggregated 33,033 tons, of which there were received by wagon 10,807 tons, by car 17,090 tons and by scow 5,136 tons. The average tare on beets was 4.113 p.c., the average sugar contents was 16.025 p.c., and the average price per ton was \$5.84. Writing later, under date of 14th December, Mr. Gordon says : “We have sliced 45,000 tons of 16 per cent beets and packed 11,650,000 lb. of sugar this year. It has been the best in our history.”

The Knight
Sugar Compa-
ny.

Beet growing
on an
Alberta farm.

Seeding and
cultivating.

Cost of
production.

in each of the last two years have had 160 acres. In the first year I got six tons per acre, the next season seven, and this season we hope to have nine. This increase is due to improved cultivation. The present has been the driest of several years, although there was considerable rain in the first three months. We fall-plowed last season, and that is partly why the crop is better; but it has also been worked better. Our teams have been cultivating steadily, and in spite of the dry warm winds the crop has been good. I do not irrigate yet, but I am prepared for it whenever I want it. We drilled this year in April, which is earlier by two weeks than previously, and that is one reason why this year's crop is better. We got on the ground early because it was fall-plowed. The rows were 20 inches apart, and I planted nine pounds of seed per acre. It is the White German seed, which the company imports and supplies to growers. We begin cultivating when the plant shows two or three leaves, or about two inches above ground. We thin out with the hand-hoe and the fingers, so as to leave single plants about 12 inches apart in the row. This process is repeated later to cull out extra roots that may have been passed over or that may have had later germination, and the hoe cuts away any weeds near the roots. I use a double cultivator and one horse, but some use two horses and four cultivators. We went through the whole field three times and parts of it four times, up into July, and although some weeds may grow after that, they are well choked off by the leaves of the beets. The whole cost of plowing, seeding, thinning, cultivating, lifting and drawing to the factory is about \$25 per acre; but one of our drawbacks is the getting of hired labour. If it was not for the Indians of the Blood reservation we could hardly succeed; they are pretty fair workers, male and female, and are particularly good toppers, being handy with the knife. The factory pays us \$5 per ton as a flat rate, regardless of the per cent of saccharine content, which runs from 12 to 17 per cent. In addition, we get a bonus from the Alberta government. In the last two years I have been getting \$5.65 per ton, including the bounty. This would be on last year's crop \$39.55 per acre, leaving a profit of \$14.55; but this year we will I hope make a profit of \$20, and we will improve on it year by year. The climate here is quite long enough for the maturing of the beet; and I may say that if I wasn't satisfied with beet growing I wouldn't be in it. I am

perfectly satisfied. It not only pays well in itself, but it improves the land and keeps it clean." Mr. McCarty had 75 Indians, male and female, employed in gathering the crop when I visited his farm on 17th October. Comparing beet production with wheat production he said: "I grow fall wheat and prepare the land by fall-plowing. I had 100 acres this year which yielded 4,000 bushels of No. 1 Alberta Red, for which I got 71 cents per bushel, but the price went up to 73 cents. The crop was worth in the gross \$28 per acre. I had also 50 acres of oats which threshed 2,500 bushels, but ten acres of it was 'volunteer' crop. We were in the cattle business and had 6,000 head, but sold out cattle and ranch land last year. The farmers are coming in and crowding us out, and we are glad to see them come; they are the backbone of the land."

Grain farming
and ranching.

The factories at Wallaceburg, Berlin and Raymond employ practically the same methods, but the following description of making and refining beet-root sugar applies to the Berlin factory. It was given in substance to the writer by the superintendent of the works, Mr. Benno Sandmann, an expert of twenty-five years' experience as a refiner of beet and cane sugars.

Two-thirds of the beets arrive by rail and one-third by wagon. They are unloaded without special machinery at the beet sheds, which have a storage capacity of 10,000 tons. From the sheds the beets are flumed by water into the factory, and on the way are separated as well as possible from weeds, gravel or stone and adhering soil. The roots are raised by a large wheel to the washer, where they are thoroughly cleaned, and are thence raised to automatic scales for weighing and dropped into the slicing machine. The richer the beets are in sugar the finer they are sliced. The sliced products, called cossettes, are carried through a movable chute to the diffusion battery, where the sugar juice is extracted by the action of warm water. From the battery the juice goes to the measuring tank and is tested for specific gravity.

The process of
manufactur-
ing and
refining at
Berlin.

The residue in the battery is called exhaust feed pulp, or pulp, which is raised by a screw conveyor and the water squeezed out. Thence by means of a conveyor it is loaded on cars for shipment, or sent to the pulp pile to be taken away by farmers as a food for cattle.¹ Last year it sold as green pulp at 75 cents to \$1.00 per ton.

Exhaust
feed pulp.

At the Wallaceburg factory a process for drying the pulp has been added

First carbon-
atation.

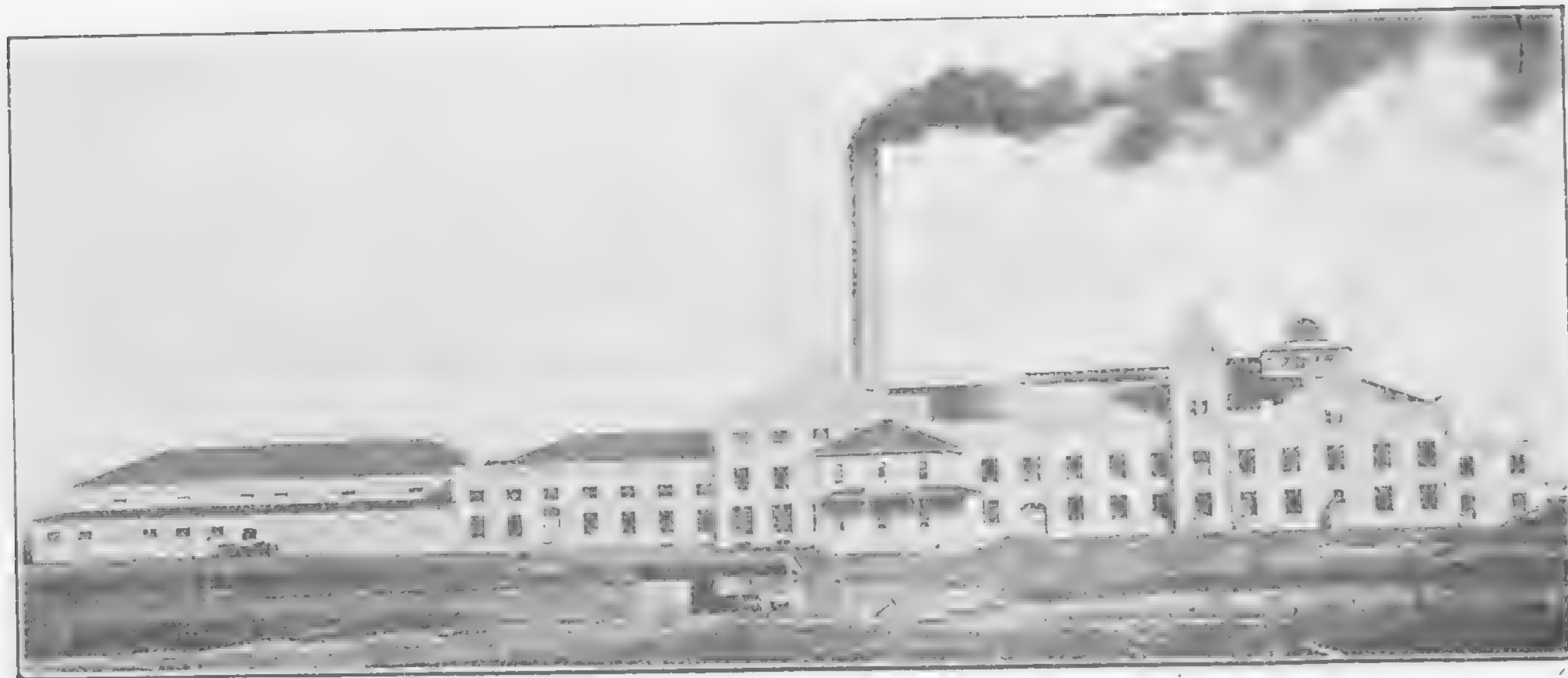
The juice from the measuring tank is pumped through reheaters to the first carbonatation station, where from two to three per cent of lime in the form of milk of lime is added for clarifying. Then the excess of lime is precipitated by means of carbonic acid gas. The lime is burnt in the Company's own kilns, and the escaping gas is drawn off by means of pumps, washed, and forced back to the mixture of juice and lime. This mixture is treated with carbonic acid until a filtered sample shows 0.1 per cent of lime still in solution. The juice is heated to 90 degrees C. and forced by a pressure pump through filter presses, where it is fully separated from all precipitated matter, and then runs by its own gravity to the second carbonatation station.

The contents of the filter presses are dumped into a conveyor below, mixed with water and discharged out into a settling basin, where the heavy precipitates sink to the bottom and the water overflows into a sewer. It is to be regretted, Mr. Sandmann says, that the farmers do not use the lime refuse as a fertilizer, which would be very beneficial for heavy clay soil, especially through the fermenting mechanical action which makes the hardest soil friable, not to mention the contents of phosphates, which surely are a great benefit to every soil.

Second
carbonatation

In the second carbonatation a small amount of lime is added again, and carbonic acid gas is forced into the juice until a filtered sample of it shows 0.03 per cent of lime. After this the juices are heated to the boiling point and pumped through another filter press station, when they are separated from all sediments, the clear juice collected in a special tank, and pumped from there to the sulphur station. In the latter the juice is treated with sulphurous acid obtained by burning rolled sulphur until a sample shows only a trace of free lime in solution. After heating up to the boiling point the juice is filtered for the third time through gravity filters. The clear juice collected goes into the evaporating station, where it is concentrated from a ten per cent solution to a 50 per cent one. It is now called 'thick

this year, as in Germany, which will considerably lessen the cost of transportation when the pulp is sold as fodder to farmers at a distance from the works. The lower grade of syrup, which was formerly sold to distillers, is now added to the exhaust feed pulp to enrich it. At Raymond the pulp is fed to the company's own cattle along with hay to finish them for the market.



Beet Sugar Factory at Berlin, Ontario.

juice', and is filtered again and treated with sulphurous acid if found to contain too much free lime.

In the vacuum pan.

The thick juice is stored in special tanks and drawn into the vacuum pan. There it is concentrated until sugar crystals begin to appear. These crystals, small at first, grow by addition of fresh quantities of thick juice until the contents of the vacuum pan do not allow any fresh addition of juice.

Final treatment in the granulator.

From the pan the mass, consisting now of sugar crystals and syrup, is discharged into a mixer, where it is kept in motion by a revolving shaft with arms. This is done to prevent hardening of the mass. From the mixer the charge goes into centrifugal machines and the crystals are separated from the surrounding syrup by centrifugal force. To remove however all the syrup from the crystals it is necessary to wash them with a sufficient quantity of water. After this operation the sugar is obtained in white crystals which contain yet about $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent of water. This is removed in the granulation stage through which the sugar has to pass by means of steam heating and a big exhaust fan to draw off the moist air. After leaving the granulator the sugar is ready to be packed in barrels or bags and sent to the market.

Secondary treatment of syrup.

The syrup separated in the centrifugal machines is concentrated in a special vacuum pan and put into crystallizers, which are large iron cylinders with a revolving shaft and arms to keep the mass always in motion. After two or three days in the crystallizers the contents are discharged into a mixer for the second mass, and thence into special centrifugal machines where the second or brown sugar is separated from the surrounding syrup, now called molasses. This brown sugar is dissolved in hot water or in hot sulphur juice to liquors of about 50 per cent sugar, then filtered and united with the thick juice obtained in the former operation and sent to the first vacuum pan to be there boiled to sugar.

A bye-product.

The molasses obtained in the second centrifugal machines is mostly so low that another concentration would not yield enough sugar in paying quantities, and it is shipped to distillers for manufacture into alcohol.

The Berlin factory and its capacity.

The Berlin Company, of which Charles K. Hagedorn of the town of Berlin is president, employs 125 to 150 men at the factory for 100 days, working night and day, when the quantity of roots to be reduced reaches 50,000 tons, and the rate of wages

for labour is 15 cents per hour. The works are located on the Grand river eastward of Berlin, near to the main line of the Grand Trunk Railway, and they have a capacity of milling 500 to 550 tons of roots per day.¹

The Wallaceburg factory is located on the Sydenham river, whose channel has a depth of 38 feet, and barges convey car-^{The Wallaceburg factory.} goes of beets from Chatham on the river Thames and other points along the St. Clair and Detroit rivers to the docks at the works. Facilities for transportation are also provided by an electric traction line from Wallaceburg to lake Erie, and by the Père Marquette Railway to Rondeau, which cross the Michigan Central, the Wabash, the Canadian Pacific and the Grand Trunk Railways, and so afford connections with all parts of the country.

A pipe line is being laid down to convey natural gas for fuel from wells in the township of Tilbury near lake Erie, a distance of 29 miles, at a cost of \$100,000. This line will supply the sugar refinery and the glass works.

The paid up capital of the company is \$500,000, but the amount will be raised to \$1,500,000.

The capacity of the plant when employed on sugar beets is 850 tons per day of 24 hours, and the length of the campaign is about three months or 100 days. When employed on raw sugar the refining capacity is 350,000 lb. per day for seven months in the year. The service of 250 men is required in the former campaign and of 200 in the latter, and the yearly earnings are about \$125,000, which, with the payments to farmers for beets, makes a total of \$400,000. At the glass works across the river, which are practically under the same management as the refinery, the yearly cost for wages is about \$180,000.

In refining imported raw sugar at the Wallaceburg factory the sugar is melted with water into a syrup of 1,250 specific ^{Process of refining raw sugar.}

¹ Since this Bulletin was written proceedings in Court have resulted in putting the Company into liquidation. "Want of capital has forced us into this position", the President writes, "besides a fire loss of \$30,000 with no insurance.... There has been considerable mismanagement, but with all that if we had had the capital we would have brought the business into good shape this past year." Some of the officers and shareholders have not yet given up hope, believing that the sugar business is bound to succeed in Canada as well as elsewhere. With such a plant as they have at Berlin and a soil and climate so suitable for growing and maturing beets as they have in the locality, the industry should not be allowed to fail there for want of capital and management.—But see Postscript, page 29.

gravity, when it is passed through a filtering cloth to remove matters in mechanical suspension, and then through animal charcoal to remove colouring matter and lime, producing a clear syrup, which when cooked in the vacuum pan and crystallized becomes the refined sugar of commerce.

Encourage-
ment of the
sugar beet
industry by
the Legisla-
ture of
Ontario.

In 1901 the Legislature of Ontario set apart \$225,000 as a special fund to be paid out of the consolidated revenue of the province to encourage the growth of sugar beets and the establishment of factories for the manufacture of refined sugar therefrom. The Act provided for payment out of the fund for sugar of first class marketable quality at a rate of one-half cent per pound for the product of the first and second years, of one-quarter cent for the third year, and nothing for any year thereafter. It also provided for a payment of not more than \$75,000 in any one year, and of a proportional part of this amount to each applicant if the aggregate of claims was in excess of it. These yearly grants were subject to the conditions (1) that in the first year of operation at least \$4 per ton should be paid for beets delivered at factories under contract, irrespective of the contents of saccharine matter, (2) that in the second and third years payments should be at a rate of 33½ cents per ton for every one per cent of sugar in the beets, and (3) that the contract should be submitted to and approved by the Minister of Agriculture. In 1904 this Act was amended by setting apart \$150,000 additional to the special fund and authorizing a uniform payment of one-half cent per pound of refined sugar yearly for a period of five years. The table at p. 17 shows the quantity of beet root sugar produced by, and the bonuses paid to, each of the factories in operation in the province for the five years ended July 1, 1903-1907.

The Raymond
factory in
Alberta.

The Knight Sugar Company, of Raymond, Alberta, was organized in 1902 with a paid up capital of \$1,000,000, the promoters being Jesse Knight of Provo and John D. Taylor of Salt Lake City, Utah. It is authorized to carry on ranching and farming, as well as sugar making. A tract of 300,000 acres was acquired by purchase from the Alberta Railway and Irrigation Company, two-thirds of which is farm land north of Milk river and one-third ranch land south of the river in what is known as Milk River Ridge.

The plant was erected in 1903 and was completed in time to make a short run that year. The main building is a brick structure 80 feet by 280, with additions of boiler house, lime.

BONUSES PAID FOR BEET SUGAR PRODUCTION IN ONTARIO.

| Year | Companies | Quantity | Value |
|------|---------------------------------------|------------|---------|
| | | lb. | \$ |
| 1903 | Ontario Sugar Company..... | 6,063,926 | 30,320 |
| | Dresden Sugar Company. | 3,763,987 | 18,820 |
| | Wallaceburg Sugar Company..... | 3,606,604 | 18,033 |
| | Wiaraton Beet Sugar Mfg. Company. ... | 1,565,000 | 7,825 |
| | Totals..... | 14,999,517 | 74,998 |
| 1904 | Ontario Sugar Company..... | 7,059,695 | 35,299 |
| | Dresden Sugar Company. | 2,094,999 | 10,475 |
| | Wallaceburg Sugar Company. | 4,230,422 | 21,152 |
| | Wiaraton Beet Sugar Mfg. Company.... | 981,000 | 4,805 |
| | Totals..... | 14,366,116 | 71,731 |
| 1905 | Ontario Sugar Company..... | 7,260,637 | 36,303 |
| | Wallaceburg Sugar Company. | 7,574,708 | 37,874 |
| | Totals | 14,835,345 | 74,177 |
| 1906 | Ontario Sugar Company..... | 9,510,753 | 34,315 |
| | Wallaceburg Sugar Company. | 11,276,066 | 40,685 |
| | Totals..... | 20,786,819 | 75,000 |
| 1907 | Ontario Sugar Company..... | 10,341,907 | 36,825 |
| | Wallaceburg Sugar Company. | 10,721,107 | 38,175 |
| | Totals.... | 21,063,014 | 75,000 |
| | Totals in five years..... | 86,050,811 | 370,906 |

kiln, warehouse and machine shop, and there are also five sheds for storing beets with a capacity of 8,000 tons. In all other particulars the plant is similar to the works at Berlin and Wallaceburg. This year the company has 2,600 acres in beets which will yield an average of eight tons per acre, and an equal area has been cultivated by farmers, who deliver the roots by wagon or railway according to their distance from the factory.

The length of a campaign at present is about 65 days,¹ when 130 men are employed in the factory at a wage of \$2 per day, Employees. all of whom are whites. In the fields and ranches the company employs 165 men from 1st April to 31st December, and one-third of that number during the rest of the year, some of whom are Indians, Chinese and Japanese. The wages of outside workers are \$50 per month with board, or \$1.75 per day.

The company keeps 13,000 cattle on the ranches, largely Hereford grades, and 2,000 horses. Most of the cattle are sold off the grass, but about 1,000 are brought in and finished on Ranching and farming operations.

¹ But the factory was operated an additional time this year to refine imported raw sugar under the provisions of item 135a of the new tariff.

hay and beet pulp fodder. These are chiefly four-year olds, and will weigh at the time of shipment about 1,400 lb.

Farm statistics.

The farm statistics for the current year show an area of 945 acres of oats with a yield of 4,200 bushels, 215 acres of barley with a yield of 7,000 bushels, 700 acres of fall wheat, with a yield of 24,500 bushels and 90 acres of spring wheat with a yield of 3,150 bushels. But about one half of the oats and 300 acres of the fall wheat were 'volunteer' growth, that is, crops grown from shelled grain, without plowing, disking or harrowing.

The business of the company is carried on as one enterprise, and it pays a profit of ten per cent on the capital.

The Alberta Legislature has provided for a bonus of one-half cent per pound of refined sugar produced from beet roots at the factory for two years, commencing in 1906, and one-quarter cent per pound for three years following, which bonus is to be divided equally between the growers and the company.

Mr. Ephraim P. Ellison is general manager of the business and Mr. A. H. Williams is chemist and superintendent of the factory, and to these gentlemen I am indebted for the foregoing information of the Knight Company's operations.

Production of beet sugar in Canada and imports of sugars in 1907.

From the beet crop of 1907 the three factories in operation in Ontario and Alberta produced 26,057,480 lb., having a value of \$1,055,620.

The imports into Canada of sugar for consumption in the fiscal year ended 31 March, 1908, are shown in the table at p. 19, exclusive of syrups and molasses.

Grades of sugars imported, showing quantities, values and duties.

The quantity of sugar imported and entered for consumption in the fiscal year was 467,507,638 lb., at a value including duties levied of \$13,142,506. The first grade consists of refined sugars, whose average cost duties paid was \$3.82 per 100 lb. This is 18,000,000 lb. less than in 1902, and about \$300,000 less in value. The second grade is raw sugars not above No. 16 Dutch standard, at an average cost with duties paid of \$2.73 per 100 lb. The British West Indies and British Guiana supplied 84½ per cent of these sugars at an average cost including duties of \$2.72 and \$2.71 respectively per 100 lb. The quantity is more than in 1901 by 35,000,000 lb., and more in value by \$2,600,000, and it shows that the proportion of sugars refined in Canada has largely increased during the present decade. The third grade

IMPORTS OF SUGAR INTO CANADA ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION IN THE YEAR
ENDED 31 MARCH, 1908.

| Grades of Sugar | Quantity | Value | Duty | Value per
100 lb.
plus duty |
|--|-------------|-----------|-----------|--|
| | lb. | \$ | \$ | |
| 1. Sugar above 16 Dutch
standard in colour and
all other refined sugars
from— | | | | |
| Great Britain..... | 32,307,113 | 967,313 | 266,649 | 3 82 |
| British West Indies | 79,381 | 2,012 | 755 | 3 49 |
| China..... | 105,937 | 3,538 | 1,215 | 4 49 |
| Hong Kong..... | 330,200 | 9,579 | 3,788 | 4 05 |
| United States..... | 105,470 | 4,461 | 1,210 | 5 38 |
| Other countries.... | 17,608 | 551 | 203 | 4 28 |
| Totals..... | 32,945,709 | 987,454 | 273,820 | 3 82 |
| 2. Sugar not above 16
Dutch standard in col-
our, sugar drainings
or pumpings drained
in transit, melado or
concentrated melado,
tank bottoms and
sugar concrete, from— | | | | Imports of re-
fined and raw
sugars in the
fiscal year
1908. |
| Australia..... | 2,432,037 | 50,898 | 21,489 | 2 98 |
| British Guiana.... | 60,079,823 | 1,304,754 | 321,841 | 2 71 |
| British West Indies | 287,733,377 | 6,303,880 | 1,518,483 | 2 72 |
| Fiji Islands..... | 24,190,029 | 463,631 | 125,353 | 2 43 |
| Dutch East Indies.. | 24,854,009 | 533,567 | 219,625 | 3 03 |
| San Domingo..... | 8,234,685 | 151,938 | 72,767 | 2 73 |
| Mexico..... | 2,249,789 | 84,190 | 19,879 | 4 63 |
| United States..... | 240,116 | 6,124 | 2,122 | 3 43 |
| Peru..... | 2,491,173 | 51,411 | 22,012 | 2 67 |
| Other countries.... | 375 | 7 | 3 | 2 95 |
| Totals..... | 412,505,413 | 8,950,400 | 2,323,574 | 2 73 |
| 3. Raw sugar as describ-
ed in preceding item
when imported to be
refined in Canada by
Canadian sugar re-
finers to the extent of
twice the quantity of
sugar refined during
the calendar years
1906-07-08 by such re-
finers from sugar pro-
duced in Canada from
Canadian beet roots,
from— | | | | |
| Great Britain..... | 3,306,104 | 75,796 | 17,357 | 2 82 |
| Austria-Hungary .. | 7,714,158 | 170,279 | 30,500 | 2 60 |
| Belgium..... | 11,036,254 | 245,388 | 67,938 | 2 84 |
| Totals..... | 22,056,516 | 491,463 | 115,795 | 2 75 |

is raw sugars of the same quality as sugars of the second grade, imported under the provisions of item 135a of the new tariff for the beet sugar refineries, whose average cost with duty was \$2.75

per 100 lb. Besides sugars, there were imported during the year syrups and molasses to the value of \$74,547 with duty, and of \$931,869 duty free.¹

Possible scope
of sugar
production in
Canada.

The example
of Posen.

The total quantity of imported and home-product sugars in 1907-08 was 493,565,118 lb., being 94.72 per cent of the former and 5.28 per cent of the latter; and, on the estimated population of the Dominion at the end of March, this makes an average for the year available for consumption of 71.91 lb. per capita, being 68.11 lb. of imported and 3.80 lb. of home-product sugars.² The difference indicates the possible scope for the production of beet sugar in Canada, which at the average selling price of sugars in the last fiscal year shows a value of nearly \$20,000,000. An example of what may be done is given by the little province of Posen in Germany, which in a third of a century has developed a production of nearly 600,000,000 lb. raw sugar in a year. See Appendix B.

¹The imports of refined and raw sugars for the eight fiscal years 1901-08 entered for consumption are given in the following table :

| Years | Sugar above 16 Dutch
standard and other refined
sugars | | Sugar not above 16 Dutch
standard | |
|------------------|--|-----------|--------------------------------------|-----------|
| | lb. | \$ | lb. | \$ |
| 1901..... | 37,514,922 | 1,068,412 | 299,179,911 | 6,824,882 |
| 1902..... | 51,379,428 | 1,293,934 | 318,696,019 | 6,358,874 |
| 1903..... | 26,672,033 | 763,912 | 361,698,799 | 6,150,926 |
| 1904..... | 23,734,365 | 574,060 | 366,810,295 | 6,988,108 |
| 1905..... | 19,517,812 | 572,757 | 327,234,786 | 7,988,419 |
| 1906..... | 28,532,913 | 901,722 | 420,429,610 | 9,335,392 |
| 1907 (9 mos.)... | 26,294,767 | 703,987 | 284,667,032 | 5,707,585 |
| 1908..... | 32,945,709 | 987,454 | 434,561,929 | 9,441,863 |

The quantity and value of raw sugar imported in 1908 includes the imports under the provisions of item 135a of the new tariff for the beet sugar refineries, comprising 22,056,516 lb. valued at \$491,463 and paying \$115,795 in duty. There was a decrease of 4,569,213 lb. in quantity and of \$80,958 in value of refined sugar and an increase of 135,382,018 lb. in quantity and of \$2,616,981 in value of raw sugar entered for consumption from 1901 to 1908. From Britain and her colonies the value of our sugar imports for consumption increased from \$685,446 to \$9,035,870 and from Germany it decreased from \$3,411,881 to zero. The surtax which came into operation as against Germany in April, 1903, has practically excluded imports of sugar from that country.

²In the United Kingdom the average pounds of sugar consumed per head of population in 1900, according to F. O. Licht, was 91.6, in the United States 65.2, in Switzerland 60.3, in Denmark 54.8, in Sweden and Norway 38.2, in France 37, in Germany 33.9, in the Netherlands 32.5, in Belgium 23.3, in Austria-Hungary 17.6, in Portugal 14.6, in Russia 14, in Spain 10.6 and in Turkey 8. And sugar is one of the most valuable of our food products.



Beet Sugar Factory at Raymond, Alberta.

We import practically no lumber, or flour, or butter, or cheese. Our forests, wheat fields and herds of milch cows are sufficient for these products. We possess the soil and climate for maturing the best quality of sugar beets, makers of beet sugar say; and no other crop pays as well as a field of sugar beets, farmers who grow these roots say. Yet we import from other countries 95 per cent of all the sugar consumed in our homes, although sugar is as much a natural product of Canada as lumber or flour, butter or cheese.

The world's
trade in
sugars,
1840-1900.

The world's trade in cane and beet sugars, exclusive of India, was 1,120,000 short tons of cane and 56,000 tons of beet in 1840, 1,691,200 tons of cane and 435,680 tons of beet in 1860, 2,140,320 tons of cane and 1,957,760 tons of beet in 1880-81, and 3,192,000 tons of cane and 6,664,000 tons of beet in 1900-01, according to the *Encyclopædia Britannica*, 10th edition. The per cent of beet sugar in the trade therefore would be 4.35 in 1840, 20.43 in 1860, 46.13 in 1880-81 and 67.66 in 1900-01. The average price of sugar in foreign countries, on the same authority, was 48s. per cwt. of 112 lb. in 1840, 35s. in 1860, 20s. 4d. in 1880-81 and 11s. 6d. in 1900-01,—the fall in prices being due largely to the reduction of the British duties.

Average
prices.

The world's
production
of cane and
beet sugars.

The world's production in the year 1907-08 was about 8,100,000 short tons of cane sugar and 7,250,000 tons of beet sugar. But all original statistics differ, and unless measures are specified one is never sure whether the ton is the long ton of 2,240 lb., the metric ton of 2,204 lb. or the short ton of 2,000 lb. Often, too, the records do not specify whether the sugar is raw or refined, or whether the year is the calendar or the fiscal year. The world's production of beet sugar is given by Jules Helot as 878,000 tons in 1869-70, 1,720,000 tons in 1879-80, 3,657,000 tons in 1889-90 and 5,450,000 tons in 1899-1900. These are metric tons. Licht's estimate for the last of these years, quoted in the *Encyclopædia Britannica*, is 5,520,013 long tons, which is equal to 5,610,000 metric tons, or 6,182,415 short tons.

Operation of
the Brussels
convention.

To the time of the Brussels convention the growth of sugar beets and the manufacture of beet sugar had been encouraged in countries of the European continent by government bounties, paid generally on production or export, which ranged from \$5 to \$10 per ton and in some cases a higher rate. The object of the Brussels convention of 1902 was to equalize the conditions of competition between beet and cane sugars from different sources, as well as to promote the development of the consump-

tion of sugar. The ends, it was considered, could be best attained by suppressing the bounties and limiting the surtax, and a permanent commission to execute the provisions of the terms was agreed upon ; and in September, 1903, a treaty was brought into operation for a period of five years. "The high contracting parties", Article 1 of the convention provided, "bind themselves, from the date the present convention comes into force, to suppress the direct and indirect bounties by which the production or export of sugar may benefit, and they agree not to establish bounties of this kind during the whole of the duration of the said convention" ; and the article was also made to apply to all advantages resulting from the fiscal legislation of states respecting direct bounties granted to exports and production, exemptions from taxation, profits derived from surplusages of output or from exaggerations of the drawback, and advantages derived from any surtax in excess of a rate of \$1.15 per 220 lb. for refined sugar and of \$1.06 for other sugars. The provisions of this treaty are to remain in force for a fresh period of five years commencing on the first of September, 1908. But the United Kingdom is relieved from the obligation to impose a special duty on sugar imported from any foreign country or to prohibit the importation of bounty-fed sugar, as had been done in the case of imports from Denmark, Russia, the Argentine Republic and Spain. Another sort of exception has been made in the case of Russia, under which that country is limited to an aggregate export of 1,000,000 tons to the end of the second period. No portion of this amount may be exported to Austria-Hungary or Germany, but Russia is at liberty to export as much as she likes to Finland and northern Persia.

Terms of the
Brussels con-
vention.

The renewal of the convention shows that the sugar producing countries of Europe are satisfied with its provisions, and the statistics of production in European countries for the five years show that quantities have been maintained. The figures of the industry in the table at p. 24 are taken from the British Statistical Abstract for Foreign Countries, and are for the most part compiled from official sources.

Comparing 1902, the year before the convention went into effect, with 1906, the fourth year of its operation, the area of land in sugar beets shows an increase of 183,514 acres. France is the only country in which the area is less in 1906 than in 1902, and the extent of decrease there is 129,662 acres. During the same period the production of sugar beets increased by 7,316,944

Before and
after the con-
vention.

CENSUS AND STATISTICS

EUROPEAN BEET SUGAR STATISTICS.

I. Acres in Sugar Beets.

Comparative
statistics of
European
countries,
1902-1906.

| Countries | 1902 | 1903 | 1904 | 1905 | 1906 |
|--------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Austria-Hungary... | 711,812 | 748,436 | 763,963 | 918,014 | 845,000 |
| Belgium | 117,605 | 133,259 | 109,475 | 158,583 | 149,007 |
| France..... | 624,180 | 594,186 | 501,441 | 671,981 | 494,378 |
| Germany..... | 1,056,751 | 1,030,145 | 1,029,742 | 1,165,722 | 1,097,621 |
| Holland | 82,070 | 98,083 | 84,784 | 119,799 | 108,914 |
| Russia..... | 1,431,236 | 1,333,168 | 1,182,330 | 1,330,796 | 1,444,234 |
| Totals | 4,023,654 | 3,937,277 | 3,671,735 | 4,364,895 | 4,139,154 |

II. Short tons of Sugar Beets grown.

| Countries | 1902 | 1903 | 1904 | 1905 | 1906 |
|--------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| Austria-Hungary... | 7,328,000 | 8,194,442 | 6,250,324 | 10,044,690 | 9,862,900 |
| Belgium..... | 1,503,016 | 1,607,092 | 1,281,873 | 2,315,669 | 2,037,598 |
| France..... | 6,924,231 | 6,846,540 | 4,920,818 | 8,443,557 | 6,010,308 |
| Germany | 12,404,112 | 14,002,012 | 11,098,242 | 17,337,766 | 15,617,544 |
| Holland | 1,007,611 | 1,057,706 | 1,121,754 | 1,576,962 | 1,321,298 |
| Russia | 9,756,006 | 8,490,910 | 7,101,288 | 8,689,270 | 11,390,272 |
| Totals..... | 38,922,976 | 40,198,702 | 31,774,299 | 48,407,91 | 46,239,920 |

III. Short tons of Beet Sugar produced.

| Countries | 1902 | 1903 | 1904 | 1905 | 1906 |
|----------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Austria-Hungary | 1,050,686 | 1,179,392 | 907,452 | 1,456,010 | 1,307,821 |
| Belgium | 198,894 | 209,419 | 184,656 | 345,810 | 306,151 |
| France..... | 1,034,815 | 938,724 | 721,263 | 1,117,047 | 899,532 |
| Germany | 2,283,368 | 1,774,400 | 1,905,383 | 2,550,886 | 2,391,000 |
| Holland | 118,619 | 135,960 | 150,934 | 221,260 | 202,631 |
| Russia... .. | 1,143,467 | 1,298,595 | 1,464,599 | 1,370,995 | 1,162,577 |
| Totals..... | 5,829,849 | 5,536,490 | 5,334,287 | 7,002,008 | 6,269,712 |

tons, and the production of sugar increased by 429,947 tons. It may be assumed therefore that the industry has not suffered through the operations of the convention, and that it can live without bounties or drawbacks.

The Year Book of the United States Department of Agriculture gives the production of cane sugar in North America, South America, Europe, Asia, Africa and Oceania in 1907-08 as

¹ These figures for 1905 are taken from the Statistical Year Book of the German Empire 1908, p. 77, and are for raw sugar. The British Statistical Abstract gives only 1,592,273 short tons, or about 1,000,000 tons less, which is doubtless a printer's error. Its figures for 1906, which have been retained in the table, are 50,000 tons more than those of the German Year Book for the same year.

8,100,000 short tons and of beet sugar in the same year as 7,718,000 tons. There were in operation in the United States in that year 63 beet sugar factories, with an average campaign of 89 days, producing 927,256,430 lb. of refined sugar. The area of beets harvested was 370,984 acres and the average product per acre was 10.16 short tons. The quantity of beets worked in factories during the year was 3,767,871 tons, the estimated average extraction of sugar 12.30 per cent, and the average sugar in beets 15.8 per cent¹.

Growth of the
beet sugar
industry in
United States.

In 1901 there were in the United States only 36 factories in operation, the area harvested was 175,083 acres, the product of refined sugar was 369,211,733 lb. and the estimated average extraction of sugar was 10.95 per cent out of an average of sugar in beets of 14.8 per cent. About 560 short tons were made yearly in the United States from 1879 to 1887, 6,000 tons in 1891, 13,460 tons in 1892, 22,344 tons in 1893, 45,246 tons in 1897, 81,729 tons in 1899, 184,606 tons in 1901, 240,604 tons in 1903 and 463,000 tons in 1907. "To the fostering of this industry by Nation and States, to the instructions provided by the Department of Agriculture, by experiment stations, and by agricultural colleges," Secretary Wilson says in his Annual Report, "it has responded by increasing the value of its production 543 per cent in nine years. The factory value of the refined sugar made in 1899 was \$7,000,000, and in 1907 \$45,000,000. More than \$60,000,000 is now the value of the beet sugar farms and factories."

A beet sugar
record of
29 years.

In Professor Bailey's Cyclopædia of American Agriculture (vol. II, p. 595) G. M. Chamberlain says in the article on beet sugar: "A century has now passed since the first sugar was made from the sugar beet, and the development of the industry has been of such great magnitude in the past twenty-five years that, with the steady perfection of the various parts of the machinery necessary in an up-to-date sugar mill, it has become possible to produce a high grade of sugar at a very reasonable price."

Development
of the
industry.

It may be said however that the magnitude of the development of the industry in recent years is due more to the increased capacity of sugar mills than to improvement of their

Increased
capacity of
sugar mills

¹ In the Raymond factory last year the average of sugar in beets was 16.8 per cent and the average extraction of sugar was 13.408 per cent. The average extracted in 1903 was 12.39 per cent, in 1904 13.25 per cent, in 1905 12.84 per cent, in 1906 12.77 per cent, and the average of the five years 1903-07 was 12.91 per cent.

machinery. The process of manufacture has not been greatly changed since the substitution of diffusion for pressure in the extraction of juices from the beet; but the statistics of the industry indicate that great advance has been made in the economies of production within the last twenty years. Even in half of that period, from 1896 to 1905, the aggregate production of beet sugar in France, Germany and the United States increased from 4,366,695,754 lb. to 7,898,322,124 lb., with a decrease of 50 in the number of mills in operation.

n France, In France the average production of sugar per factory was 3,907,966 lb. in 1891, 4,647,868 lb. in 1896, 6,985,200 lb. in 1901, and 7,434,277 lb. in 1905, being an increase of 739,902 lb. per factory in the five years 1891-96, of 3,077,234 lb. in the ten years 1891-1901 and of 3,526,311 lb. in the 15 years 1891-1905. There were in operation 368 factories in 1891, 358 in 1896, 332 in 1901 and only 292 in 1905.

in Germany, In Germany the average per factory was 6,609,790 lb. in 1891, 10,224,409 lb. in 1896, 12,174,500 lb. in 1901 and 13,568,545 lb. in 1905, being an increase per factory of 3,614,619 lb. in the five years 1891-96, of 5,564,710 lb. in the ten years 1891-1901 and of 6,958,755 lb. in the 15 years 1891-1905. There were 406 factories in operation in 1891, 399 in 1896, 395 in 1901 and 376 in 1905.

in the United States, In the United States the production of beet sugar in 1881, with four factories in operation, was not more than 1,120,000 lb., or 280,000 lb. per factory. In 1891 the production was 11,997,440 lb., in 1895 it was 65,452,800 lb. and in 1898-9 (the census year) with 30 factories in operation, it was 163,457,280 lb., or an average of 5,448,576 lb. per factory. The average production per factory in 1901 rose to 8,589,215 lb., in 1902 it was 10,653,943 lb., in 1903 9,820,593 lb., in 1904 10,088,050 lb., in 1905 12,035,408 lb., in 1906 15,352,762 lb., and in 1907 14,718,353 lb. The four factories of Colorado produced an average in 1907 of 21,160,812 lb., the four of Idaho 18,982,050 lb., the eight of California 18,255,700 lb., the five of Utah 17,794,700 lb., the four of Michigan 10,597,000 lb., the four of Wisconsin 7,580,000 lb., and each of the ten factories in other states 7,796,423 lb.

and in ten years. The production of sugar per factory in France, Germany and the United States increased from 5,591,009 lb. in 1896 to 10,805,000 lb. in 1905, or nearly 94 per cent in ten years.

Our early experiences with sugar beets and the production of beet sugar in Canada, extending over the years 1881-91, ^{Early experiences in} are recorded in the report of Dr. William Saunders on the Production and Manufacture of Beet Sugar (1892). Promoters and experts had come over from Germany and France, fine prospectuses were issued, government subsidies were voted and paid out, capital was subscribed, contracts with farmers were made for growing beets in the Eastern Townships, and factories were built at Coaticook, at Berthier and at Farnham. The most favourable account of operations given shows that in one year at the last named factory 10,500 tons of beets were treated in a campaign of 58 days. At the Coaticook factory a distillery was added to the plant for converting the refuse molasses into alcohol, and in the second year they had a continuous working of 60 days. The product was 180 tons of white sugar and 2,500 gallons of molasses, and the molasses was converted into alcohol in the annexed distillery. But the greatest trouble was said to be that the undertaking was not sufficiently backed by capitalists, and in 1883 "it was announced that the factory was closed, that most of the movable machinery had been sold, and the enterprise abandoned." The factory at Berthier fared no better. There was an unfortunate failure in the beet crop the first year. The total quantity received was said to be about 2,600 tons, of which several hundred tons were frozen, and a proportion of them rotted before they could be used. The returns fell so far short of what was expected that the close of the season found the company in financial difficulties. But under such circumstances, and as the business is now understood, no other fortune could have awaited the ventures made in the Eastern Townships; and the record of factories in that locality may be dismissed from consideration in any rational inquiry into the possibility of the success of the beet sugar industry in Canada.

To give a productive industry in which the margin of profit is low a chance to exist and to thrive, it has to be operated on ^{The modern-} a large scale from the outset. It cannot start in a small way ^{sugar factory.} and grow from year to year like a business that is self-sustaining, or a gold mine that pays from the grass roots. But as in Milton's vision the first of living creatures rose out of the ground "perfect forms, limbed and full grown", so the modern sugar factory is from the beginning a completed plant, capable of doing day by day its full and definite task. It should have a

capacity for treating 40,000 tons of beets in a season, the authorities on beet sugar making say ; and this has been the aim of the men who revived the industry in Canada five years ago, although only one or two have yet attained it.

Indispensable requirements for a profitable industry. Skill, experience and good management are as indispensable requirements for a profitable industry as capital, and it appears that every country engaging in it must acquire these essentials for itself. The planting, cultivating and harvesting of a beet crop to produce roots of the right quality and richness at a paying cost and price to producer and consumer demand a skill and an experience of their own ; but the testimony of farmers given before the Tariff Committee and printed in Appendix A shows that they have met the difficulties with spirit and that they are encouraged to go on. The task of the manufacturers is more complex, but confidence is felt in the ultimate success of their efforts here, and they foresee an opening for business of large magnitude. There are not more than seven or eight in a total of more than 200 kinds of manufacturing industries in Canada in which the value of yearly production exceeds \$20,000,000, which is the present limit of our consumption of sugar.

If it was possible to extend the duration of a refining campaign beyond the present period of three or four months, by an economic process of drying or preserving the sliced roots without loss of saccharine contents for storage and subsequent treatment in the factory, a wonderful advance in the industry might be made, and experiments now in progress give hope for some gain in this direction at an early day.

Foreign versus home production. Putting our present consumption of sugar at 500,000,000 lb. with a value of \$20,000,000, the share going to the growers of sugar cane and sugar beet and to the manufacturers of raw sugar in foreign countries, together with freight, insurance, commissions, duties, etc., is about ninety per cent. of the whole value, and the share to Canadian refiners about ten per cent, of which about six per cent is paid for labour and the cost of management. This year we grew in Canada 366,000 acres of Indian corn, which had a market value of nearly \$12,000,000. On less than one-half of that area, or say 160,000 acres, we can grow all the beet roots required to produce 500,000,000 lb. of sugar, and at the price paid for beets in the Indian corn counties of Kent and Essex this year farmers would realise on a whole crop \$10,000,000,—nearly all of it for the compensation of labour on

the land, and leaving \$10,000,000 more to be divided among manufacturers, refiners and the trade. The farmers who appeared before the Tariff Committee, and whose evidence is given in Appendix A, spoke with an authority gained in the field for themselves and the labour they employ. The evidence is redolent of the soil, and it may be asserted with confidence that never before has a better case than the one it presents been made out for an industry and submitted for the consideration of the Government and the people of Canada. No other crop grown in the country serves as well as the sugar beet to keep the people on the land.

POSTSCRIPT.

On the 29th January, 1909, as this Bulletin was going through the press, the Berlin sugar factory was sold at public auction by order of the Court and became the property of the Wallaceburg Sugar Company. This company will at once take possession of the works, and arrangements will be entered into with farmers to grow an adequate supply of beets for the ensuing sugar season. The business will be carried on under the same direction as that of the Wallaceburg Company, and no doubt with the same energy and efficiency.

The Berlin sugar factory acquired by the Wallaceburg Sugar Company.

APPENDIX A.

HEARINGS OF THE TARIFF COMMITTEE.

Inquiries of
the Customs
Tariff
Committee.

Inquiries into the beet sugar industry were made by a committee of the Dominion Government in the months of November and December, 1905, with a view to the amending of the Customs Tariff. Sittings of the committee were held at Toronto, Wallaceburg, Berlin and Calgary, and a manuscript copy of the hearings was subsequently laid on the table of the House of Commons, but not printed. The following extracts have been made for this Bulletin for the important information contained on the production of sugar beets in Canada from the point of view of the farmers' interests.

SESSION OF THE COMMITTEE AT TORONTO.

Toronto,
November
13, 1905.

A practical
farmer who
has not grown
sugar beets.

E. C. Drury of Crownhill, Simcoe county. I am here as a practical farmer, one who knows farming conditions. I am of a family of farmers. I know in my own case I have encountered the practical conditions, and I think I am entitled to speak as a general farmer. I have been connected with Farmers' Institutes for many years, and in that way have met farmers all over the province. Therefore I think I can speak with authority for the farmers of Ontario. I have been through a great deal of the beet sugar country of Ontario and I find wherever I have been that farmers with three-year contracts are sorry they ever saw them; they say there is no profit to them except perhaps in the German districts, where the women and children do the weeding. My opinion is that the beet sugar industry of the British settled part of Ontario is entirely unsuitable.

An unsuitable
and unprofit-
able crop.

Sir Richard Cartwright. That is in consequence of the high price of labour? A. In consequence of the high price of labour and in consequence of the fact that you cannot get help just at the time that it is needed.

Mr. Fielding. When the farmer says he is sorry, he means that it is not a profitable crop? A. Not profitable at all.

Q. As compared with other things he might have raised? A. He might have raised the beets for profitable purposes.

Mr. Fisher. As a practical farmer would you prefer to raise beets for the factory or roots to feed stock? A. Roots to feed stock; in fact I would not raise beets. I could not get the labour at the time, and would have to neglect the rest of the farm.

Mr. Fielding. You think it is not adapted to the country? A. I think not, except in the German sections where they do not raise stock.

Mr. Brodeur. For what reason is the industry not as profitable in this country as it is in the United States, Germany, E. C. Drury. France, and some places of the West? A. For the reason that we have not the quantity or quality of labour to carry it on.

Q. It is a question of labour entirely? A. I think almost entirely a question of labour. The fact is the beets have to be thinned and attended to by hand. They are grown in little narrow rows close together and it takes an immense amount of labour.

Mr. Fisher. The same labour applied to roots for stock would give better results? A. It would pay better. I can grow under ordinary good conditions, I think, 800 bushels of turnips to the acre, and they sell for stock feeding purposes for 5c. a bushel; that gives \$40 and the expenditure is not one-tenth of the expenditure of the beet crop.

Mr. Fielding. And at 5c. it is a better crop than beets? A. It is.

Mr. Paterson. At what price? A. At the ordinary price, \$4 a ton. The factory men claim it is \$4.50. I have not the ^{Cost of} figures here, but they give a yield of \$75 to the acre and \$40 to production. One farmer who hired a large quantity of labour and charged up rent of land and everything found that in the end he came out \$5 lacking.

Mr. Fielding. Do you regard that as a fair statement, taking everything into consideration? Had the man given it a fair trial? A. I think so. That was in connection with the Wiarton factory in Bruce.

Q. Are you familiar with the course of the industry in the province? You know how many factories were started? A. Four I think.

Mr. Fisher. There is only one running now? Mr. McEwing. Two.

Mr. Fielding. Where? Mr. McEwing. - Berlin and Wallaceburg. There were really five, one at Peterborough which contracted for beets and failed, one at Dresden and one at Wiarton.

Q. They still receive a bounty? Mr. Drury. Yes.

Mr. Brodeur. Does it require more men to raise beets than other crops? A. Yes; we grow roots 30 inches apart and they are done with a cultivator, but the beets are grown in little rows 8 to 10 inches apart and close in the row.¹ They have to be grown close in the row and in close rows in order to produce the percentage of sugar. Of course I have heard of beets as large as a barrel, but they are not sugar beets.

Mr. Fisher. Beets grown for stock purposes can be grown more cheaply than for sugar? A. They can be grown as cheaply as turnips, as far as I have seen, except for the extra

¹ In common practice beet seed is drilled in rows of 18 to 20 inches apart, and in cultivation the plants are thinned out to one in every 10 or 12 inches in the row.

labour in harvesting, but growing them for sugar purposes costs a great deal more than a crop of roots for feeding purposes.

SESSION OF THE COMMITTEE AT WALLACEBURG.

Wallaceburg,
November
23, 1905.

After the inspection of the factory at Wallaceburg the committee sat in the office building connected with the factory.

D. A. Gordon, M.P., who had organized the meeting, called upon the various speakers as follows:

A represent-
ative of
farmers in
Kent county.

H. J. French, Dresden. I appear here as a representative of a certain number of farmers in the vicinity of Dresden. No doubt you have passed through that section coming up here. We are interested in the sugar beet industry, and whether it should be protected, and why. It is a new industry in the Dominion of Canada, that is on the plan that they have of manufacturing it at the present time. I believe there was a system in the lower provinces that was a failure, or partially a failure, but since they have the system of manufacturing sugar as they have it here at present I think the industry should be bonused, or put in a position so that it can stand in a few years on its own basis. The tendency of a great many farmers is for freer trade relations with other countries. I want to give you a few facts. The reason we ask that sugar, or the raw material, be not admitted free at present is because this industry is new, and we think that it should be helped to an extent sufficient to permit us to grow the beets. Now the raw material is admitted free, which simply means that the farmers must produce these beets at a lower cost. At the present time we think we can make a fair living at the price they are now paying, but as soon as the duty is lowered it means a lower price to the farmers. Now we don't ask for protection on everything, but that we may have a certain consideration, being the largest population of any class in the Dominion. While the manufacturers have been bonused or protected in different ways, we feel that at the present time the farmer is the man that should be protected. In this part of the province we had corn put on the free list a few years ago, and the two counties of Essex and Kent are practically the only counties that would export corn. It was for the benefit of the farmers of the eastern counties that was done. We made no great effort to have it otherwise, because we don't believe that we should be benefited at the expense of our province. But when it comes to the matter of sugar beets, we feel that a little help would make a success of it.

Reasons for
asking present
protection.

Is it profitable
to grow beets?

Mr. Paterson. Some of our farmer friends have thought it is not profitable to grow beets; that you might engage in the production of other things that would pay better. What is your view? A. In this part of Ontario we depend on mixed farming, and this line of business comes in with mixed farming to great advantage to us. We believe that there is money in some things, but that with the sugar beets sifted in between, as it were, it makes it a little more profitable.

Mr. Brodeur. Comparing the raising of beets with barley or corn, which is the more profitable? A. I think there is a little more profit in the beets. I have been growing them for about four years, and I find that we are doing the work cheaper, because we are getting the machinery—if it is not protected too highly—to do the work cheaper than we could do it otherwise. But we want you to remember that we have not the cheap labour in this country that they have in Germany and other places that would enable us to produce them any cheaper than we have on the schedule list at present.

Q. We were told the other day by a farmer from Simcoe that the beet root industry was not profitable at all, that it was a loss to the farmers to grow beets? A. I don't like to dispute a farmer from Simcoe, but I think he either has not grown very many beets or else he has not taken care of them. One man can grow beets at a loss, and another man can grow them at a profit. We should have a bigger profit on beets than we have on other things, because we have to prepare our land and put it into better condition to grow beets than we have to grow oats.

Q. What is the average price per acre for farm land? A. I think the average in the county of Kent is probably \$40. I am putting it a little low, perhaps; it would be between \$40 and \$50.

Q. What is the value of the beets raised on each acre? A. Of course I can't speak for the whole province, but I can say for these 500 farmers represented here that the average would be about 12 tons per acre.

Q. And giving you \$4? A. \$4; I figure that if we could get \$50 an acre we can make a fairly good living by raising sugar beets.

Q. What is the cost of production? A. Somewhere in the neighbourhood of \$40 if we hire everything. Of course that is the way we figure.

Mr. Fielding. But the price is \$4.50 per ton, isn't it? A. \$4 for 12 p.c. beets; 33½ cents for every one p.c. over 12 per cent. That is the way we are paid. If beets run 15 per cent we get \$5 for them.

Q. What does the average run of beets consist of? A. My beets average about 14.61 p.c. this year.

Mr. Brodeur. You consider it is a profitable industry for the farmers? A. Yes, sir.

Q. And you have been engaged in it for how many years? A. Ever since the industry was started, and the year before, because my beets went to the United States at first.

Q. And you find that the farmers generally in the vicinity are satisfied with the raising of beets? A. I have the evidence of 500 men. I don't believe there is one who has stated that it is not a profitable business.

H. J. French. Q. You speak the sentiment of 500, do you? A. Yes sir, I believe that is the number who have contracted in Dresden. I am not the contractor, but I have that on good authority.

Mr. Fielding. How are the contracts made? A. From year to year.

How contracts
are made.

Q. How have the prices been for various years? A. The prices have been the same ever since they started.

Q. Steady? A. Yes.

Mr. Paterson. So you are at liberty to draw out of it any time you like at the end of the season? A. We are at liberty.

Q. But you have continued? A. We have continued. I make my contract every year.

Q. And others have done the same? A. Others have done the same; at least I know of no other system. I believe when they establish a new factory that sometimes the owners of the factory ask that they be granted a certain amount, but that is a private consideration; we simply make a contract from year to year.

Mr. Fielding. How far from the factory are the beets hauled? A. With us they run as far away as seven or eight miles, probably further.

Distance of
haulage to the
factory

Q. Are they teamed that distance? A. They are teamed that distance.

Q. Are they grown within close distance from railways? A. No, they are teamed that distance and then shipped.

Q. And that would mean in some cases much more than that from the factories? A. Oh, certainly.

Q. Within what radius of territory from the factory are they growing beets at a profit now? I suppose there would be a point at which they could no longer do it? A. I will ask Mr. Gordon to answer that.

Mr. Gordon. Fifty to 75 miles. Some as far as Bowmanville want to grow and are growing, but we don't want to take contracts that far.

Mr. French. My beets are grown 12 miles from the railway here. I have grown ten acres, and I have grown fifty.

Mr. Fielding. What help do you employ? A. There is work that has to be done at a certain time if we want to have profit. If we don't have that work done at the proper time it stops them at the root.

Cost and
supply of
labour.

Q. The farmers have to employ labour in addition to their own family? A. Yes; we think if the industry is protected and helped to that extent we can then secure the labour, and probably get them less. I don't know; we can't at the present time, because labour is scarce.

Q. What do you pay for labour now? A. From \$1.25 to \$1.50 a day.

Q. Is all the labour in the beet field that of men? A. No, there is lots of woman labour.

Q. Children too? A. Yes, sometimes, in holidays in particular. If beets happen to come in the holidays some children are employed.

H. J. French

Q. Are you speaking of the hired labour? A. Yes.

Q. What wages would women and children receive? A. Sometimes the work is done by the row, sometimes by the acre, sometimes by the day.

Q. What would it represent per day? A. Well, if women and children are worth as much as men they get the same wages.

Q. In the case of piecework the rate is the same for a man and a woman? A. That is the way we figure it. By the length of the row we strike a price we shall pay for thinning. Wages of women and children

Q. When they are employed by the day are the rates the same for a woman as for a man? A. Not usually, because they can't do as much work.

Q. What is the difference? A. I should say fifty cents a day.

Q. For how many hours? A. Ten hours.

Q. What about the labour of the children, where it has to be hired? A. It would run nearly a quarter of a cent a rod, if you can figure it out that way, on the row.

Q. We will ask you to figure it? A. We can thin the beets very profitably at a quarter of a cent a rod.

Q. What would those young people earn in a day of ten hours? A. From 75 cents to \$1.25.

Q. And the women only 50 cents? A. I am speaking of young lads. The young men get \$1.50, good men.

Q. But you have spoken of the women getting 50 cents? A. 50 cents less than the men.

Q. That would be 75 cents or a dollar? A. Yes.

Q. And the younger people? They earn as much as the women if they do as much work, and they usually can in thinning? A. A woman can do as much as a boy in many cases.

Q. You speak of the younger people; how young would they be employed? A. I suppose anybody over fourteen. I find that any younger probably would not do the work as good.

Q. At the present price you regard it as a fair crop, as profitable as other crops? A. Yes, a little more so.

Frank Shaw of Chatham township.

Mr. Fielding. You know the question that has been raised as to whether the sugar beet is a profitable crop. The last witness thought it was a fairly profitable one, as good as anything or probably a little better? A. I have been in the beet business from the beginning here, and I have found it to be a profitable crop; in fact I get more money out of the beet crop than any other crop that grows, that is when the crop is handled in the right way. Profit of beets compared with wheat, oats, barley and corn.

Q. What other crops do you refer to? A. Oats or barley, or wheat, or corn.

Q. Are you enlarging your acreage of beets and diminishing the acreage of others? Are you going more into beets and less into others? A. Yes, this year I have ten acres. Last year I

Frank Shaw. had seventeen acres of beets. I started off with four acres of beets and I would have had more this year only I had to be away from my place quite a lot, and thought I hadn't better put in quite so much. A large acreage can be made profitable as well as a small one when we have the time to give to it and can get the help; and we have had no trouble so far with the labour question, we have always been able to get enough to take care of the beets. This year I understand there are about 7,000 acres, so that there is considerable labour in this territory, because it requires a lot of labour and money to handle this crop.

Relative value
of beets and
other crops.

Mr. Brodeur. Will you tell us exactly what is the relative value of a crop of beets and a crop of barley or a crop of oats?

A. I have not got the figures to do that.

Q. You have been raising barley at the same time, I suppose?

A. Oh yes; I have not put it in figures to do that to-day.

Q. Do you consider that your crop of beet roots has been giving you much more than your crops of barley and oats and corn?

A. Yes, I have figured it up different times, and I find the beet crop more than double the money value of other crops.

Q. You mean the profit? A. The actual profit.

Q. The actual profit on the working? A. Yes.

Q. The net profit, taking into consideration the labour, because you have got to give more labour to the beet root crop than to the barley? A. Yes, I have had to hire for all the beets attended to, almost all of it except cultivating, because I have no family and no one to take care of them only as I hire. I know all that it costs me, and I have cleared as high as \$50 an acre on fields of beets.

Clear profits
of \$50 to
per acre.

Q. Beets which have been used for sugar? A. Yes, I have cleared \$50 an acre after paying all expenses, after hiring everything done except what cultivating I could do myself, and drawing to the ferries. Keeping count of all moneys I have paid out, I have cleared \$50 an acre. I have one neighbour up there now, Stephen Lindsay, whose beets will clear him \$70 an acre.

Q. Clear profit? A. Yes, they will clear him that above his expenses, \$70 an acre. I can give you the names of other men who have cleared \$40, \$50 and \$60 an acre.

Mr. Fielding. Will they do that this season? A. Yes, this season. Last year I rented one field from a neighbour; I gave him \$12 an acre for the land, and after I had figured out all expenses I had \$32 an acre left, clear profit.

Mr. Paterson. Paying rent and all? A. After figuring rent and all the expenses, including the expense of marketing—every dollar that I paid out.

Mr. Brodeur. So if you were favoured with a good French Canadian family (laughter) you would make a great deal of money? A. I would certainly be in the swim then, because half of the price goes for labour on the crop. It is quite expensive, but there is a good deal left.

George H. Oak, speaking for a deputation from Alvinston said : I have been a beet grower for the last five years. This is the fifth crop I have grown. We commenced five years ago with fifteen acres and this year we have fifty. ~ My crop this year will return me somewhere about 700 tons on the fifty acres. I will have an outlay of somewhere in the neighbourhood of about \$500. I won't quite reach that, but pretty nearly. My net profit off this year's crop will be somewhere about \$2,500 on 50 acres.

Mr. Paterson. The net profit? A. Yes ; that is, not including the land nor my own help.

Q. Not interest on the land nor your own help? A. Not my own help nor my family's help.

Mr. Fielding, You have not charged up against the account your own labour, nor that of your family, nor any interest on the land? A. No.

Q. Leaving those items out, it will give you a profit of \$2,500? A. Yes.

Q. All your labour paid? A. All my hired labour paid.

Q. What family have you? A. I have five boys, the eldest is nineteen.

Q. That means that you have to get out of it a fair return for the labour of six men? A. My eldest boy is only nineteen. The rest are younger.

Q. Down to what age are those that work on the farm? A. Down to twelve years old. I have one younger than that, but he doesn't do much.

Q. Have you worked the whole farm? A. This year we worked 223 acres.

Q. Mixed farming? A. Yes.

Q. Oats, barley, hay? A. It is barley, hay and corn, and 50 acres of sugar beets.

Q. And on the whole you found the sugar beets the most profitable? A. The most profitable crop we can raise on the farm.

Q. How far are you from the factory? A. Somewhere about sixty miles, I think. We are in the county of Lambton.

Q. Then you team your beets a certain distance to the railway? A. A little over a mile.

Q. The rest is rail haul? A. Yes.

Q. What is the practice in regard to the freight on the beets ; are you paid the price at the factory? A. We have to pay fifty cents a ton freight rate over and above that. My freight rate this year will cost me about \$350 on my beets.

Q. That, of course, is charged up on the account you have made? A. No, that is deducted from my profits.

Q. You have included that in your bill? A. Yes.

Q. When you said your bill was \$2,500, did that include your freight rate? A. No, that is for hired help.

G. H. Oak.

Profit on a
crop of fifty
acres, less
freight
and hired
help.

Q. In making out a statement of account you would have to put all those things in, what it costs you for freight, a fair allowance for your own labour and that of your boys, before you thought of striking a profit? A. That will be out when my profit is struck. I didn't calculate that, because the factory takes that out before the cheque is sent to us. Deducting that and the wages I will have a net profit of \$2,500.

Q. After allowing fair wages for yourself and your boys? A. No, after paying the freight and the hired help that I had to hire.

Q. The factory will pay the freight and deduct it from you? A. Yes.

Q. You are only crediting yourself with the net sum they will pay you? A. That is what we will get for our work.

Q. The \$2,500 would represent the labour of yourself and four boys? A. Yes, and then we have a big stock besides, and we are working 223 acres. We work the whole farm.

Mr. Paterson. You cannot charge the whole of your boys' or your own labour against the beets? A. No, because we have a whole crop.

Mr. Fielding. You work the whole 223 acres? A. Yes.

Q. Then the portion chargeable to the beets would be only a moderate one? A. A very moderate one.

Q. That makes a very profitable crop? A. I can take my land, say nothing for the land, and I can hire everything done and clear \$50 an acre off my beets.

Mr. Brodeur. What is the average value of a farm per acre in your vicinity? A. I bought a farm last winter, 150 acres, for \$10,500 (\$70 per acre).

Q. What would you call the value of these 50 acres you are now working in beets? A. About \$60 an acre, without any buildings or any improvement on it.

Q. Have you got any returns from the factory in the way of refuse for feeding stock? A. No, I never tried that myself; others have tried it and they seem to like it, but I always thought the railroad charge was all that it was worth.

Q. You are too far away? A. Yes.

Q. But those who are in the vicinity of the factory use that? A. They like it very much.

Q. Is it sold to you? A. It is given away for taking it away, that's the way I understand it.

Mr. Gordon. Yes.

Mr. Fielding. You are thoroughly satisfied with beets as a crop, and you are going on to enlarge it? A. Yes.

Isaac Skinner, Bosworth. I have been growing beets for the past four years, and I find it the most profitable crop that I can grow. I farm 200 acres of fairly good land, and I find that beets is the only crop that will pay the expenses and have anything left.

Mr. Fielding. How many acres have you got under cultivation? A. I put 24 in this year. I have a statement of what they cost per acre: plowing \$2, preparing for seed and sowing \$2, thinning \$6, cultivating six times \$3, plowing them out \$1.50, hoeing \$2.50, topping \$6.65, delivering to factory \$7, rent for land \$5, seed \$1.80. Total \$35.15; showing a net profit of \$36.85 per acre. I. Skinner.
Details of
cost and net
profit.

Q. Have you put your own labour into it? A. Yes sir, everything.

Q. You charged interest on the value of land? A. Well, I have charged rent for the land.

Q. You charge about 10 per cent of rent? A. Well, I didn't figure what percentage it would be, but \$5 is much more than we can rent it for anything else. We can't get that out of anything else.

Q. So that your statement includes, as far as you know, every item of expense? A. Every item of expense.

Q. And taking that into account it gives you a profit of how much? A. \$36.85, or \$884.40 for the 24 acres of a net profit.

Q. After allowing for your own labour? A. After allowing for my own labour; then the beet leaves are quite valuable. I consider those leaves on the 24 acres are worth \$40 to \$50 for a man's stock.

Mr. Brodeur. You do some other farming? A. Yes, I grow all kinds of grain.

Q. And you say this is the most profitable of all? A. There is more profit off an acre of sugar beets, after deducting all expenses, than any other crop will fetch after deducting all expenses.

Q. How far are you from here? A. Three miles.

Q. Team or rail? A. I team the whole distance. I allow myself the 50 cents a ton, and I put in as many as ten tons a day; that is \$5 a day. I think that is very good wages. Two years ago I had three men that thinned my beets and they got \$3.40 a day. Of course they worked long days.

Mr. Fielding. That was piece-work? A. Yes, and I had one man this fall that made \$2.50 to \$3 a day at \$6.50 per acre.

Q. That is for taking them out of the ground? A. Yes; but of course all men don't make that much. He was a very good hand at it.

Q. You have been growing how many years? A. Four years.

Q. Have you been enlarging your acreage? A. I just kept about the same, 24 or 25 acres. I am growing a little more this year, but I find I can handle that nicely and have the ground in proper condition. Of course the land is fixed up a little better for beets, but no better than what we used to do for wheat.

Mr. Paterson. Is it a hard crop on the land? A. I can't say. It has not affected my land as yet. I have not noticed anything very different. Effects of
beets on the
land.

I. Skinner.

Q. You don't grow on the same plot each year? A. No, we change about every fourth year or third year. I had a better crop of oats after beets than any other. I always expect a better crop of oats after beets. As a rule I never plow for the next crop.

Mr. Brodeur. You don't put anything for manure there? A. No, I put nothing for manure.

Mr. Brodeur. How much would it cost per acre? A. Well that is something I never figured on. Our land as yet is pretty strong. Of course it requires a large quantity of manure.

Mr. Fielding. You don't have to buy manure? A. No.

Q. What you used was from your own farm? A. Yes, this was from my own farm. But if I grew any other crop I would have to manure for it as well. I am only giving a statement of what its value is above other crops. Two years ago I kept a memorandum of my crop. I had 48 acres of oats, and if I sold them all at the market price the time I threshed I would have \$40 less than 24 acres of beets netted. Of course two years ago we did not have very good crops. It was not good for the grain, and it was not good for the beets. I think if there is any industry that needs protecting it is sugar. It employs a lot of labour, and it is well paid labour.

An all-right crop for farmer and labourer.

Ezra Newell, Glen Range. I commenced growing four years ago. My contract the first year was for one acre. I sowed a little more than an acre. I had to keep a hired man and I thought I would make the beets pay the hired man off a couple of acres, and I was quite successful. The next year I had 12 acres. This year I have some 43 acres. I find it an all-right crop. I find it is not only good for myself but for some of my neighbours. I paid out to them this year in the neighbourhood of \$600 for labour, which comes in very good. They have been getting work along for the last three or four weeks, whereas perhaps if we were growing other crops they wouldn't be getting any work for some time past, and it is not done with yet.

Mr. Fielding. Have you got anything like a detailed statement of profit and loss in the matter? A. I have attempted an itemized account, but I didn't bring it with me.

Q. Can you state in general terms the result? A. Yes, I can for the first year.

Items of cost on a crop of 43 acres.

Q. State it for this year? A. I can for each year. This year my expenses seem to run a little higher than some of the rest that have spoken, because I am alone on the farm except the Missus. I hired everything. I rented part of this land this year and paid \$10 an acre rent for 21 acres of it. The balance is my own place; and including this rent, what I paid in the thinning season, and what I have paid in harvesting, has run me up pretty nearly to \$800, and of course my beets are not all out yet, and I couldn't tell what my income is going to be. I have about half of them on the ground yet, and they are yielding about 10 to 12 tons free, with a fairly good test.

Mr. Brodeur. How many persons did you hire for that crop? E. Newell.

A. The way our labour was managed this year, I was working for this Wallaceburg Company during the summer securing contracts and then helping to look after some labour during the thinning season, and we got a bunch of Indians in, and at my place there were from 15 to 20 working while they were there, but it was only a short time. That was for about half the crop. The rest I did with our own labour around home. I paid one of those men \$2 a day, and I paid boys that were not over fourteen years old \$1.50 a day right along, and I paid Indian women \$1.50 a day right through thinning, from start to finish as long as they were working.

Q. I suppose such a crop increased the value of your land?

A. That is one argument I always put up to my neighbours when I was trying to get them to grow beets, that it would increase the value of their land if they grew them successfully. The crop is good for the land.

Q. I suppose there were some objections among the farmers to begin with? A. Yes, and is yet. I found quite a lot of opposition, one way or another, but it is an education.

Mr. Fielding. Opposition of what nature? A. Well, opposed to the business.

Q. They did not think it was profitable? A. Yes, and didn't understand it.

Q. Is the beet generally grown by the farmers now? A. Pretty generally in our community.

Q. The prejudice has departed? A. To quite an extent it has. What I call the good farmers, I had no trouble getting them to grow a few acres. The poorer farmers on poor farms, not well drained, seemed to kick about it. The acreage has been increasing every year. There is more than five times as many acres grown this last year as there was before.

Mr. Brodeur. What kind of soil is most successful for the growing of beets? A. I have only grown it on the level land, Soil suitable for beets. such as you see around here.

Q. Clay? A. Clay: it is a very porous soil, crumbly when fairly well tile drained.

Q. What did you raise on that soil before? Did you raise hay? A. Where my beets are this year one field was hay, one was oats, one was corn and one was fall wheat. I haven't got as big a tonnage as some claim to have. I guess I am not quite as good a farmer.

Q. What net profit do you expect to make on your 43 acres?

A. Well, I was thinking I would have somewhere around \$1,000 for myself after deducting all I have paid out.

Mr. Fielding. Would that be compensation for your own labour? A. No, I worked like fun all summer and have not charged a cent for it.

Q. You are calculating \$1,000 for your own labour? A. Yes, and the use of my land.

Captain Steinhoff, Wallaceburg. I grow a lot of beets.

A crop of
sixty acres.

Mr. Fielding. How many acres have you? A. I have 60 or 65 acres this year.

Q. Good crops? A. They were not as good this year as last.

Q. Quite satisfied with it? A. Yes.

Q. More money in it than anything else you can raise? A. I consider double.

Q. Do you have to employ much labour? A. Yes sir; I have had as high as 60 or 65 men, women and children in the field at once.

Q. Has the value of the land been increased by your raising that crop? A. I think so; I have 1,200 acres. The farthest off it is only two miles from the factory. I have been growing beets for the last fifteen years for feeding stock.

Pulp fodder
for live stock.

Q. Do you use some of the refuse of the factory? A. I tried it last year, but my cattle wouldn't eat it. I drew a lot of it home and put it in the barnyard, and the horses ate it, and I started drawing it this fall, and I can't draw it fast enough for them.

Q. For the horses? A. No, cattle.

Q. You have educated the cattle to use it? A. I never was so deceived in my life. They eat four or five big loads a day. I have 150 head of cattle here. They wouldn't look at it last year. I don't know what has enticed them.

Mr. Brodeur. You are a man of great experience, you look a little up in years. Do you consider that crop as profitable as any other crop which has been raised in the vicinity? A. It is better.

Q. How long have you been in the farming business? A. I have farmed for the last 40 years right here in town.

Q. And your experience is, during those 40 years, that the beet root industry has been more profitable than any other one? A. As I told you before, I have grown beets for the last 15 years, ten years before the factory started, to feed my stock. It was a profit to feed pigs or cattle or anything. My horses will eat beets as fast as they can get them; still we have one or two horses out of ten teams that won't eat beets, but the majority of them will. I would sooner grow beets than anything else, twice over.

William Newkirk, of Dover township.

The better the
land, the
better the
beets.

Mr. Fielding. You know the general trend of the discussion to-day, whether the beet is a successful and profitable crop? A. Well, I have grown beets now for a few years and I find they are a very paying crop. The better the land the better the beets. Last year I got a cheque for \$526 off six acres of beets. This year I had them on a little lower land and not so well drained, and I got \$64 an acre off the ten acres, taking the land the average through.

Q. What outlay did you have? What do you consider the W. Newkirk.
net result per acre? A. I don't think it would exceed over \$14
or \$15. That is outside the use of my land. For labour I have
figured it up. The average, I think, would not run me over \$14 Pulp feed for
or \$15 an acre. One thing about the after crop. I have a young cattle.
number of young cattle, and I don't think I had anything to
start those cattle to thrive so well as they did on this refuse
after the crop was taken off for a month or six weeks.

Mr. Paterson. How far are you from the factory? A. 5
miles, I guess.

Q. You have taken account of the freight from your place to
the factory in the expenses, have you? A. No, I have not
figured that up.

Q. Before you got the cheque that had been deducted? A.
Yes, that was deducted. That was about 40 cents a ton. I
know I would be safe in saying that that would be added in in
my expenses. I don't think they cost me \$15 an acre. But
you have got to attend to them like anything else. You have
got to not let them get ahead of you. You have got to give
them cultivation. I think they are a good thing for our country
here, because we have a corn country; we can grow two crops of
corn here, but the duty is against us for corn. We can't make
a success of corn growing outside of feeding it, and most of the
farmers are in that part of the country where the land, we claim,
is almost too valuable to raise stock to any extent to feed.

Q. You are quite satisfied with the crop? A. Yes.

Q. You believe there is money in it? A. Yes, I think it is
going to be one of the growing crops, too, in this country here
at present.

Q. You work the other land too, do you? A. Yes.

Q. Mixed farming? A. Yes.

Q. You consider the beet pays you best? A. Yes, I think
so, more money made out of them. I have a fine crop of beans ^{Corn and}
this year, and barley and wheat. ^{barley crops.}

Mr. Brodeur. And some corn, too? A. Yes.

Q. What is the price of corn to-day? A. It would be about
35 or 40 cents.

Q. What was it some ten years ago, more than that, or less
than that? A. Well, it varies just according to the demand.

Q. But about ten years ago was it not less than that? A.
I shouldn't wonder it was. I remember its being down to
even 25 and 30 cents a bushel, and I have known it to be up
to 50 and 60 cents a bushel here, according to the scarcity of
corn.

Q. Is your corn suitable for distilleries? A. We can grow a
great lot of corn here.

Q. I heard the distillers complain that the corn was not
absolutely good for their distilleries? A. We can grow as good
corn here as grows under the sun, I think. The corn this year
is as good as ever I saw growing, or in cars, or storehouses.

W. Newkirk. Q. Do the distillers buy their corn from the farmers in the vicinity? A. I think if they could get their quantity they would. The duty is a little against us here in the western peninsula, against raising barley too. We used to get good money for barley.

Mr. Fielding. You used to ship it to the States? A. Yes; now barley brings us only \$14 to \$16 an acre, and has to be a good crop at that. I kept count last year of every dollar my barley, wheat and everything brought me. Take and count that and my own expenses, and sugar beets are \$73 an acre—that is, \$88 less \$15—and there is a big difference.

Q. Are all the farmers who have been trying to grow beets sticking to it, or are some of them giving it up? A. Of course you find men sometimes dissatisfied, but I know this for a fact that this year I think there are five acres grown to where there was one last year. That doesn't look as if it was going out.

Q. Are all the people who have gone into beets continuing? A. Yes, I think as a general rule.

The refining industry.

Mr. Fielding. Mr. Gordon, is it contemplated to offer us any evidence in regard to the refining industry?

Mr. Gordon. We don't contemplate that at all further than probably the refiners might say at a time later on what they think ought to be done. The statement has been made in eastern Ontario that the duty ought to be taken off sugar. The refiners will probably ask that you give them the same treatment that you give other industries, particularly on account of the relations that exist between the factory and the farming community.

A Chatham farmer's experience.

W. J. Dawson, Chatham. In view of statements made to the committee in the east by certain farmers, that they think the sugar bounty should be done away with, and also that the industry is not a success from the farmer's standpoint, I would like to tell you just what I have done in the four years I have been growing. Boiled down as simply as possible: I grew in four years from 46 acres 1,781½ tons of beets, and the factory men have paid me \$3,236.42. An average of 16½ tons per acre netted me \$70.35. I consider that I have no other crop that I can grow and get the profit from it that I can get from sugar beets.

Mr. Brodeur. Are there not some market gardeners around the town of Chatham? A. Yes.

Q. You have not gone into that? A. No, I am not speaking of gardening. That, of course, is an industry by itself, followed by people on small holdings.

Beet growing labourer

Q. But with the average of the general farmers here you say that the beet root is more profitable than any? A. I think that is the general impression. We started with one or two, three or five acres; now we are growing 10, 15, 20 and even as high as 40 and 50 acres each. Also it adds to the earning power of the day labourer. Before the industry started we could get men for \$1 a day, all we wanted. Now they can command their \$1.25 to \$1.50 and \$1.75 in some cases.

Q. And it keeps more people on the farm? A. It keeps more people on the farm. It makes a great deal of work and it keeps a great deal of money circulating around. We would be very sorry to see you do anything in the way of taking the bounty off that would injure this industry. W.J. Dawson.

Mr. Gordon. There are a lot of farmers in from the country. No arrangement has been made with any of them to give their views. Probably at your invitation there are many that would like to say something. We would be glad to hear from anyone who is interested in the business. If the farmers think the beet root is a good thing for them, it is their privilege to advise the Finance Minister so that the committee will know when they go back what to think about it. Mr. Moffatt has had considerable experience.

W. A. Moffatt, Alvinston. I can't speak just the same as those men that have been speaking already, because I have not grown beets myself, although I have been working at the business until this year. I have a farm, and beets are grown on the farm, but I had it rented; I was not farming. I put in some beets this year, but I have not shipped to the factory, and I can't say what the returns will be. But I have been working with the farmers there for the last five years, or since this business started here, contracting with the farmers and looking after the help to take care of the crop, and getting the crop shipped to the factory in the fall, and I think there is no crop that will give the farmer more money than will the sugar beet. If the land is properly prepared he can get a good crop; and it employs a great deal of help, and the help get good pay. There is no crop that can afford to pay the same wages for the help that sugar beets do. I think it would be against the interests of a great many people here, farmers and labourers, too, if anything was done to injure the sugar beet industry. That is my opinion from what I gather from beet growers. I am talking every day with the farmers that are growing beets. I do nothing else but work for the Sugar Company among the beet growers. From my own experience in growing I can't give anything definite, because this is the first year I have grown. No other crop can afford to pay the same wages for labour.

Mr. Brodeur. How many farmers are there in this vicinity who are engaged in that industry? A. I live in the neighbourhood of Alvinston, about 45 or 50 miles from here. Alvinston is in the township of Brooke in East Lambton.

Q. How many are there growing beets in the vicinity of this factory, the surrounding district all through? A. I think there are about 1,500 growers.

Q. Shipping their beets to the factory? A. Yes.

Q. And each of them, I suppose, employing five or six or seven persons, perhaps more? A. Yes, according to the number of acres that they have in beets. Of course they require a different number of hands to take care of it.

Mr. Gordon. The train will have to leave in about ten minutes.

Mr. Fielding. If these gentlemen wish to speak we will wait all night.

Mr. Gordon. They have almost fairy tales to tell. I would like to have Mr. James Peel of Dover come forward and tell the result of his father's experience.

Mr. James Peel, Dover township.

Clear profit
on six acres.

Mr. Fielding. Just tell us in your own way, Mr. Peel, your experience in growing sugar beets? A. This year we have pretty fair beets. Father has about four acres, and we shipped 100 tons and 700 pounds to the present time, and he has about 15 more to ship off these four acres. Four dollars is the flat rate for what he gets off that. Then I have in the neighbourhood of 80 tons, and they bring me \$5 a ton, off six acres. Last year I had six acres and I got \$489 off it.

Q. Are these net figures, after allowing for labour? A. No, I haven't got any figures for labour.

Q. But it includes your outlay? A. That is what I got for the crop, clean beets.

Q. Against that what have you to pay? In other words what do you consider the profit on it? A. Well I estimated my six acres last year \$310 clear.

Q. For your own labour? A. Yes.

Q. That is what you got for your own work on it? A. My own work.

Q. In that do you allow anything for the value of the land? A. Well, I didn't figure anything on that. I just figured what I paid out on those six acres.

Q. How far are you from the factory to which the beets have to be shipped? A. I couldn't tell you that. We live in Dover township on the river Thames, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Chatham.

Mr. Gordon. Twenty-five or thirty miles from the factory.

Mr. Peel. I guess it is more than that by water.

Mr. Fielding. How are the beets shipped to the factory? A. By scows; we team them to the river off the farm.

Twenty tons
per acre.

W. J. Fleming, Dover township. I had ten acres last year. I had five acres that I shipped to Marine City, Michigan. I had 100 tons off the five acres to Wallaceburg, and 104 tons for Marine. This year I had 18 acres, ten for Wallaceburg and eight for the other factory. I can't say how many tons yet. It is landing here now. I think they got about 20 tons to the acre.

Mr. Fielding. Do you get the same price from both points? A. No, Wallaceburg is percentage, Marine is flat.

Q. Speaking generally, do you regard it as a satisfactory crop? A. Yes, more money out of it than any other crop.

Isaiah Bachard. I got 101 tons off six acres. The first lot I sent in, 43 tons and some odd, fetched me \$4.90. I have got A record for to pay freight and seed out of that. The last part, .58 tons, ^{six acres.} fetched me \$5 and some cents. That will fetch me about \$500.

Mr. Fielding. You consider it on the whole a satisfactory crop? A. Yes.

Q. More profitable than any other crop? A. Yes.

Q. How many years have you been growing beets? A. Two years; this is the second year.

Q. You are pretty well satisfied? A. Yes.

Q. Your neighbours in the vicinity are also satisfied? A. Yes.

C. M. Fleck, Moore township. I haven't grown many beets, but I have found them very profitable, 12 acres this year and 12 acres last year. This year's beets are not out yet, but the treasurer gave me a cheque for \$135 today for what I grew on three acres. After deducting fifty cents a ton for freight, it came to \$116 in cash for three acres. The other nine are not out yet. I find these men at the factory very willing to do what is fair and right. They advance us the seed, advance the freight, and I believe are willing to pay for every pound of beets they get. It cost me about \$25 an acre to grow my beets, and figuring on those 12 acres of beets, if they turn out as well as the rest I have got in the field, they will run me about \$74 an acre.

Mr. Fielding. Against a cost price of \$23? A. Yes, altogether about \$25 an acre, and I think I can put my beets in the factory for \$25 an acre.

Q. Does that allow for your own labour? A. Everything complete.

Q. Interest on the value of the land? A. No sir, nothing for that, but I have to pay 50 cents a ton freight, and I am living where they don't grow a great many beets. I have not paid quite as much wages as some of the rest, for the reason that help is a little more plentiful at the time that I am thinning beets and taking them up, but I have no trouble in getting them up and no trouble in thinning them.

Mr. Brodeur. From your cultivation of beets you are getting almost as much as the value of the land? A. Yes, sir. I think the land is supposed to be worth about \$50 an acre, good improved land. This year has been my most successful year in growing beets. I had been very unfortunate in the two years previous to this, as it was very wet. A year ago we had a very heavy rain storm in August that reduced my crop almost one-third, although I couldn't blame the beets for it. A year's crop equal to value of the land.

Q. What time do you do your seeding? A. This year we planted on the 15th April until the 10th May. I don't intend next year to plant much before the 10th May.

Q. When do you get your crops? A. We commence taking up about the middle of October and try to get them all up about

C. M. Fleck. the last of October. I am not a very big beet grower, but I am very well satisfied with the industry.

Q. And your neighbours too? A. My neighbours are not going into it very extensively.

Q. Why? A. Well, I am five miles from the station; that is one objection that a good many have. Another objection is that it is a new industry, and they have not picked it up very extensively yet; but from the talk there is in our neighbourhood they seem to be a good deal more interested in it this year than they have ever been up to this year.

P. McGarvin, Chatham township. I have been growing beets for the last four years. The first year I grew 20 acres and I rented 33 acres to a syndicate that had about 140 acres. The next year I grew 70 odd acres, and about 80 acres last year. This year I have about 100 acres in, but of course I have not got full returns yet. I don't know just how I will finish. I have made nothing less than \$26 an acre,—that was in the first year. I have done a little better since, which is clear of everything.

Mr. Brodeur. After allowing for your own labour? Allowing for everything.

Q. Allowing for what you paid out for labour, and for your own time? A. Yes, my own time.

Q. And a fair interest on the investment? A. Everything—I got \$26 an acre.

Q. How does that compare with what you can make out of other crops? A. That is much better than I made out of small grain, unless I happen to get a ripe good crop of beans and hit a good price at the same time I get a good crop. That will run up to \$40 or \$50 an acre sometimes.

Q. But you regard the beet crop as important enough to increase your acreage every year? A. Yes, but of course I have got to narrow up on that to a certain extent, because it isn't a good thing to put beets in after beets so much; you will run your land down with any crop, even if it was wheat. I used to grow wheat pretty extensively, and I practically went out of wheat, till this year I have had in a few acres. Of course that did very well again, but a couple of years I dropped out and went into the beets strong. Of course you have got to grow a little of everything. I think it is an advantage to grow beets. It gets the land in good shape for small grains. Oats and barley do well after a beet crop.

Beets get the land in good shape for small grains.

Sugar beets never fail.

John Johnson, Raleigh township. I have grown beets for the last two years. Last year I grew ten acres and got \$780 with about \$280 expenses. I cleared in the neighbourhood of \$500 on ten acres. This year I have grown 12 acres and just finished weighing them yesterday. I had 250 tons, for which I am receiving \$4 flat rate. There is one point I would like to state. I grew oats on a field on which I had sugar beets last year, and a

neighbour of mine came along one day and said, "How did you come to grow such good oats?" I said: "Well, sugar beet ^{John} ground." He had much better land than I had. His oats did ^{Johnson.} not turn out more than 50 bushels where I had 75. He said: "I am going to grow 25 acres of sugar beets next year." So that looks as if people were satisfied that it was good for other crops as well as beets. It doesn't hurt the land at all. The agent from the Marine City factory told me last winter he had to stop taking contracts. He got more than he could handle, so what we want is more factories. Instead of one factory we ought to have two. In our neighbourhood I never found persons who have ever grown the beets but were anxious to grow more, because it is the most reliable crop that we have had. We never had a miss. Other crops fail. Corn gets cut with the frost, but sugar beets never fail. People who had sugar beets last year actually would not have known what to do if they hadn't them. They would have been probably two years behind instead of one. I think if you will give us another factory near home it will help us very nicely.

J. H. Clement, West Kent. I will have to speak from last year's results, because I have got no returns from this year's at all. My crop last year averaged \$65 an acre.

Mr. Brodeur. All expenses paid? A. Yes. It cost me about \$23 an acre last year to thin and block and harvest my crop. Taking the This year our stock, I think, is fully a third better than it was place of corn. last year, although we have got no returns and I can't speak for this year at all. We were unfortunate enough to have part of our beets lost on the scow. Since we have got free corn the beet crop is about the only thing we can rely on, at least the most reliable crop we have. In former years corn was a great crop with us, but the last three or four years it has not been so good, and the sugar beet has come in and is going to take the place—more than take the place—of corn. Those that have ventured into this sugar beet business apparently have doubled their acreage every year. I think some have made a mistake in trying to plant more than they could handle. One acre well tilled is better than two acres not well tilled. It is a crop that requires quite a bit of attention, a lot of work to it, to be sure.

Q. But on the whole you regard it as a satisfactory crop?
A. Yes.

Q. And as profitable as anything you can grow? A. More so, I think. Of course we rely on our wheat crop in this country if we can get it; sometimes, like a year ago, the land is all flooded out, and if it had not been for the sugar beet I don't know what some of the people here would have done.

Q. What is the price of corn in this part of the country?
A. About 40 cents.

Q. Has it been increasing or decreasing? A. It has decreased.

Q. I mean during the last ten years, has the price of corn gone up or gone down? A. It has gone down these last few

J. H. Clement. years. At one time here we had no trouble to get 60 cents a bushel for what they call feed corn, and good corn for seed purposes \$1 a bushel. This last season or two our corn crop for seed purposes has not been so good. Further, I may say, the company here has tried to make everything as pleasant as possible for us. Of course there are some always pretty hard to please. If you gave them the whole earth they wouldn't be pleased at that.

Clear profit
of \$30 per acre Hooper King, Chatham. I heard a gentleman here this morning asking questions about tobacco. I have had a little to do in pushing the two. I have had some small experience in both. Three or four years ago, when the sugar beet factory was started here, I went over to Marine City to inquire into the sugar beet business, and they were paying a flat rate here of \$3.20 on this side of the river. I contracted for one acre that year and thought I would try it. I thought it was an industry we should encourage. The next year I contracted for five acres and grew them at a profit. It cost me \$25 an acre all told for rent, tillage of land, seed and everything put aboard the cars. I had about a mile to haul them. I grew about $13\frac{1}{2}$ tons to the acre. It left me a clear profit on the land of about \$30 an acre. I consider it the one staple crop, one of the coming crops of this country. Years ago I remember when you could pretty nearly put a dollar's worth of sugar in your pocket, it was a luxury on the farmer's table. Fifty years ago it was not on the table as a general thing, but now, as the beet sugar industry has come in, the price is down and the farmer can have the beet sugar as a daily necessary.

The beet crop
kept a family
off the road. William Booth. I just came out of the sugar beet fields and look more like a sugar beet myself. I didn't expect to be called upon, but, gentlemen, I will tell you plainly that I would have been on the road, me and my family, if it wasn't for the sugar beets; we would have been starving or working by day's work where we could get it. I have $7\frac{1}{4}$ acres that I have returns for. That $7\frac{1}{4}$ acres, I never got anything off it for three years. I put a crop in, but you might say I didn't see anything for my money till this year, and I got \$347.71 off it. Now that pays the expense of 25 acres. I have the other clear to myself. The hoeing and cultivating I did myself, but my thinning and picking out and all the rest I hired. I have got the rest all clear to myself. I haven't got any figures to show.

Mr. Brodeur. You are quite satisfied with the crop? A. I am, perfectly.

Q. Regarding it as the best crop you can grow? A. It is the only crop I can grow to live on, and I have got as good a farm as there is in this country, as good a farm as lies under the sun.

Q. I am afraid, according to that, the people that don't grow beets have a very bad time? A. They do, they come to me for something to eat.

Steven Sturgis, Camden. I have grown beets for the last five or six years, from five to ten acres. This year we have ten acres. I at first did not think so much of the industry. It took considerable work; considerable expense attached to it; a man had to hire help. But after I understood the system of working it we could work the beets to better advantage and make them more profitable for us. This year my beets will average about 12 to 12½ tons to the acre and pay me something better than \$50. I will say still further, it is no expense. My little boys, three of them I have going to school, with myself work the beets and attend to them pretty well during vacation. The cost per acre to thin and block them I should think would amount possibly to ten or twelve dollars for the man that I hired. We can lift them much easier than when we first started. It is an important addition to the farm. It is a crop that I believe will pay a farmer more, and make an addition to his other crops. I think it is one that is worthy of your consideration, by giving the industry such assistance as you can afford to give it. By giving it to them I am satisfied they will return it back to the farmers by a higher price for the beets.

James Sutherland, Chatham township. I have been growing beets ever since they were introduced into this country for sugar making, and I have certainly found the beet crop to be something worthy of our attention. As far as my experience has gone, with careful farming and taking good care of the crop, there is all kinds of money in it. I started off with 18 acres in rather poor land for the Lansing people at \$3.20 a ton. Even then I made some money; I think I made about \$210 out of that transaction. I moved on to a smaller place and I have been growing from five to six acres here, with the result that last year my beets returned me about \$80 an acre; this year about \$70, and my expenses all told would be from \$23 to \$25, including rent of land and everything else, delivered to the factory.

Mr. Brodeur. And allowance for your own labour? A. Yes.

Q. Twenty-five dollars? Twenty-five dollars would cover all the expenses. We are only about two miles from the factory.

Q. Twenty-five dollars as against what? Against \$70 or \$80 an acre. The percentage was lower this year, so that somewhat decreased the value of the crop. I might also mention that I have been growing my beets on my second class land. I grow a good deal of garden stuff, and I have always got to put my best land into garden, so that I haven't given the beets the real test that they should have got. If I had put my beets in my garden land I am satisfied I would have increased my tonnage five or six tons an acre; so I am satisfied that the beet industry is one thing that is needful in this country since the corn crop is practically gone out of business through wet years

J. Sutherland.
land.

and late seasons, and all the other crops are only comparatively low in price. The farmers in our neighbourhood are all satisfied with the results of the sugar beet growing.

Donald Richardson, Chatham. I came in with a load of beets. I have been growing them the last six years and I am very well pleased. Averaging one season with another, I get from \$45 to \$50 net. They run me from \$35 to \$40 expenses all told.

Beets vs.
mortgages.

Mr. Brodeur. Is the \$50 net? A. That is net. This year I rather think I am going to get way above the \$50, quite a way, for I have got the best crop I ever had yet. I am very well pleased with the beets. In my estimation I think it is the only crop that a farmer can rely on. I think if we move the beet industry out of this place the old times will still remain, and that will be mortgages.

Mr. Gordon. There are a number of other farmers here and if they would like to volunteer a statement they may speak.

Learning by
experience.

J. E. Stewart, Chatham township. I have been raising beets on a small scale from the commencement of the beet industry in Michigan. I raised for that market before the factory was started here. I started on an acre and results were pretty good. I netted \$75 from one acre. Of course I got a little big-headed over it and went into it heavily the next year, not understanding the nature of the work, and I made a comparative failure of it; that is, I put the seed in land that was not suitable, and the crop didn't turn out so well, although I cleared about \$20 an acre after paying expenses. Since that I have been raising from five to eight acres a year. I found it a very profitable crop in connection with other crops. I don't think it would pay me or probably any other man to go wholly into beets, because it is quite different from grain growing. Beet growing is more of a gardening nature. It requires better soil than some other crops. Of course we can grow a grain crop on our poorer soil, but not as large a crop. The difference is in the amount of labour in working an acre. You see it costs just as much to work an acre of poor beets as it does an acre of good ones; and the better state of tilth you can get your land in the greater the profit is. My experience is that five or ten acres of beets on a hundred acres is probably quite enough for general farming. In growing that amount a person can give it the attention it requires. It is an industry I would be very sorry to see go out of the place, and I believe that it is one that has come to stay with us, and I think the longer we work it the better able we will be to handle the crop. The greatest kickers we have to beet growing are people who have never raised any, or they probably started as I did on the second year and made a failure of them and dropped out at once, and claimed that it was not a proper business. But my experience has been on the whole very favourable.

Mr. Brodeur. Do you export to the States? A. No sir, I shipped six acres in here.

J. E. Stewart.

Q. Are there some exported? A. Yes.

Q. They still ship to Michigan? A. Yes.

Q. What proportion of the beets raised in this region go across the line? A. There has not been any for the last three years, I think, until this year. They couldn't pay the price and duty after the factories started here, consequently they dropped it. But the beets being so much better in Canada than in that part of Michigan, they came to the conclusion last year that they could pay a better price for beets here than they do for their own; consequently they come over here and have taken quite an acreage and are getting quite a number of beets this year.

Exporting to Michigan factories.

Q. So it is a profitable industry even to ship to Michigan?

A. Well, that is where I got my start. I shipped to Michigan at \$3.20 a ton.

Q. And made \$75 an acre? A. Made \$75. Of course there was no expense. I did all the work myself and didn't keep any track of it, but that is after paying for the seed. I sowed 11 pounds of seed, which was \$1.50, and my beets brought me \$76.50 and I got a cheque for \$75. This year I got something over \$200. I have not got the statement for the last load for my six acres.

J. E. Meredith, Tilbury. I have been in the beet business for four years. We couldn't afford to lose this industry. I started with two acres two years ago and I delivered them to Dresden because it was closer by. That was a wet year and many of them failed, it was a terrible drawback. It rained in June almost every other day, though we had first class ground, all tiled, and we grew a good crop of beets. I have seen some farmers who took a crop of 12 tons to the acre, and across the line fence the other man didn't have much over two. One man had his land in proper shape for the occasion and the other man didn't. It has been a failure to some. But with the majority this beet growing is a success, and is most profitable. Of course some can't get as good results. I started with two acres, and I had \$85 net off the two acres in the first start. In the first place, most people don't have things convenient to handle them. They don't have cultivators or drills or blockers, and they try to get on with the old system, a kind of half machinery, and it proved not a success. I did most of the work myself. I had 150 acres of land, and I had other good crops. Our barley would yield about 30 bushels to the acre, 30 to 40; take it over five years, I never had less than 30 bushels to the acre; 100 bushels of corn to the acre; of course the potatoes are a failure with us; oats would average 50 bushels in our neighbourhood. I grew about 2,000 bushels of small grain, and about three tons an acre of hay. The second year I put in three acres of beets and they yielded me \$59 an acre; then just about the same last year. This year I put in

Much depends on having the land in good shape.

J. E. Meredith.

Cultivation
easy with
machinery.

four acres and I have got the cheque in my pocket, and they average \$5.03 a ton, and the yield per acre was \$62. I got \$252.20 off four acres and sowed 55 pounds of seed. This is an industry that is gaining ground and it should be more interesting to the people. The people don't like to get down on their knees to weed in the mud, and all that. They would rather sit on a binder and drive it and have a little better time and go to town oftener. This needs doing at the time, and when it should be cultivated. We can't help giving Wallaceburg the credit of getting this sugar factory. If everybody helps a little we will never be sorry. I always calculate to grow a few as long as there are any small people in the country to weed them. Of course you know it is hard work for an old man to get down and crawl along on his knees day in and day out. When it runs over a day you get stiff in the back. We get cultivators, seed drills and a blocking machine that leaves nothing but a little block, and one boy now can pick and thin out in three days just as fast as a man can block it. We have got a chopper now that can run along and shave the tops off with a horse rake, and then we have a slide to push them on the ground and take the fork and push them over.

Mr. Brodeur. And raise the boys too? A. Yes, it is a good thing to keep them out of mischief. I tell you this Wallaceburg factory leaves a lot of money for the little boys, and brings a lot into the homes, and helps pay the taxes, and it is a grand industry.

Crops on a
farm of sixty
acres.

Charles Mickle, Chatham township. I cultivate in the neighbourhood of sixty acres. This year I grew about five and a half acres of beets and have averaged about 17 tons to the acre. They don't bring me quite \$5 a ton. The percentage of sugar will run about 14.04 or 14.05. I think an acre would bring me about \$85. It will cost me in the neighbourhood of \$25 or \$27 to deliver those beets at the factory. That would leave me \$50 or \$60 an acre. The land is worth about \$10 an acre, I think, for beets. That would reduce it to about \$45 or \$50 an acre.

Mr. Brodeur. Do you include your own labour in the account? A. Yes.

Q. You made a fair allowance for that? A. Yes, I did most of the work myself and I keep a hired man.

Q. You charged up his expenses, and a fair amount for your own labour? A. Yes. I grow oats and wheat and all small grain, and the barley this year was about 50 bushels to the acre. I think beets would pay me a good deal more than barley. Barley is worth about 90 cents a hundred. I think that would be about \$24 or \$25 an acre for the barley. Take \$10 for rent and it leaves your return pretty small for barley. What I grow beets on this year I grew corn last year. I didn't grow an extra crop of corn. A high average crop of corn is about 100 bushels to the acre. I didn't manure my ground this year for the beets. I grew it on the land I had corn on, and I think 17

tons is a pretty good yield. Where a man cultivates more than I do I think five or six acres is pretty near as much as he should C. Mickle. put in in beets.

Q. You think the Government should protect that industry?

A. Yes, I think so. I think the bonus of the Ontario Government gave us a very good start.

SESSION OF THE COMMITTEE AT BERLIN.

A deputation consisting of Hugh Blain of Eby, Blain & Co., wholesale grocers, Toronto, president of the Ontario Sugar Com- Berlin, pany, Berlin, and R. Smythe, vice-president of the same November company, appeared before the Committee at Berlin. Accom- 29, 1905. panying these gentlemen were Messrs Robert Jaffray, J. J. McLaughlin, W. J. Gage, J. C. Breithaupt, C. Brown and Mr. Rowse. A large delegation of farmers from the counties of Waterloo, Ontario, etc., 14 counties in all, were also present, numbering about 100.

Mr. Blain read the following memorandum :

"The production of sugar from home grown beets may be said to be Canada's latest native industry. It is far reaching in its effects, and is almost entirely a development of our own natu- Memorandum of the Ontario Sugar Company. ral resources. The article is staple, the demand is constant and practically unlimited, and the consumption is by all classes of the community. The duty paid on the imported article during the time required for the establishment of the industry will be fairly borne by all in proportion to the quantity each individual consumes, and is a fair and legitimate source of revenue.

"Like nearly all new industries, there are a great many difficulties to overcome in its introduction, and it will require a few years to educate all parties up to the knowledge necessary to put it on a proper business basis. The farmers have to learn the scientific methods of cultivation. The manufacturers have to learn the most economical system of management, and have to find or create a market for the bye-products of the factory. The transportation companies are slow to realize the value of the enterprise, and have to learn how to furnish the facilities required by a business of such immense proportions.

"The foundation upon which the industry rests is however sure, and if given an opportunity it must succeed. We have about as good conditions as can be found anywhere in the world, except perhaps where the beets are grown by irrigation. Our climate is in the best part of the beet sugar zone. Our soil is rich and easily cultivated. Our transportation by rail and wagon is good, and our water is abundant and of the right quality, An industry that must succeed. and our people are healthy, vigorous and industrious. I know of no industry where there is a greater or wider distribution of benefits. Our company paid \$80,000 for beets delivered in October, and we will have to pay a larger amount for beets delivered in the present month and a still larger amount later

Hugh Blain. on. We also pay large sums for purely Canadian labour on such articles as limerock, cooperage, sacks and other supplies.

Tariff affords
no encourage-
ment.

"When this industry was organized the minimum tariff was 40 cents per 100 lb. for a 75-degree sugar under 16 Dutch standard, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ cents per 100 lb. additional for each degree of sugar above 76 degrees. The minimum tariff now, under the British preference, is $26\frac{2}{3}$ cents per 100 lb. for a 75-degree sugar under 16 Dutch standard, and 1 cent per 100 lb. additional for each degree of sugar above 75 degrees. I need not tell you that refiners are taking advantage of this reduction and buying almost exclusively from the countries entitled to this preference. Instead therefore of getting encouragement from the Dominion Government, the duty after we started was practically reduced one-third. The last published trade and navigation returns, ending June 30, 1904, give the total consumption of sugar at 390,544,660 lb., valued at \$7,562,168, and the duty paid as \$2,182,493.43, an average of 0.5588 cent per lb. duty, equivalent to an ad valorem duty of 28.8 per cent. Of this total consumption 23,734,365 lb. were above 16 Dutch standard, valued at \$574,060, and paid duty of \$264,263.75, being 1.1134 cents per lb. duty, equivalent to an ad valorem duty of 46 per cent and 366,810,295 lb. under 16 Dutch standard, valued at \$6,988,108 and paid duty of \$1,918,229.68, being a duty of 0.5229 of a cent per lb., equivalent to an ad valorem duty of $27\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

Effect of the
preference.

"The returns ending June 30, 1905, of which I have an advance sheet, show a total consumption of 346,752,598 lb., valued at \$8,561,176, on which duty was paid of \$1,846,986.81, being an average duty of 0.5326 of a cent per lb., equivalent to an ad valorem duty of $21\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Of this total consumption 19,517,812 lb. were above 16 Dutch standard, and valued at \$572,757, and paid a duty of \$175,880.94, being 0.9007 cent per lb. duty, equivalent to an ad valorem duty of 30.7 per cent, and 327,234,786 lb., under 16 Dutch standard, valued at \$7,988,419, and paid a duty of \$1,671,177.87, being 0.5170 cents per lb. duty, equivalent to an ad valorem duty of 20.9 per cent. Of this sugar under 16 Dutch standard there came in under the preferential tariff 261,516,733 lb., valued at \$6,779,889, on which duty was paid of \$1,214,542.60, being 0.4644 of a cent per lb., equivalent to an ad valorem duty of 17.8 per cent. The duty for the imports of this year is not given, but as far as we can see it will be still lower. The latest authentic figures therefore give us a duty of 0.9 cent. per lb. specific, or 30.7 per cent. ad valorem on refined sugar, and 0.5170 cent per lb. specific, or 20.9 per cent ad valorem as an average duty on raw sugars and 0.4644 cent per lb. specific, or 17.8 per cent ad valorem on raw sugars under the preferential tariff. This does not make any allowance for waste in refinery, against which however must be placed the value of the bye-products. Now this is the actual protection the farmers have against the foreign growers, because this is what was actually paid by our competitors for their raw material.

"I have gone thus fully and carefully into these figures and calculations to prove that since we undertook the establishment of this industry we have been put in a very trying position by having one-third of the protection we depended upon taken away from us, and we now think that we can fairly ask you for relief at the approaching tariff revision. I trust you will pardon the length of time I have taken in placing the case before you, but in my opinion it is a matter of the utmost importance. If second to any, it is second only to the iron and steel industry, and if a reasonable encouragement is given I see an immense future for the beet sugar industry in this country. An industry of vast importance.

"In conclusion, let me again emphasize the fact that the great bulk of the sugar now being consumed is from imported raw sugar under 14 Dutch standard brought in under the preferential clause in the tariff, on which the duty actually paid is 0.4644 of a cent per lb. as a specific duty, and is a duty of 17.8 per cent ad valorem."

Mr. Blain then introduced the speakers from the farmers' delegation, of whom the first was Mr. E. A. Reynolds of East York, who read the following memorandum:

"To the members of the Tariff Committee, gentlemen—
You have listened, we are aware, at several of your sittings in Toronto, in London and other places to statements of the farmer's life, his work, his returns and his relations to the building of the common industries and wealth of the country. He has been pictured to you as a man of severe toil, of close economy and of small returns for his labour. We have the feeling that you may have received the impression from such evidence that farming to day is unprofitable, that the farmer's lot is exceptionally unfortunate, and the crops he cultivates to-day, even the sugar beet crop, do not fairly remunerate him for his efforts. Statement for a delegation of farmers.

"Honorable gentlemen of the Tariff Committee, we who compose this deputation before you to-day are farmers who are assembled from eighteen fertile counties of this province to represent the agricultural side of Canada's new industry, the beet sugar industry, the success of which means an opportunity for renewed and greater prosperity for us on our farms. We are practical beet growers, every one of us, whose representations before you are not for ourselves only but for our fellow farmers and beet growers distributed widely over this province and numbering many thousands. We do not come before you representing any political body or party element, but we are in deep sympathy with the out-of-date farmer in his mental misery and would like to help to lead him to understand how to make his life more prosperous, that he may really grasp the meaning of the words of a much respected Canadian statesman who says: 'The feeling is that as far as possible the manufactory and the farm should grow together, side by side, one helping the other, one re-acting upon the other, one finding the food and the other finding the market, and each together building proportionately Practical beet growers of eighteen counties.

E. A. Reynolds.

Home markets
in the
industrial
centres.

the common industries and wealth of the country.' We do not find, as has been told you in other places, that farming to-day is unprofitable, and we ridicule the evidence given you at certain of your sittings that beet growing is unprofitable. It is highly profitable to us in this and other counties, and there are among us numerous representatives from 17 other counties who are prepared to speak from a practical experience of the profits of beet growing. Those of us, especially within driving distances of Berlin, Waterloo, Galt, Preston and other manufacturing towns of this county, are enjoying good home markets for every form of product the farm produces. What is it that gives these home markets, these good prices at our doors for the products of our farm? It is the growing population of these industrial towns, prospering to-day as they never did before, and with their increasing prosperity our local markets have substantially improved. There is no strife between us who produce the food and our artisans who create our market. Together we prefer to toil in confidence for the general prosperity of Canada. We, the farmers before you to-day, simply calling ourselves beet growers, friends of this new Canadian industry, agree with former representations made to you by representatives of farmers' organizations and associations that agriculture is an important element in Canadian prosperity. This fact no one will dispute. But we feel convinced through the development of our splendid local markets in this and other surrounding industrial towns that in like manner Canada's greatest prosperity shall come when the farm and manufactory join hands, grow up together, the one finding the food, the other finding the market.

Co-operation
of the farmer
and the
artisan.

"You, with all true Canadians who wish to build up Canada, firmly believe that the resources planted by nature should not lie dormant but be developed by Canadian industry into iron, steel and other valuable and necessary finished products. How can anyone who desires the greatest national prosperity tolerate the idea of rivalry between the farmer and the artisan, or while recognizing the natural resources of our country refuse to encourage their development? There lie with the soil and sunshine of Canada the elements out of which by the application of the industry of the farmer and the artisan toiling together may be produced our entire supply of sugar.

Testimony of
practical men.

"Is this industry that is destined to become one of great magnitude in Canada, that will create a never satisfied market for such an enormous quantity of raw material out of which our sugar can be produced, not one of vital importance to us, the farmers, who possess the soil and are willing to produce out of it this raw material, a product which is indeed highly profitable to us? It has been told you by other deputations that it was a mistake to bonus this industry. We who are the producers of its raw material do not think so. It is a peculiar industry, the beginning of which is surrounded with great and exceptional difficulties, all of which to overcome necessitate the expenditure of enormous sums of money. Once established however it means

for us, the farmers, a good and reliable market for a crop our soil is adapted to produce, and the profits from which exceed the profits from any other crop we can cultivate. More than this, owing to its widespread influence along other lines of industry, trade and traffic, it will in time become national in its influence. E. A. Reynolds.

"Further, as an evidence of its relation to agriculture, we desire to inform you that the sugar beet after the extraction of sugar is an entirely satisfactory and profitable stock food, hundreds of carloads of which are shipped back to our farms to feed our stock. A profitable stock food.

"We herewith beg to attach to these representations a statement of cash returns showing what we are receiving from this industry for the beets we cultivate, and further we beg to attach a map of the 18 counties that are producing beets for this one factory alone, namely, Berlin, which beets are shipped distances of 100 miles and more from as many as 140 different shipping points.

"In conclusion, we would again remind you that our deputation is representative of a body of beet growers numbering nearly 2,000 farmers who have practical experience, and who therefore understand the full meaning of these sentences in which we have discussed before you the merits of the beet sugar industry.

Very respectfully yours,

On behalf of the Beet
Growers of the Ontario
Sugar Co., Limited, Berlin.

A. J. REYNOLDS, East York.
R. E. LAMBKIN, Brantford.
WM. T. BANTING, South Simcoe.
S. S. HERNER, Waterloo.
JACOB P. SHANTZ, Waterloo.

BEET CROP RECORDS OF MEMBERS OF THE DEPUTATION¹

| Name | Post Office | Measured
acreage | Tonnage | Amount |
|-----------------------|------------------|---------------------|---------|--------|
| | | | | \$ |
| Frank Shuh..... | Waterloo..... | 6.10 | 75 | 371 81 |
| William H. Dearing... | Exeter..... | 4.00 | 60 | 200 68 |
| Moses Hunsberger..... | Bridgeport.... | 9.94 | 128 | 645 26 |
| George Martin..... | Berlin..... | 5.93 | 64 | 330 87 |
| Samuel E. Shantz..... | Berlin..... | 8.05 | 63 | 332 42 |
| Noah S. Weber..... | Waterloo..... | 5.66 | 69 | 347 77 |
| Menno S. Weber..... | Waterloo..... | 4.20 | 55 | 276 45 |
| Enos S. Hunsberger... | Bridgeport.... | 2.05 | 57 | 295 02 |
| Albert J. Hill..... | Mitchell..... | 3.91 | 69 | 357 66 |
| Thomas Shapton..... | Exeter..... | 6.08 | 56 | 293 65 |
| Louis Schweitzer..... | Bridgeport.... | 5.39 | 62 | 307 24 |
| Frederick Moyer..... | Winterbourne.... | 2.00 | 19 | 96 20 |
| Simeon Good..... | St. Jacobs..... | 2.48 | 31 | 159 62 |
| John S. Frey..... | Bridgeport.... | 10.62 | 108 | 525 26 |
| Andrew Beninger..... | New Germany.... | 1.38 | 19 | 101 73 |
| J. G. Cartwright..... | Londesboro..... | 2.40 | 30 | 143 57 |
| Wm. Hemmerick..... | Winterbourne.... | 2.39 | 26 | 141 43 |

¹ This statement gives for seventeen farms aggregates of 82.52 acres in beets, of 991 tons production and of \$4,926.64 value. The average yield per acre was 12 tons, the average value per ton was \$4.97, and the average value per acre was \$59.64.

E. A. Reynolds.

Mr. Reynolds added: I understand at present we only produce one-twentieth of the sugar consumed here, and some of the growers are living 75 miles from Berlin. Personally I am not in favour of bonusing, but I believe this is an exceptional case, and that the sugar beet industry would not have been established had it not received a bonus. But once it is established and gets on its own footing, then I believe it ought to stand on its merits. The statements I have read in our memorandum we can back up by the deputation before you if you wish as regards the return mentioned, which is not the best list that could be compiled. I think I could make up a much better one in our own locality.

Mr. Fielding. Do these figures represent the net amount? A. The amount given in the statement would represent the total amount gross, and the grower would draw them in.

Individual records for York county.

Q. In any case there would have to come off those figures the freight where there is freight? A. Yes. I may say that I know of a grower in our neighbourhood living 14 miles from Toronto who has grown over 17 tons to the acre, and this under exceptional difficulties. Last spring he asked the privilege of plowing them up, they were so unprogressive. The inspector advised him to let them remain, and he has over 30 tons of clear beets off the acre and three-quarters. That is a neighbour of mine in the first year he has grown them. I think with our improved knowledge we could increase the output.

Q. I don't see your own name on this return? A. No, I drew 21 tons 539 pounds off $1\frac{1}{2}$ acres, between 14 and 15 tons to the acre testing 15.5. They will net me \$96 off the $1\frac{1}{2}$ acres after paying freight, seed, and allowing me 50 cents a ton for the pulp. If we don't get the pulp back again we are allowed 50 cents a ton. That is, we are allowed half weight of the beets for our pulp. Of course we get that by paying the freight.

Q. Do you draw the pulp back? A. No, it is too far for me to draw it back.

Q. Do you get the pulp converted into cash, the tons you are entitled to? A. Yes, I am entitled to 50 cents a ton. That is added to my returns.

Q. What were the proceeds of your $1\frac{1}{2}$ acres? A. I received \$96 and a few cents, and then I am entitled to receive pay for a little over ten tons of pulp at 50 cents, which would be about \$5. It will net me \$96 after paying freight.

Q. After paying freight and allowing for all charges except your labour? I didn't count the labour; that is my return for the labour and the land.

Q. You had to have assistance on it? A. Yes, but we work in connection with the farm proper, the same as any other farm crop.

Itemized cost of an acre of beets. Q. Did you attempt to make any calculation as to the labour on it? A. No, not personally. In our Farmers' Institute meetings we have discussed what we considered a fair estimate

of what an acre will produce, allowing the price of land and manure and fertilizing, the cost of seed, etc. We prepared an estimate based on the market price then, the estimated cost to produce one acre, supposed to yield 15 tons, which I think is a good fair yield in our neighbourhood. The second year's crop will yield better than 15 tons to the acre. The cost of land we figure at \$4 an acre. We are living near Toronto, and rent of land is put at a fairly high price. Manuring the land we estimate at \$7: It is not supposed that the manure will be all taken up the first year; it will last three years, and costing \$20 an acre it is equal to about \$7 a year. Plowing twice in the fall, \$3. Cultivating in the spring, preparing for the sowing, because if it is manured in the fall and plowed it doesn't require plowing in the spring, \$1. Drilling and sowing, \$1.40. Blocking and thinning, \$4.50. Hoeing the second time to cut out any weeds, or double beets, \$3. Scuffling four times a few weeks apart, \$2. Plowing, that is loosening the beets to remove them from the soil because they grow very deep, \$1. Pulling and topping I put at \$10. It can be done for less than that if you have to hire the labour. Drawing three miles to the station, \$7.50. Freight, reckoned from Agincourt, 80 miles from Berlin, 80 cents being one cent a mile per ton¹. That amounts to about \$59.37, which is the total cost, including the rent of land, the manure and all expenses.

Q. The labour is based upon the actual price of labour in the district? A. Yes, \$1.50 for a man and \$3 for man and team, and the ordinary farmer doesn't receive that for his employment in other lines.

Q. Fifteen tons will be \$75 as against \$59.37? A. Yes. If a man rented his land and paid for his labour and paid for the manure he would produce the difference. There are some who would produce that, and some who would produce less.

Q. What do you value the land at, on what valuation is that \$4 based, on what rate of interest? A. You have just got me there for a moment.

Q. What is the value of land in your district? A. It sells for various prices; if it is held for speculative purposes it goes up to \$100. At a value \$80 rent of \$4 is five per cent.

Q. Is land worth \$80 in that region? A. Yes sir, it is worth more than that, real good land, but we find no crop as profitable as the sugar beet in the meantime. If we are working it for farm purposes we have to grow the most profitable crop. Last year turnips were the most profitable crop for us, the yield was good and the price was good. I put in a poor quality and the sugar beets will net me more than the turnips; sugar beets are a surer crop than turnips.

¹ The cost of freight at 80 cents per ton is \$12 for 15 tons, which makes a total cost of \$56.40 per acre according to the items in the statement as against a value of \$75.

E. A. Reynolds.

Mr. Brodeur. Do you think your estimate of 15 tons to the acre a good one? A. Yes, it is. I suppose the average throughout the province would not come up to that.

Q. The statement you gave us in the table is less, it is 12 tons an acre? A. Yes, I know that. I am free to admit we put it fairly high, but in our neighbourhood I venture to say it will almost average 15 tons, and it will average more than 15 per cent sugar. My own was 15.56, and of course that means 16 cents a ton more to me, $16\frac{2}{3}$ cents. Every one per cent adds $33\frac{1}{3}$ per cent to our price. One of my neighbours had 16.4 per cent sugar with 16 tons to the acre.

Net profit per acre.

Q. What is the average net profit made by the farmer, cultivating beet roots by the acre? A. I couldn't say the average.

Q. What is the net profit? A. \$15 net.

Q. Some farmers at Wallaceburg the other day gave us higher figures? A. I am putting the rent of land fairly high, and I have allowed full wages for the man, \$1.50 a day and \$3 for man and team.

Q. They gave us between \$40 and 50 generally at Wallaceburg. A. I am putting it favourably.

Mr. Fielding. At a profit of \$15 it represents a better profit than anything else you can grow? A. Yes.

Q. And that at a distance of 75 or 80 miles from the factory? A. Yes, and I would rather be 75 miles and pay freight than live six miles and draw them in by wagon, because we put them on the car and send them away and that is all the trouble we have. We have no delay at all. The expenses are deducted from our cheque.

Beet pulp for fodder.

Mr. Brodeur. What kind of farming is generally done throughout those 14 counties? A. In our neighbourhood it is particularly dairying, and that is the way the bye-product is going to be very useful, the beet pulp. My nearest neighbour this year, the first year he has grown beets, has got his pulp back, one carload. When he knew I was coming here he asked me if I would inquire if he could get another carload of pulp; he says it is the most profitable cattle food he has. So the beet pulp is going to be a profitable bye-product for the farmer. We can grow beets and leave the tops on the soil to fertilize the soil again, and get the pulp back again to feed our stock. Practically we won't need to grow any other roots to feed our stock. At one of your sittings a gentleman appeared before you stating that beet growing was not a profitable crop and that it was better to grow a crop of oats. We have figured up what the oat crop would cost, and it is grown at a loss if you reckon the price of labour the same as for beets. Reckon oats at 40 cents, and 45 bushels to the acre, they are grown at a loss, not reckoning the drawing at all. Of course that would be worth something. That is above the average for oats. The average crop was something less than 35 bushels according to the Bureau of Industries, but we put it at 45.

Beets compared with oats and turnips.

Mr. Paterson. That is, if you had made as generous an allowance for wages and other expenses? A. Yes, and in figuring the crop we took Toronto prices, which are a cent or two above the prices of the neighbouring towns. Of course we are aware that the oat straw is a valuable product. E. A. Reynolds

Q. How about turnips? A. Turnips last year were a most profitable crop.

Q. Where is your market for them? A. Toronto for domestic purposes. I could have sold last year more if I had had them. I sold 38 tons, all I had to sell. I could have sold three times that much if I had had them, and this year we couldn't handle them at all. Toronto market for turnips.

Mr. Fielding. How many years have you been growing the beets? A. Just two years. Last year the crop of turnips, not reckoning my own labour, netted me \$125 per acre. I had 20 loads to the acre, and this year I didn't have 12.

Q. Why didn't you get the market this year? A. I had the market, but the quality of turnips wasn't there.

Q. It is not as safe a crop as the sugar beet? A. No, it is not. This year in order to get them ready for market we had to trim them off by hand; they were very rooty. Last year we trimmed them off with the plow.

Q. What labour do you employ in the cultivation of the beets? A. Just our ordinary labour, ourselves and any hired help we can get.

Q. When you say "our", what does that mean? A. My sons, and my own; I have two.

Q. Yourself and two sons, and then hire labour for the balance? A. Yes; but we grow beets in connection with our other farm work. It was somewhat of an experiment to start with. I believe the oat crop throughout Ontario this year would be less than 30 bushels to the acre; there are places where it would not be 15; there are places where the crop wouldn't pay for harvesting, and in some places they turned the stock into the fields. The oat crop this year was a comparative failure throughout the country.

Q. You got from the beets \$4 a ton? A. Four dollars for 12 per cent sugar, and 33½ cents for every one per cent over, so 15 per cent is just \$5, and the freight is deducted out of that if we don't take the pulp back.

Q. What does it average? A. I put it 15 tons at \$4.20 net. I suppose nothing less than 50 cents a ton would be taken by the railway. That is, if I had lived 25 miles away I would have had to pay the same rate of freight.

Prof. Shuttleworth. As Mr. Reynolds comes from a distance, and as out of 1900 or 2000 people growing beets 740 team their beets to the factory and the balance send them in by rail, I would ask that you call ex-Warden Tillman Shantz, and also ex-Warden Herner. Waterloo county experience.

Mr. Fielding. We prefer that they should simply state their own experience and we would ask questions.

Four years' experience.

Tillman Shantz. I have grown beets since 1902. In 1902 I had 12 acres which produced 180 tons and realized \$900. In 1903 I had eight acres which yielded 120 tons, \$600; in 1904 I had seven acres, yielding 105 tons, \$525; and in 1905, 6½ acres, yielding 110 tons, \$550. My cost for cultivating, seeding, cleaning, harvesting and teaming this year is about \$34 per acre. That is counting everything. The beets averaged 17 tons per acre for which I received \$550, showing a net profit of \$50 or \$51 per acre.

Mr. Fielding. That charge for labour is your own labour?
A. Yes, I charge the cost to about \$34.

Q. And you have included every charge that is properly to be placed against the crop, and it gives you that net result?

A. Yes, it left me about \$50 an acre.

Mr. Paterson. Mr. Reynolds' figures of cost and yours differ? A. Yes they differ quite a bit.

Q. Do you think his figures were rather on the excessive side?
A. I don't know.

Q. Do you charge for rent, or did you get interest on the land?
A. I only charged for seeding, cleaning, harvesting and teaming.

Q. You own the land? A. Yes.

Q. But you are entitled to the interest on the land? A. That has to be figured on.

Q. Your own labour, what about that? A. I charged for the labour.

Q. But not your own? A. No, I didn't hire much labour; we did all this ourselves.

Q. Do you make the beet crop bear its proportion of the labour to which you are entitled? You put in a sum there for labour, \$34. What does that represent? Is that labour you hired? A. No, we did that ourselves.

Q. You are charging that up at a fair price for labour?
A. Yes.

Q. So you do consider you have charged your own time in that? A. Yes.

Q. But not the interest on the land? A. No.

Mr. Fielding. That is the only item you have omitted?
A. Yes.

Q. These come nearer the figures that were given at Wallaceburg. A. There are a little heavier crops this year than other years; other years we have had about 15 tons to the acre.

Q. How does that compare with other crops? A. The best crop we can raise. We have nothing else near as good.

Samuel S. Herner, ex-Warden. I did not keep account the way the other gentlemen say they did. When the factory was started here I had five acres and I raised but nine tons to the

acre, and the second year very little more, but it was not the fault of the crop; the land was not in the condition that we ought to have it. We didn't pay the attention to the crop that it ought to have. Last year we had better soil, paid more attention to the crop and realized a little over 14 tons to the acre of clean beets. I suppose the yield was about $14\frac{1}{2}$ tons to the acre before the dirt was off, and we charged against the crop all the labour that we expended. The same course was pursued as has been represented before the committee; and after deducting all expenses our net profit last year was between \$21 and \$22. That is after deducting all charges. This year we had five acres; last year we had seven. This year we have only drawn the two acres, so that we cannot say what the result will be; but judging from appearance I think we will get about 14 tons from the acre, the same as last year, and the percentage was about 15 last year.

Mr. Paterson. That would make the beets worth what?
A. Five dollars per ton. The average yield per acre last year was between \$60 and \$67, and last year we had one acre upon which we applied the fertilizer that the Agricultural College sent out. We drew it separately to the factory, and according to the slips we got we found that so far the dirty beets were a little beyond 17 tons to the acre. Last year our tare was about 6 per cent. I should judge it would be a little higher this year. The adjoining acre we finished last week, and the difference between the fertilized acre and the unfertilized was 765 pounds of beets in favour of the fertilized acre.

Mr. Fielding. You have grown less this year than last?
A. Five acres. We hadn't the soil as we should have had it.

Q. What would be the cost of this fertilizer?
A. About \$10 worth. Prof. Harcourt sent it.

Prof. Shuttleworth. The real cost is about \$4.50 per acre.

Mr. Paterson. I understood Mr. Reynolds to say that that would last three years?

Mr. Reynolds. Mine was barn-yard manure, and his is commercial fertilizer.

Prof. Shuttleworth. There is very little fertilizer used; nearly all farm-yard manure.

Mr. Brodeur. How long have you been raising beets?
A. Since they started here four years ago.

Q. Before that, what kind of farming?
A. I carried on mixed farming.

Q. You do that yet?
A. Yes.

Q. You were raising oats, barley and wheat?
A. Yes.

Q. Did you go into the dairy industry too?
A. No, not specially so.

Q. Did you find anything doing just as well as the beet root?
A. As far as my accounts go I would say I have not yet raised a crop as profitable as the sugar beet.

CENSUS AND STATISTICS

S. S. Herner. Q. And you have an experience in farming of how many years? A. Some 18 or 20 years, I think 20 years. Of course there is one thing, I don't claim to be one of the up-to-date farmers.

Mr. Paterson. But you are one that learns, you got up from nine tons to 14? A. Yes. I am sure that the statements that have been presented to you to-day are not excessive at all; they are moderate statements; that is my experience.

Mr. Fielding. We shall be glad to hear any other gentlemen.

Allan Shantz, Waterloo. I have not hauled in all my beets yet, only a little over an acre out of five, but I jotted down to-day my expenses from the different sheets that I might have produced here if I had known I was expected to come before you. I used the blocking machine, which cost me \$4 for the five acres. As it happened, showers of rain came on immediately after they were blocked, so that the weeds, the grass and the beets that were supposed to be hoed out took root again and didn't die off as they should have, so I had to put the hoe through after the blocking machine. That first hoeing cost me \$11.90, and the second hoeing \$21.50, making a total of \$33.40. The first hoeing should not have been necessary had not the weather been so unfavourable to this machine work. I hired little boys for the picking, costing me \$13.50; and the harvesting, taking up the beets and topping them off and putting them on piles and covering them, \$40. The total is \$90.93, charging everything, my own labour, in fact I hired all but my own. I have no help of my own. The seed cost \$12.50, making total for seed and labour \$103.43. The first acre that I have drawn into the factory gave me 110 pounds less than 19 tons, that is of dirty beets, which means about 18 tons of clean beets for that acre. I figured up the average, as I had from other years, 15 tons an acre; that would be 75 tons, and the average price would be about \$5 per ton, the same as in other years; that amounts to \$375. Of course the yield may be over this. The first acre yielded me 18 tons of clean beets, but I thought I would put it low enough, and deducting the \$103.43 leaves a balance of \$271.57. That would be for drawing beets to the factory, working the land with team, cultivating with one horse, lifting the beets, manuring, and rent of land. Per acre these items would be about \$50.

Mr. Paterson. And the proceeds would be what? A. The proceeds would be about \$375. It might go over that, I don't know. At 18 tons per acre it would go away beyond that.

Q. How many tons to the acre did you get last year? A. I always had 15 tons.

Q. That would net you about \$25 an acre then after everything? A. Well, after figuring rent \$4 and manure \$7, it will leave \$39. Of course my labour is a little cheaper than Mr. Reynolds gave. I hired at \$1 a day.

W. T. Banting, Simcoe county. I have been growing beets for two years. I had four acres last year. I don't know exactly the tonnage. We realized \$279 from the beets. Experience of a Simcoe county farmer.

Mr. Fielding. Did you keep an account of your outlay? A. Yes, we kept a rough estimate, not very minutely.

Q. What did they cost you to produce? A. About \$30 an acre? I think the labour was \$31 an acre.

Q. The labour alone? A. That is the harvesting and all, we estimated about \$30 an acre.

Q. What other charges? A. That is all the charges. I wanted to average up to see if it was a paying business.

Q. Did you allow any interest on the value of the land? A. Yes.

Q. Did you allow for your own labour? A. Yes.

Q. You think it gave you a profit of what? A. We estimated a profit of \$20 an acre.

Q. After allowing for everything? A. That is without the rent of the land. We didn't allow for rent.

Mr. Paterson. You had four acres and you got \$279. That is an average of \$70 an acre. You got that after you deducted the freight? A. No, that was freight and all. We had I think \$216 after they took the seed and all off. I wouldn't be sure for a dollar.

Q. What is the commercial value of the land per acre? A. I paid a few years ago \$50 an acre.

Mr. Fielding. It is worth a little more to you now I suppose. A. Yes, I have good buildings on it now. I bought it with the buildings then at \$50 an acre. It is not a clay land; I think if it was a clay land I could get a better percentage.

Q. Is it near some station? A. About three miles from Alliston.

Q. That is how far from the factory? A. We had to pay 80 cents a ton. Last year the hail cut our beets off entirely. We had oats quite near by and the oats were worth very little, scarcely worth cutting, while the beets rallied again. We didn't have as good results as we would have had had they not been cut down. This year we have a great deal better. We haven't got our test yet because we haven't got the cars all in. They are all loaded, but they haven't got to the factory yet.

Q. Taking it all in all, what is your opinion of a profitable crop? A. I don't think I could have had anything as good. I have five acres already prepared for the next year's crop. If our test comes up well this year we will have \$300. We have loaded three large cars with 20 tons in each car. A profitable crop to grow.

Q. Are there many farmers growing beets in your vicinity? A. Not many this year, some have dropped out.

Q. Why, if it is the best crop that can be grown, why do they drop out? A. Some people don't like work very well. There is work about beets; you have got to take them the right time. It was their first experience there. I think there will be a great deal more next year: I am quite satisfied.

W.T.Banting. Q. They will be more willing to work next year? A. It takes a year or two to educate men to do things. Ours is not a root growing county. It is a grain growing county. Farmers who have been used to growing grain don't take to the roots very kindly.

Mr. Brodeur. It requires more work? A. Yes.

Q. It will keep the sons on the farm instead of going to the cities? A. Well, I have three sons, in fact I have four—three grown up and one boy—and they are all taking to the farm, so I cannot be a very hard father as a farmer. They all want to get farms near the towns so they can grow beets; so we are satisfied with it whether the neighbours are or not.

A profit of \$45 per acre, exclusive of teaming. Richard Reid, Waterloo county. I have been growing beets for two years now on a rented farm, and last year we had eight acres of beets which netted, after paying all the labour and the seed, \$35 an acre and we hired all the labour. This year we have not received all our returns. We have somewhat in the neighbourhood of ten acres this year, I think a small fraction over. They will net us this year in the neighbourhood of \$45 an acre after paying all labour in connection with it and the seed.

Mr. Fielding. And the rent? A. And the rent of the land, yes.

Q. Allowing for everything, that is really the outlay? A. Yes.

Q. It gives you a net profit of how much this year? A. \$45.

Mr. Paterson. You would have the teaming out of that? A. Yes, I didn't allow for the teaming.

Q. That is all left out? A. Yes.

A boon to the labouring classes and to the dairy industry. Q. You put the fertilizer in? A. Yes. There is one fact I think in connection with the growing of beets in this neighbourhood which has not been noticed very much here to-day, that is the fact of so much money being distributed among the labouring classes. The majority of farmers in this community, within a radius of three or four miles of the town, have large farms, more than they can handle with their own families, and therefore they have to employ outside labour. Now there is a large amount of money distributed among the labouring classes of the small villages. I live at Bridgeport, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles from here, and I know that a number of families received large sums of money for their labour in the sugar-beet fields during the season, and I think if there is any industry that should be encouraged by the Government it is this industry. The principle of protection is a very good one indeed, and one I am strongly in favour of to a certain extent, and I think this is the only one of the very few lines where you can protect the farmer, and something should be done to encourage this industry along that line. I may say also that I am in the dairying business. We keep a large number of milch cows and produce cream for the local trade, and the bye-product of the sugar factory—that is the pulp—is very useful to us in that respect, although we grow

turnips and corn for ensilage besides. This year we had something like three acres of turnips and ten acres of corn to look after, besides the sugar beets. The labour on the farm looked after the corn, that is the family, but we employed all labour for the work in connection with the turnips. As a branch of farming the sugar beet industry is profitable indeed. We don't make a specialty of it. Nearly all the farmers in the vicinity grow a certain acreage, but don't make a specialty of growing sugar beets. It is only one of the different branches of farming, and there is no doubt that the labour we derive from families in this city is valuable to the farmer, because the heads of our families are employed in the factories here and we can get the children in the summer for use in the beet fields. Richard Reid.

Mr. Reynolds. Perhaps we have taken up as much of your valuable time as is proper for us to expect. We have two or three other communications from farmers who would like to have been here to-day, and I may read a sentence from one of them, a good practical farmer of Agincourt in the county of York. He says: "This is my third year with beets and I find them the most profitable crop I grow. I have kept a very accurate account this year of all expenses, and compared with other crops the beets are easily the most profitable." There are communications from others who are unable to be present to-day. I think perhaps we have stated the case fairly before you, that beet growing is a proper industry for the farmer. I am satisfied it has been a good thing for me. Further evidence from York county.

Mr. Paterson. What is the total number of gentlemen here that are interested in this industry? Prof. Shuttleworth. There are about 100 here.

Q. There are 14 counties? A. Yes and 1900 growers represented.

Q. I would like to ask if there is any one gentleman here present who thinks the statements given to us are too favourable to the industry to say so; or are we to understand that they all agree with the statements as fair? If there is any one who thinks the statements are too favourable from the farming point of view, I would like him to say. If not, we will have to take for granted that it is considered as fair. A fair statement of the matter.

M. Russell, Stouffville. I consider the statements as very moderate. I have had only two years' experience and have no figures to set before you, but I can answer in the affirmative that it is profitable. This year I have two acres, and it is quite an important crop I think, and I got my returns before I left home. We shipped two cars off the two acres and they fetched 43 tons and 600 pounds. We had no help to take care of those beets. There is a bye-product, the pulp, that is a very excellent feed for every farmer. The larger the acreage you have the more pulp you will get, but most of the farmers with their own help which they require for other work will manage to handle

M. Russell. the five acres. We have 90 miles to ship. Last year we were just in seeding when we were persuaded to take part in the growing of sugar beets, and there was no person prepared. But I believe everyone was well pleased with results, and everyone has decided to grow a few more this year, and it is the general talk of the neighbourhood that a great many more will take part in the growing of sugar beets. They think it is by far the best paying crop they have struck in the neighbourhood.

Mr. Paterson. All those gentlemen who are interested in beet growing here present who are satisfied with the statements presented to us as fair and moderate, and in line with their views, please hold up your hands. (All hands up).

A Farmer. I think it was not fair at all to the farmer. I think beets can be raised a good deal cheaper than the figures given here.

Mr. Paterson. Are there any who think the statements were too favourable?

Mr. Allan Huber. If it is possible to make such profits you don't want any more protection. It is a good profitable business.

Mr. Fielding. Are you raising beets?

Mr. Huber. Well, I am eating sugar.

Mr. Fielding. Just now we are dealing with the beet men. Yours is another branch of the question. Are there any farmers present to dissent from this statement, or do they agree with the statement that it is profitable crop? If there are any gentlemen who dissent, the opportunity is now. If not, we may assume that the beets are a good crop and that you want to grow them.

Profits on beets and loss on barley and oats. Simpson Rennie, Toronto. The figures given by Mr. Reynolds are a little too high. The charge of \$10 in one particular is too high. I figured this out after reading the statements of some of the delegates that were before the committee with regard to the profits on grain compared with sugar beets and so on. Now in figuring it out I put it somewhat lower than Mr. Reynolds, and with regard to the crop of barley or oats you cannot—figure out as you like and do it fair—have a profit. No man can do that. They have got to work at less than \$1.50 a day for a man, and less than \$3 a day for a man and team, as Mr. Reynolds has put it. On the other hand, the crop of sugar beets properly cultivated and only averaging 15 tons—and many go higher than 20 tons and over—there is a clear profit of nearly \$20, and there is a clear loss from barley or oats. You can estimate the average a great deal higher than the average of the province of Ontario, and there is a loss of about \$3 per acre on either barley or oats. In other words, you have got to work for less than \$1.50 for a man and \$3 for a man and team.

Mr. Fielding. Thank you, gentlemen. We will promise to give the matter all due consideration.

SESSION OF THE COMMITTEE AT CALGARY.

Mr. E. P. Ellison appeared on behalf of the Knight Sugar Company, of Raymond, Alberta, and presented the following memorandum: Calgary,
December 8,
1905.

"The Knight Sugar Company was organized in 1902 with a capital of \$1,000,000. Cost of factory and works incidental thereto, \$500,000. The balance is invested in cattle and land. Every dollar of the capital has been paid up in cash and invested in the property. In 1903 the factory produced 800,000 lb. granulated sugar, in 1904, 3,100,000 lb. and in 1905, 4,600,000 lb. The Raymond
beet sugar
factory.

"In the season just closed, 1905, the company paid the farmers in cash in the neighbourhood of \$100,000 for beets, and distributed in all about \$175,000, of which \$12,000 was to Indians. To date the proprietors have received in all six per cent dividend, which largely came out of the cattle business. Cost of sugar about four cents per lb. This is high, but the company is experiencing the difficulties of all pioneers.

"About 1897 there was one factory in the inter-mountain states of Utah and Idaho producing about 12,000,000 lb. In 1905 these two states had eight factories and three cutting stations, producing about 75,000,000 lb. of sugar, and paying to the farmers of the two states over \$2,000,000 for beets alone. Alberta has a much greater productive area than these two states.

"The Knight Sugar Company has demonstrated that the beet sugar industry under proper conditions can be developed to an enormous extent in Alberta alone.

"The refining of cane sugar in Canada means about \$5 to Canadian labour for each ton of sugar produced, while Canadian beet sugar enterprises mean from \$60 to \$70 per ton for Canadian labour.

"From the few figures collected re British Columbia sugar prices, it would appear as if something was wrong in permitting that company to play fast and loose with prices as is done in this district.

"Can this be corrected by either lowering or raising the tariff? While we know very little about tariffs, we would like to see the tariff raised to that which prevails in the United States. The British Columbia output is probably 50,000,000 lb. per year, and it can harass the Raymond company until the latter company disposes of its output, when the British Columbia company can restore prices to such a height as to make good any losses entailed by forcing down prices. Competition
with cane
sugar
refineries.

"The British Columbia company takes advantage of a preferential tariff as it has its own plantations in Fiji, and in this the Canadian beet grower comes into competition with coolie labour.

"An increase in the tariff might have the effect of forcing the cane producer to maintain more equitable prices throughout the territory in which it sends its sugar. An increase would there-

E. P. Ellison. by give the Raymond company an advantage and put the production of the beet sugar on a profitable basis. This would mean that other beet factories would start and competition would protect the consumer.

"History is repeating itself. When the beet industry started in Utah it was largely bonused by the federal and state governments, paying as high as two cents per lb. Ontario to-day pays a bonus. The California coast refineries made an onslaught on the district of the Utah beet factory, and offered sugar considerably below cost. The people realizing the true position, paid more for the local sugar and thereby enabled the beet refinery to hold up against the vigorous opposition of the cane product.

E. P. ELLISON, Manager."

Mr. Fielding. Your market is entirely in the west?

Mr. Ellison. Yes.

Mr. Paterson. You say that your output is 5,000,000 lb?

Growing sugar
beets in
Alberta. A. Not quite.

Q. Nearly that? A. Yes.

Q. Is your season over now? A. It just closed yesterday morning.

Q. What percentage of saccharine do you average there? A. It runs all the way from 12 to 16, and a little over 16, equal to \$5 a ton.

Mr. Fielding. Have you a large number of growers of beets? A. Yes, about 400 people.

Q. Are they mostly small growers, or do some grow to some extent? A. Mostly small.

Q. How large an operation is any one grower carrying on there? We have found in Ontario that the growing seems to be done on small areas by a number of farmers. They do not make the growing of sugar beets their entire business, but they grow them amongst a number of other things? A. Yes, that is true. I do not know of any one single farmer raising over 20 acres.

Q. Does your company grow beets as well? A. Yes sir, some.

Q. As well as refiners, you are growers? A. Yes.

Q. How much land was cultivated in beets for the company? A. About 1,100 acres this year.

Labour con-
ditions in the
locality. Q. What labour conditions do you meet with in the cultivation and harvesting of these beets? A. We employ some Chinamen, some Indians and some white people.

Q. Have you difficulty in getting sufficient white labour? A. Yes. If you remember there was \$12,000 paid to Indians.

Q. Yes; the business can only be successfully carried on where there is an abundance of labour? A. Yes; it takes an abundance of labour.

Q. What wages do you pay to these Chinamen and Indians? A. We pay by job work.

Q. About what does it yield them per day? A. I think as a rule the white labour is about \$2.

Q. For how many hours? A. Ten hours. -

Q. How about the Indians and Chinamen? A. A Chinaman E. P. Ellison. would make fully as much. The Indian would not make so much, \$1.25 to \$1.50 I would say.

Q. He is not as good a workman as a Chinaman? A. No, he is not nearly as fast in that kind of labour.

Q. Do you employ any female labour? A. No sir, none outside of the squaws.

Q. Do they work with the Indians? A. Yes.

Q. Do they earn \$1.50 too? A. About \$1.25.

Q. Are there any children employed? A. Yes.

Q. Very low in years? A. They get down to ten, outside of the school children.

Q. What pay can they earn? A. All the way from 75 cents to \$1.50 a day.

Q. For ten hours? A. Yes.

Q. How far away from the factory are the beets grown? What area of country does this industry cover? A. About 20 miles one way and 40 miles the other.

Mr. Brodeur. Are the beets carted to the factory, or shipped by rail? A. Shipped by rail.

Mr. Fielding. They are all grown within a reasonable distance of the railway? A. Yes. -

Q. Are you able to find a market for the refuse? A. It is fed to cattle.

Mr. Brodeur. To your own cattle? A. We let the farmers ^{Fodder for} have it. _{cattle.}

Mr. Paterson. You sell it? A. Yes.

Mr. Fielding. And it is successfully used for cattle feed? A. Yes.

Q. It does not remain on your hands? There is a demand for it by others there? A. What is not taken we feed to our own cattle.

Mr. Brodeur. What is the average net profit that the farmer makes by the raising of sugar beets? A. That is pretty hard ^{Profit of} to answer. It depends on the kind of yield he has. ^{growing beets} Where _{in Alberta.} they get 10 tons to the acre it gives them \$50. I do not think, if they are reasonably close to the railway, it could possibly cost them more than \$30 to produce the crop.

Mr. Fielding. A good yield will represent a profit of \$20 per acre net? A. Of course we have had it go as high as 30 tons in Utah and Idaho, but the farmers have not got as far advanced yet here. I think however it will average about \$20.

Q. The conditions seem equally as favourable here as in Idaho and Utah? A. I think so.

Mr. Paterson. There is irrigation there? A. Yes.

Q. But you do not grow under irrigation. A. The beets to which I refer are grown under irrigation.

Q. Your land is not all under irrigation? A. No.

Q. On land that is not irrigated, what would be the average crop? A. I do not think the yield on irrigated land this year was over 10 tons, and the other was probably less. It has been a very dry season in our district.

APPENDIX B.

BEET SUGAR PRODUCTION IN POSEN.

The example
of Posen in
Germany.

What may be done in the development of the beet sugar industry in regions suitable for it is illustrated by the case of Posen, a province in the eastern part of Germany. This province in 1905 had an area of 11,223 square miles and a population of 1,986,325. In extent it is about one-twentieth part of the province of Ontario, and in population it is about 300,000 less.

Changes
wrought in
thirty-five
years.

Thirty-five years ago the farmers of Posen were in a destitute condition, a large portion of the land was covered with fens and morasses, the chief products were beer and brandy, and the people, who were mainly Poles, had the unenviable distinction of being the worst educated of all the citizens of the German dominions. But since that time drainage and cultivation have greatly improved the physical condition of the province, German methods of tillage have been introduced, and in many respects the land is not now unlike the rich alluvial soils of the southern parts of Ontario.

Development
of the beet su-
gar industry in
the province.

In 1875 there was one sugar beet factory in operation in Posen, with a capacity per day of 300 metric tons. In 1905 there were 128,000 acres in beets, which yielded 1,960,000 tons of roots, or 15.31 tons per acre. Twenty factories were working in the latter year, and each factory had a capacity of slicing 1,460 metric tons per day of 24 hours in a campaign of 67 days. There was produced in that period 593,554,000 lb. raw sugar, being an extraction of 15.14 per cent, or say 484,199,050 lb. of fine sugar upon a reduction to 90 per cent, which is as much as the present yearly consumption of sugar in Canada with a yearly value of \$20,000,000.

Investment of
capital in su-
gar factories,
and slicing
capacity
obtained.

The capital invested in the 20 factories is reported to be \$4,746,000, or an average of \$237,300 per factory, and the slicing capacity is much larger than in the factories of the United States and Canada.

In establishing a beet sugar factory in Posen the capital required is placed at a very modest sum, and generally the whole of it is held by the farmers who become its patrons. A certain amount is paid down in cash, and a further contribution is agreed upon to be paid out of the beets sent to the factory during the first, second and third years of its operation. The relatively small amount put into the capital of factories in Posen, the thoroughness of beet culture by the farmers, the skill with which the works are operated, and the use made of all bye-products, make possible the production of refined sugar there at a rate to compete with cane sugar in any part of the world, where the industry is almost necessarily carried on by less effective because less skilled labour.

Nothing is permitted to go to waste in the beet sugar industry of Posen. The pulp is fed to stock, the molasses is either used for mixing with pulp for feeding purposes or is used for the manufacture of alcohol, and the lime-cake which is so far an absolute waste in Canada is used as a fertilizer and not a pound is permitted to go to waste. Economies of the industry.

The increased production of grain crops and meats, the large development of the dairying industry, the enriching of the soil through intensive farming, are attendant gains of the beet sugar industry in this little German province of Posen within a period of 35 years; and the lesson it teaches should be an inspiration to the farmers of every province of Canada where climate and soil are suitable for establishing the industry. Influence of the industry on agriculture in Posen.

CENSUS AND STATISTICS

BULLETIN X

REAL ESTATE OWNED IN CANADA



OTTAWA

PRINTED BY C. H. PARMELEE PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST
EXCELLENT MAJESTY

1910

BULLETIN X

REAL ESTATE OWNED IN CANADA

To the Honourable SYDNEY FISHER,
Minister of Agriculture.

Sir,—

I have the honour to present herewith for publication Bulletin X of the Census and Statistics Office, with a report on the area of real estate owned in Canada, including lands, dwelling houses, stores, warehouses, barns, stables and silos, compiled from data of the Census of 1901.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,

ARCHIBALD BLUE,
Chief Officer.

Ottawa, March, 1910.

REAL ESTATE OWNED IN CANADA

The real estate in this Bulletin is the quantity owned as recorded by the Census of 1901, and does not include the quantities occupied under lease or rental. It gives for each province and electoral district the total area of land, the number of city, town and village lots, the number of dwelling houses, the number of stores, warehouses, etc., the number of barns, stables, etc., and the number of silos with their capacity in cubic feet, exclusive of the unorganized territories. Leased or rented properties are not included in these statistics.

The proportion of owned land in British Columbia to the total in the Dominion is 2.75 per cent; in Manitoba 13.22 per cent, in New Brunswick 7.23 per cent, in Nova Scotia 9.96 per cent, in Ontario 30.75 per cent, in Prince Edward Island 1.69 per cent, in Quebec 25.11 per cent, and in Saskatchewan and Alberta 9.29 per cent. Land owned in the provinces.

The number of dwelling houses owned is an average of one for every 84 acres of owned land in the Dominion, being one for 80 acres in British Columbia, one for 206 acres in Manitoba, one for 103 acres in New Brunswick, one for 97 acres in Nova Scotia, one for 60 acres in Ontario, one for 75 acres in Prince Edward Island, one for 75 acres in Quebec and one for 217 acres in Saskatchewan and Alberta. Dwelling houses owned.

Stores, warehouses and other buildings of that class are an average of one for every 1,058 acres of owned land in the Dominion. In British Columbia the average is one for 775 acres, in Manitoba one for 2,523 acres, in New Brunswick one for 1,069 acres, in Nova Scotia one for 722 acres, in Ontario one for 830 acres, in Prince Edward Island one for 834 acres, in Quebec one for 1,094 acres and in Saskatchewan and Alberta one for 2,966 acres. Stores, warehouses, etc., owned.

Barns, stables and other outbuildings in the Dominion are an average of one for 48 acres of owned land. In British Columbia the average is one for 102 acres, in Manitoba one for 121 acres, in New Brunswick one for 65 acres, in Nova Scotia one for 70 acres, in Ontario one for 38 acres, in Prince Edward Island one for 32 acres, in Quebec one for 33 acres, and in Saskatchewan and Alberta one for 139 acres. Barns, stables and other outbuildings owned.

The number of silos reported for the Dominion is 6,686, with a capacity of 29,269,802 cubic feet, of which there are in Ontario 5,474 with a capacity of 24,540,588 cubic feet. The number in British Columbia is 63, in Manitoba 7, in New Brunswick 76, in Nova Scotia 69, in Prince Edward Island 88 and in Quebec 909. The dairy districts of Ontario and Quebec largely exceed all others in the number of silos. Silos owned.

Real estate owned in Canada by Provinces and Census Districts, Census 1901.

| No. | Provinces and Districts | Total area
acres | City,
town
and
village
lots
No. | Dwell-
ing
houses
No. | Stores,
ware-
houses,
etc.
No. | Barns,
stables,
etc.
No. | Silos | |
|-----|-------------------------|---------------------|--|--------------------------------|--|-----------------------------------|-------|------------|
| | | | | | | | No. | Cubic feet |
| | CANADA. | 73,977,430 | 592,407 | 877,400 | 69,903 | 1,525,343 | 6,686 | 29,269,802 |
| | British Columbia. | 2,034,226 | 54,232 | 25,263 | 2,625 | 19,970 | 63 | 214,697 |
| 1 | Burrard..... | 162,230 | 8,358 | 5,173 | 476 | 1,622 | 1 | 8,640 |
| 2 | New Westminster.. | 256,509 | 6,884 | 3,516 | 229 | 4,773 | 48 | 160,763 |
| 3 | Vancouver..... | 271,215 | 3,127 | 3,339 | 257 | 3,845 | 9 | 27,940 |
| 4 | Victoria..... | 264,195 | 7,798 | 3,157 | 311 | 1,948 | - | - |
| 5 | Yale & Cariboo.... | 1,080,077 | 28,565 | 10,078 | 1,352 | 7,782 | 5 | 17,354 |
| | Manitoba. | 9,778,360 | 50,246 | 47,366 | 3,876 | 80,491 | 7 | 48,080 |
| 6 | Brandon..... | 2,301,606 | 7,475 | 8,147 | 745 | 13,708 | 5 | 18,080 |
| 7 | Lisgar..... | 2,031,548 | 6,847 | 8,146 | 708 | 16,391 | - | - |
| 8 | Macdonald..... | 1,665,788 | 8,262 | 7,546 | 812 | 17,107 | - | - |
| 9 | Marquette..... | 1,693,460 | 4,989 | 7,814 | 447 | 13,952 | - | - |
| 10 | Provencher..... | 754,191 | 2,374 | 4,169 | 186 | 7,100 | - | - |
| 11 | Selkirk..... | 827,258 | 3,807 | 6,258 | 397 | 10,466 | - | - |
| 12 | Winnipeg..... | 504,509 | 16,492 | 5,286 | 581 | 1,767 | 2 | 30,000 |
| | New Brunswick. | 5,350,118 | 14,802 | 51,898 | 5,003 | 82,546 | 76 | 221,182 |
| 13 | Albert..... | 234,900 | 331 | 1,798 | 120 | 3,416 | 5 | 14,691 |
| 14 | Carleton..... | 450,267 | 741 | 4,119 | 227 | 9,305 | 6 | 15,521 |
| 15 | Charlotte..... | 345,777 | 1,563 | 4,178 | 368 | 6,490 | 4 | 13,842 |
| 16 | Gloucester..... | 304,198 | 550 | 4,146 | 621 | 4,407 | 1 | 2,016 |
| 17 | Kings..... | 627,050 | 754 | 3,992 | 180 | 9,620 | 28 | 77,988 |
| 18 | Kent..... | 340,872 | 177 | 3,854 | 242 | 5,342 | 6 | 22,604 |
| 19 | Northumberland... | 355,679 | 1,099 | 4,346 | 336 | 5,044 | 4 | 15,040 |
| 20 | Restigouche..... | 116,853 | 745 | 1,732 | 181 | 1,603 | - | - |
| 21 | St. John, City & Co. | 185,137 | 3,928 | 5,460 | 1,334 | 2,935 | - | - |
| 22 | Sunbury & Queens.. | 503,894 | 55 | 3,111 | 103 | 8,752 | 3 | 6,136 |
| 23 | Victoria..... | 429,707 | 693 | 3,586 | 208 | 5,847 | - | - |
| 24 | Westmorland..... | 622,867 | 2,607 | 6,419 | 628 | 10,354 | 14 | 34,491 |
| 25 | York..... | 832,917 | 1,559 | 5,157 | 452 | 9,431 | 5 | 18,853 |
| | Nova Scotia. | 7,368,553 | 25,824 | 75,908 | 10,209 | 104,401 | 69 | 224,462 |
| 26 | Annapolis..... | 434,390 | 802 | 3,793 | 250 | 7,957 | 10 | 35,504 |
| 27 | Antigonish..... | 254,325 | 257 | 2,536 | 188 | 4,545 | 1 | 1,500 |
| 28 | Cape Breton..... | 297,106 | 5,960 | 5,835 | 765 | 5,650 | - | - |
| 29 | Colchester..... | 714,164 | 889 | 4,594 | 267 | 8,550 | 2 | 3,352 |
| 30 | Cumberland..... | 746,684 | 2,231 | 5,885 | 559 | 9,424 | 2 | 7,000 |
| 31 | Digby..... | 387,059 | 671 | 3,875 | 473 | 4,362 | - | - |
| 32 | Guysborough..... | 306,695 | 494 | 3,277 | 684 | 3,456 | - | - |
| 33 | Halifax, City & Co. | 1,062,078 | 5,629 | 9,954 | 1,707 | 9,220 | 4 | 42,128 |
| 34 | Hants..... | 466,952 | 277 | 3,616 | 289 | 6,147 | 19 | 64,591 |
| 35 | Inverness..... | 438,126 | 548 | 4,064 | 630 | 5,118 | - | - |
| 36 | Kings..... | 393,566 | 626 | 4,136 | 363 | 6,999 | 25 | 59,905 |
| 37 | Lunenburg..... | 399,664 | 1,285 | 5,661 | 1,468 | 8,319 | - | - |
| 38 | Pictou..... | 425,984 | 1,890 | 5,715 | 447 | 9,319 | 3 | 4,810 |
| 39 | Richmond..... | 147,809 | 458 | 2,559 | 649 | 2,569 | - | - |
| 40 | Shelburne & Queens | 493,968 | 1,505 | 4,575 | 718 | 5,957 | 1 | 2,936 |
| 41 | Victoria..... | 226,466 | 387 | 1,886 | 251 | 2,497 | - | - |
| 42 | Yarmouth..... | 173,517 | 1,915 | 4,067 | 501 | 4,312 | 2 | 2,736 |

RECENSEMENTS ET STATISTIQUES — BULLETIN X 7

Propriété immobilière au Canada, par provinces et districts de recensements, Recensement de 1901.

| No. | Provinces et districts | Superficie
totale

acres | Lots
de cité,
ville ou
village

nombre | Rési-
dences

nombre | Maga-
sins,
entre-
pôts,
etc.

nombre | Gran-
ges, éta-
bles, etc.

nombre | Silos | |
|-----|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---|-------------------------------|---|--|-------|------------|
| | | | | | | | nomb. | pds. cub. |
| | Ontario. | 22,747,971 | 297,487 | 382,640 | 27,401 | 591,245 | 5,474 | 24,540,588 |
| 43 | Addington | 603,586 | 1,261 | 4,479 | 188 | 9,376 | 27 | 131,966 |
| 44 | Algoma | 958,083 | 11,854 | 8,986 | 905 | 9,867 | 6 | 16,332 |
| 45 | Bothwell | 260,162 | 3,818 | 4,679 | 304 | 9,494 | 13 | 57,423 |
| 46 | Brant, South | 114,808 | 3,545 | 4,735 | 294 | 2,953 | 5 | 45,560 |
| 47 | Brockville ... | 129,748 | 2,644 | 3,019 | 270 | 4,314 | 146 | 607,870 |
| 48 | Bruce, East | 236,206 | 1,921 | 3,186 | 230 | 5,365 | 33 | 139,321 |
| 49 | Bruce, North | 354,335 | 2,538 | 3,906 | 371 | 5,302 | 16 | 106,234 |
| 50 | Bruce, West | 246,348 | 2,748 | 3,635 | 231 | 5,606 | 41 | 193,035 |
| 51 | Cardwell | 207,163 | 262 | 2,292 | 97 | 4,201 | 20 | 50,992 |
| 52 | Carleton | 254,389 | 1,953 | 3,513 | 212 | 10,880 | 118 | 685,634 |
| 53 | Cornwall & Stor-
mont | 251,618 | 2,809 | 4,612 | 295 | 11,717 | 209 | 983,052 |
| 54 | Dundas | 233,093 | 1,283 | 3,653 | 212 | 11,079 | 321 | 1,540,244 |
| 55 | Durham, East | 196,856 | 1,780 | 2,867 | 238 | 5,074 | 29 | 84,250 |
| 56 | Durham, West | 157,593 | 1,860 | 2,723 | 215 | 4,812 | 38 | 155,234 |
| 57 | Elgin, East | 205,761 | 5,182 | 5,855 | 479 | 9,144 | 113 | 387,601 |
| 58 | Elgin, West | 319,654 | 3,380 | 4,810 | 271 | 9,842 | 30 | 157,727 |
| 59 | Essex, North | 209,702 | 2,656 | 5,661 | 605 | 8,430 | 5 | 7,060 |
| 60 | Essex, South | 211,313 | 3,193 | 4,800 | 357 | 10,626 | 2 | 5,520 |
| 61 | Frontenac | 164,314 | 448 | 1,869 | 60 | 4,762 | 43 | 253,559 |
| 62 | Glengarry | 275,444 | 878 | 3,349 | 177 | 7,063 | 163 | 891,523 |
| 63 | Grenville, South... | 140,276 | 1,574 | 2,548 | 164 | 6,115 | 158 | 665,544 |
| 64 | Grey, East | 386,956 | 2,369 | 4,863 | 258 | 6,959 | 32 | 105,029 |
| 65 | Grey, North | 351,711 | 3,248 | 4,904 | 315 | 5,096 | 67 | 217,303 |
| 66 | Grey, South | 325,418 | 2,196 | 4,049 | 248 | 6,893 | 20 | 52,963 |
| 67 | Haldimand &
Monck | 247,905 | 2,695 | 4,000 | 259 | 8,748 | 24 | 51,217 |
| 68 | Halton | 213,842 | 2,593 | 3,506 | 237 | 5,982 | 140 | 509,862 |
| 69 | Hamilton, City | 102,425 | 9,451 | 8,740 | 853 | 2,584 | 4 | 15,269 |
| 70 | Hastings, East | 221,478 | 1,371 | 3,318 | 158 | 5,648 | 12 | 138,252 |
| 71 | Hastings, North | 500,054 | 1,908 | 4,327 | 234 | 9,291 | 24 | 122,297 |
| 72 | Hastings, West | 92,278 | 4,132 | 3,218 | 275 | 3,050 | 26 | 125,052 |
| 73 | Huron, East | 215,299 | 1,907 | 3,387 | 189 | 4,918 | 34 | 161,201 |
| 74 | Huron, South | 233,048 | 3,898 | 3,354 | 305 | 5,578 | 79 | 329,371 |
| 75 | Huron, West | 238,488 | 3,319 | 3,841 | 256 | 5,751 | 66 | 250,038 |
| 76 | Kent | 299,915 | 4,751 | 5,976 | 436 | 10,214 | 15 | 72,128 |
| 77 | Kingston, City | 152,862 | 3,462 | 3,233 | 284 | 1,114 | 2 | 7,800 |
| 78 | Lambton, East | 267,794 | 3,755 | 4,527 | 354 | 6,937 | 46 | 199,685 |
| 79 | Lambton, West | 189,615 | 4,675 | 4,174 | 288 | 5,781 | 49 | 202,508 |
| 80 | Lanark, North | 396,101 | 2,031 | 3,395 | 211 | 11,211 | 107 | 580,636 |
| 81 | Lanark, South | 340,875 | 2,790 | 3,479 | 213 | 7,855 | 119 | 535,472 |
| 82 | Leeds & Gren-
ville, North | 156,676 | 3,068 | 2,756 | 272 | 5,972 | 203 | 809,775 |
| 83 | Leeds, South | 333,580 | 2,069 | 4,015 | 394 | 8,208 | 368 | 2,232,915 |
| 84 | Lennox | 189,197 | 990 | 2,685 | 222 | 5,540 | 12 | 67,488 |
| 85 | Lincoln and Ni-
agara | 151,851 | 4,060 | 5,187 | 445 | 7,641 | 19 | 55,677 |
| 86 | London, City | 23,768 | 4,599 | 4,133 | 401 | 970 | - | - |
| 87 | Middlesex, East | 217,111 | 2,852 | 4,784 | 232 | 7,428 | 90 | 413,392 |
| 88 | Middlesex, North | 224,026 | 2,806 | 3,507 | 323 | 6,192 | 79 | 275,129 |
| 89 | Middlesex, South | 213,994 | 2,305 | 3,983 | 163 | 7,447 | 85 | 316,790 |
| 90 | Middlesex, West | 220,593 | 2,707 | 3,355 | 263 | 7,208 | 70 | 310,776 |
| 91 | Muskoka and Parry
Sound | 838,390 | 3,644 | 5,776 | 307 | 8,402 | 9 | 62,255 |
| 92 | Nipissing | 580,523 | 3,785 | 4,719 | 469 | 6,113 | 4 | 7,902 |

Real estate owned in Canada by Provinces and Census Districts, Census 1901.

| No. | Provinces and Districts. | Total area
acres | City,
town
and
village
lots
No. | Dwell-
ing
houses
No. | Stores,
ware-
houses,
etc.
No. | Barns,
stables,
etc.
No. | Silos | |
|-----|------------------------------------|---------------------|--|--------------------------------|--|-----------------------------------|-------|------------|
| | | | | | | | No. | Cubic feet |
| | Ontario—con. | | | | | | | |
| 93 | Norfolk, North..... | 228,164 | 1,880 | 3,911 | 261 | 6,679 | 79 | 427,143 |
| 94 | Norfolk, South..... | 243,232 | 2,633 | 4,308 | 344 | 9,570 | 33 | 94,256 |
| 95 | Northumberland,
East..... | 254,923 | 2,993 | 4,125 | 271 | 7,136 | 34 | 163,948 |
| 96 | Northumberland,
West..... | 142,010 | 1,731 | 2,588 | 191 | 4,372 | 29 | 100,774 |
| 97 | Ontario, North..... | 352,543 | 2,159 | 3,690 | 236 | 6,944 | 49 | 220,335 |
| 98 | Ontario, South..... | 127,708 | 3,369 | 3,393 | 264 | 4,048 | 64 | 251,358 |
| 99 | Ontario, West..... | 173,451 | 2,041 | 3,143 | 285 | 4,860 | 81 | 370,759 |
| 100 | Ottawa, City..... | 101,262 | 10,482 | 8,964 | 875 | 4,775 | — | — |
| 101 | Oxford, North..... | 257,245 | 3,365 | 4,805 | 247 | 7,043 | 96 | 410,190 |
| 102 | Oxford, South..... | 225,799 | 2,972 | 4,576 | 337 | 7,173 | 162 | 901,351 |
| 103 | Peel..... | 156,943 | 1,527 | 2,583 | 165 | 4,830 | 91 | 311,526 |
| 104 | Perth, North..... | 226,782 | 6,376 | 4,852 | 336 | 5,744 | 74 | 265,450 |
| 105 | Perth, South..... | 212,629 | 1,853 | 3,375 | 158 | 5,763 | 143 | 686,478 |
| 106 | Peterborough, East. | 411,216 | 1,353 | 3,997 | 190 | 8,025 | 26 | 235,295 |
| 107 | Peterborough, West. | 125,143 | 2,881 | 2,758 | 256 | 3,325 | 30 | 135,756 |
| 108 | Prescott..... | 274,038 | 3,149 | 4,640 | 234 | 13,013 | 22 | 108,819 |
| 109 | Prince Edward..... | 226,145 | 1,611 | 4,141 | 324 | 6,434 | 13 | 31,070 |
| 110 | Renfrew, North.... | 430,854 | 3,185 | 4,135 | 339 | 12,305 | 29 | 116,107 |
| 111 | Renfrew, South.... | 512,236 | 2,412 | 4,385 | 360 | 12,771 | 39 | 114,849 |
| 112 | Russell..... | 373,461 | 1,976 | 6,084 | 231 | 16,165 | 111 | 519,093 |
| 113 | Simcoe, East..... | 430,292 | 4,818 | 6,576 | 362 | 9,330 | 26 | 370,872 |
| 114 | Simcoe, North..... | 271,320 | 7,227 | 5,101 | 500 | 6,720 | 57 | 151,824 |
| 115 | Simcoe, South..... | 267,991 | 2,509 | 3,458 | 239 | 6,316 | 24 | 73,890 |
| 116 | Toronto, Centre.... | 38,360 | 3,437 | 2,825 | 317 | 258 | — | — |
| 117 | Toronto, East..... | 42,183 | 7,677 | 6,085 | 451 | 1,011 | — | — |
| 118 | Toronto, West..... | 60,887 | 11,725 | 9,607 | 504 | 959 | 2 | 13,500 |
| 119 | Victoria, North.... | 378,363 | 802 | 2,885 | 119 | 5,686 | 35 | 126,149 |
| 120 | Victoria, South.... | 243,828 | 2,119 | 3,734 | 225 | 5,321 | 62 | 227,150 |
| 121 | Waterloo, North... | 167,665 | 4,775 | 4,585 | 272 | 4,733 | 86 | 272,821 |
| 122 | Waterloo, South... | 156,482 | 3,735 | 4,579 | 387 | 5,183 | 126 | 404,812 |
| 123 | Welland..... | 120,212 | 5,430 | 4,570 | 456 | 5,453 | 21 | 79,636 |
| 124 | Wellington, Centre. | 264,840 | 3,683 | 3,778 | 281 | 5,144 | 22 | 75,928 |
| 125 | Wellington, North.. | 321,578 | 3,613 | 4,414 | 354 | 6,263 | 17 | 51,610 |
| 126 | Wellington, South.. | 195,300 | 3,852 | 4,188 | 275 | 4,520 | 67 | 256,698 |
| 127 | Wentworth, N.,
and Brant, N.... | 230,340 | 985 | 3,744 | 118 | 7,077 | 97 | 475,723 |
| 128 | Wentworth, South. | 211,953 | 2,328 | 4,568 | 299 | 8,023 | 78 | 315,829 |
| 129 | York, East..... | 187,181 | 6,998 | 6,261 | 532 | 5,566 | 81 | 307,473 |
| 130 | York, North..... | 232,380 | 2,096 | 3,458 | 236 | 6,573 | 60 | 195,505 |
| 131 | York, West..... | 214,807 | 8,707 | 7,403 | 531 | 5,381 | 67 | 282,748 |
| | Prince Edward
Island. | 1,249,059 | 3,923 | 16,577 | 1,496 | 38,334 | 88 | 227,101 |
| 132 | Kings..... | 273,859 | 687 | 2,524 | 249 | 7,676 | 17 | 36,429 |
| 133 | Prince, East..... | 227,799 | 1,133 | 3,461 | 324 | 8,176 | 16 | 32,833 |
| 134 | Prince, West..... | 265,751 | 361 | 3,312 | 418 | 6,360 | 11 | 20,289 |
| 135 | Queens, East..... | 307,720 | 234 | 3,907 | 164 | 9,400 | 30 | 101,788 |
| 136 | Queens, West..... | 173,930 | 1,508 | 3,373 | 341 | 6,722 | 14 | 35,762 |
| | Quebec. | 18,573,305 | 123,433 | 246,188 | 16,975 | 559,017 | 909 | 3,793,692 |
| 137 | Argenteuil..... | 318,845 | 892 | 2,754 | 122 | 8,264 | 13 | 57,965 |
| 138 | Bagot..... | 175,835 | 854 | 3,046 | 350 | 11,802 | 8 | 17,716 |

RECENSEMENTS ET STATISTIQUES—BULLETIN X 9

Propriété immobilière au Canada, par provinces et districts de recensements, Recensement de 1901.

| No. | Provinces et districts | Superficie
totale

acres | Lots
de cité,
ville ou
village

nombre | Résidences

nombre | Maga-
sins,
entre-
pôts,
etc.

nombre | Gran-
ges, éta-
bles, etc.

nombre | Silos | |
|-----|------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---|--------------------------|---|--|-------|-----------|
| | | | | | | | nomb. | pds. cub. |
| | Quebec—con. | | | | | | | |
| 139 | Beauce..... | 845,637 | 1,309 | 7,985 | 261 | 17,658 | 3 | 7,470 |
| 140 | Beauharnois.. | 96,451 | 3,231 | 3,320 | 200 | 8,868 | 19 | 83,549 |
| 141 | Bellechasse..... | 267,099 | 259 | 3,464 | 82 | 6,144 | 2 | 6,300 |
| 142 | Berthier..... | 224,090 | 986 | 3,198 | 76 | 11,593 | 8 | 18,656 |
| 143 | Bonaventure..... | 363,384 | 674 | 4,076 | 1,013 | 6,408 | 5 | 21,540 |
| 144 | Brome..... | 241,101 | 364 | 2,473 | 143 | 4,459 | 48 | 258,908 |
| 145 | Chambly & Verchères..... | 204,605 | 2,450 | 3,973 | 171 | 12,399 | 10 | 15,190 |
| 146 | Champlain..... | 394,257 | 1,846 | 5,443 | 199 | 13,367 | 1 | 1,000 |
| 147 | Charlevoix..... | 383,366 | 450 | 3,102 | 53 | 7,873 | 2 | 3,828 |
| 148 | Châteauguay..... | 160,508 | 1,173 | 2,970 | 122 | 9,550 | 91 | 447,211 |
| 149 | Chicoutimi & Saguenay..... | 2,733,037 | 2,875 | 7,255 | 477 | 13,347 | — | — |
| 150 | Compton..... | 528,055 | 1,879 | 4,699 | 288 | 8,646 | 100 | 361,247 |
| 151 | Deux-Montagnes... | 152,630 | 656 | 2,573 | 82 | 8,055 | 8 | 19,151 |
| 152 | Dorchester..... | 344,226 | 291 | 3,875 | 83 | 8,547 | 2 | 3,313 |
| 153 | Drummond & Arthabaska..... | 717,020 | 1,793 | 7,750 | 275 | 21,319 | 25 | 82,109 |
| 154 | Gaspé..... | 342,169 | 574 | 5,078 | 1,756 | 6,675 | 1 | 1,120 |
| 155 | Hochelaga..... | 21,442 | 5,465 | 4,926 | 403 | 1,942 | — | — |
| 156 | Huntingdon..... | 193,682 | 520 | 2,361 | 137 | 7,521 | 178 | 853,941 |
| 157 | Jacques-Cartier.... | 87,544 | 6,940 | 4,074 | 302 | 6,456 | 9 | 32,380 |
| 158 | Joliette..... | 300,193 | 1,353 | 3,754 | 194 | 16,485 | 13 | 70,006 |
| 159 | Kamouraska..... | 227,472 | 325 | 3,253 | 113 | 7,684 | 2 | 4,248 |
| 160 | Labelle..... | 508,935 | 2,740 | 4,856 | 239 | 14,426 | 13 | 40,519 |
| 161 | Laprairie & Napierville..... | 203,954 | 1,151 | 2,991 | 137 | 12,852 | 4 | 4,995 |
| 162 | L'Assomption..... | 171,625 | 1,158 | 2,681 | 70 | 9,572 | 3 | 4,068 |
| 163 | Laval..... | 91,009 | 1,711 | 3,283 | 97 | 7,607 | 11 | 60,756 |
| 164 | Lévis..... | 138,918 | 3,622 | 3,665 | 229 | 5,068 | 1 | 630 |
| 165 | L'Islet..... | 199,219 | 217 | 2,373 | 61 | 5,750 | 3 | 3,400 |
| 166 | Lotbinière..... | 278,636 | 685 | 3,489 | 108 | 8,398 | 2 | 2,144 |
| 167 | Maisonnette..... | 25,613 | 8,970 | 6,750 | 531 | 6,244 | 5 | 30,988 |
| 168 | Maskinongé..... | 202,291 | 1,043 | 2,733 | 116 | 11,942 | — | — |
| 169 | Mégantic..... | 359,121 | 1,631 | 3,985 | 138 | 7,298 | 3 | 7,584 |
| 170 | Missisquoi..... | 232,190 | 1,232 | 3,123 | 205 | 8,875 | 39 | 184,039 |
| 171 | Montcalm..... | 213,240 | 384 | 2,400 | 150 | 7,093 | 3 | 7,928 |
| 172 | Montmagny..... | 148,596 | 944 | 2,677 | 191 | 4,522 | — | — |
| 173 | Montmorency..... | 179,081 | 2,559 | 2,154 | 86 | 5,336 | 2 | 3,496 |
| 174 | Montreal, Ste. Anne | 5,757 | 2,377 | 2,538 | 523 | 1,592 | — | — |
| 175 | Montreal, St. Antoine..... | 46,085 | 5,241 | 5,426 | 982 | 1,378 | — | — |
| 176 | Montreal, St. Jacques..... | 19,643 | 6,916 | 4,174 | 426 | 993 | — | — |
| 177 | Montreal, St. Laurent..... | 14,575 | 4,309 | 4,470 | 564 | 970 | 2 | 6,000 |
| 178 | Montreal, Ste-Marie | 11,606 | 2,058 | 2,518 | 419 | 3,359 | — | — |
| 179 | Nicolet..... | 338,881 | 992 | 4,653 | 163 | 17,280 | 6 | 11,380 |
| 180 | Pontiac..... | 519,612 | 1,379 | 3,980 | 539 | 13,018 | 5 | 24,760 |
| 181 | Portneuf..... | 410,026 | 1,175 | 4,668 | 203 | 10,834 | 6 | 10,360 |
| 182 | Quebec, Centre..... | 656,369 | 2,124 | 2,224 | 247 | 998 | 1 | 2,365 |
| 183 | Quebec, East..... | 6,575 | 3,875 | 4,203 | 439 | 3,280 | 1 | 1,680 |
| 184 | Quebec, West..... | 3,570 | 607 | 751 | 70 | 397 | 2 | 8,000 |
| 185 | Quebec, County.... | 181,843 | 830 | 3,286 | 71 | 6,019 | 9 | 29,530 |
| 186 | Richelieu..... | 101,071 | 1,872 | 2,900 | 130 | 9,109 | 2 | 9,759 |

Real Estate owned in Canada by Provinces and Census Districts, Census 1901.

| No. | Provinces and Districts. | Total area
acres | City,
town
and
village
lots
NO. | Dwell-
ing
houses
NO. | Stores,
ware-
houses,
etc.
NO. | Barns,
stables,
etc.
NO. | Silos | |
|-----|--|---------------------|--|--------------------------------|--|-----------------------------------|-------|------------|
| | | | | | | | No. | Cubic feet |
| | Quebec—con. | | | | | | | |
| 187 | Richmond & Wolfe. | 504,919 | 2,169 | 5,892 | 342 | 11,837 | 43 | 173,837 |
| 188 | Rimouski.. | 588,173 | 1,993 | 6,146 | 280 | 10,130 | 1 | 3,380 |
| 189 | Rouville. | 163,824 | 905 | 3,022 | 96 | 10,621 | 7 | 40,158 |
| 190 | St. Hyacinthe | 157,239 | 2,027 | 3,720 | 174 | 12,452 | 4 | 5,760 |
| 191 | St. Jean & Iberville. | 176,441 | 1,241 | 3,197 | 192 | 13,405 | 6 | 16,312 |
| 192 | Shefford. | 323,929 | 1,709 | 4,193 | 236 | 9,026 | 24 | 85,294 |
| 193 | Sherbrooke. | 128,193 | 1,708 | 2,575 | 184 | 3,412 | 21 | 64,289 |
| 194 | Soulanges. | 77,943 | 801 | 1,719 | 89 | 5,447 | 4 | 5,880 |
| 195 | Stanstead. | 265,293 | 1,445 | 3,422 | 250 | 6,964 | 62 | 242,074 |
| 196 | Témiscouata. | 377,345 | 904 | 4,396 | 143 | 9,289 | 1 | 1,960 |
| 197 | Terrebonne. | 312,937 | 1,925 | 4,727 | 199 | 11,345 | 16 | 58,048 |
| 198 | Trois-Rivières & St.
Maurice. | 177,233 | 1,438 | 3,830 | 297 | 11,983 | 3 | 19,400 |
| 199 | Vaudreuil. | 104,612 | 474 | 1,722 | 36 | 5,687 | — | — |
| 200 | Wright. | 565,956 | 4,643 | 6,514 | 392 | 16,531 | 31 | 239,855 |
| 201 | Yamaska. | 158,579 | 1,090 | 2,760 | 119 | 11,616 | 5 | 16,176 |
| | Saskatchewan
and Alberta. | 6,875,838 | 22,460 | 31,560 | 2,318 | 49,339 | — | — |
| 202 | Alberta. | 2,838,339 | 10,556 | 13,291 | 938 | 21,092 | — | — |
| 203 | Assiniboia, East . . . | 2,547,821 | 3,609 | 9,840 | 741 | 17,788 | — | — |
| 204 | Assiniboia, West. . . | 841,932 | 2,871 | 3,617 | 277 | 4,928 | — | — |
| 205 | Saskatchewan. | 647,746 | 5,424 | 4,758 | 362 | 5,531 | — | — |

RECENSEMENTS ET STATISTIQUES

BULLETIN X

PROPRIÉTÉ IMMOBILIÈRE AU
CANADA



OTTAWA

IMPRIMÉ PAR C. H. PARMELEE, IMPRIMEUR DE SA TRÈS EXCELLENTE
MAJESTÉ LE ROI

1910

BULLETIN X

PROPRIÉTÉ IMMOBILIÈRE AU CANADA

A l'honorable SYDNEY FISHER,
Ministre de l'Agriculture.

MONSIEUR LE MINISTRE,—

J'ai l'honneur de vous présenter pour publication le Bulletin x du bureau des recensements et statistiques accompagné d'un rapport sur l'étendue de la propriété immobilière au Canada. Cette propriété comprend la terre, les bâtiments, magasins, entrepôts, granges, étables, écuries et silos. Les chiffres sont extraits des relevés du recensement de 1901.

J'ai l'honneur d'être,

Monsieur le Ministre,

Votre obéissant serviteur,

ARCHIBALD BLUE,

Chef du Bureau.

Ottawa; mars, 1910.

PROPRIÉTÉ IMMOBILIÈRE AU CANADA

Les immeubles dont il est question dans ce bulletin sont ceux tenus en propriété seulement et dont le relevé a été fait au recensement de 1901 ; les immeubles tenus en location ne sont pas compris. Le relevé porte sur la superficie totale de terre dans chaque province et dans chaque district électoral, le numéro des lots de cités, de villes et de villages, le nombre des maisons d'habitation, le nombre de magasins, d'entrepôts, etc.; le nombre de granges, d'étables, etc., et le nombre de silos avec leur contenance en pieds cubes. Ce relevé ne s'étend pas aux territoires non organisés.

La proportion de terre en propriété dans la Colombie-Britannique est de 2.75 p.c. du total pour le Canada entier. Au Manitoba elle est de 13.22 p.c.; de 7.23 p.c. au Nouveau-Brunswick; de 9.96 p.c. en Nouvelle-Ecosse; de 30.75 p.c. dans l'Ontario; de 1.69 p.c. dans l'Ile du Prince-Edouard; de 25.11 p.c. dans Québec et de 9.29 p.c. dans la Saskatchewan et l'Alberta.

Le nombre moyen des maisons d'habitation tenues en propriété est de 1 par 84 acres de terre tenue en propriété dans le Dominion. Voici les moyennes pour les différentes provinces: Colombie-Britannique, une maison par 80 acres; Manitoba, une par 206 acres; Nouveau-Brunswick, une par 103 acres; Nouvelle-Ecosse, une par 97 acres; Ontario, une par 60 acres; Ile du Prince-Edouard, une par 75 acres; Québec, une par 75 acres et Saskatchewan et Alberta, une par 217 acres.

Pour les magasins, les entrepôts ou autres bâtiments de la même catégorie la proportion est de 1 par 1,058 acres de terre tenue en propriétés au Canada. Voici la moyenne par province: Colombie-Britannique, une par 775 acres; Manitoba, une par 2,523 acres; Nouveau-Brunswick, une par 1,069 acres; Nouvelle-Ecosse, une par 722 acres; Ontario, une par 830 acres; Ile du Prince-Edouard, une par 834 acres; Québec, une par 1,094 acres; et Saskatchewan et Alberta, une par 2,966 acres.

Les granges, étables, écuries et autres dépendances pour le Canada entier sont dans la proportion de 1 par 48 acres de terre tenue en propriété. Cette moyenne se répartit ainsi pour les différentes provinces: Colombie-Britannique, une par 102

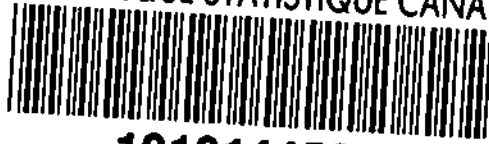
acres ; Manitoba, une par 121 acres ; Nouveau-Brunswick, une par 65 acres ; Nouvelle-Ecosse, une par 70 acres ; Ontario, une par 38 acres ; Ile du Prince-Edouard, une par 32 acres ; Québec, une par 33 acres ; et Saskatchewan et Alberta, une par 139 acres.

Silos tenus,
en propriété.

Les silos au Canada sont au nombre de 6,686 et ils ont une contenance totale de 29,269,802 pieds cubes. Le nombre de silos dans l'Ontario est de 5,474 avec une contenance de 24,540,588 pieds cubes. Dans la Colombie-Britannique il y a 63 silos ; 7 dans le Manitoba ; 76 dans le Nouveau-Brunswick ; 69 dans la Nouvelle-Ecosse ; 88 dans l'Ile du Prince-Edouard et 909 dans Québec. Les districts laitiers d'Ontario et de Québec surpassent tous les autres au point de vue du nombre des silos.

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